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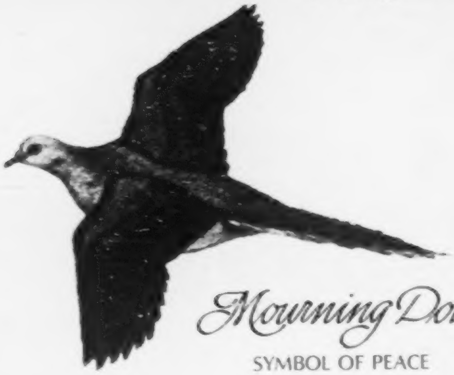
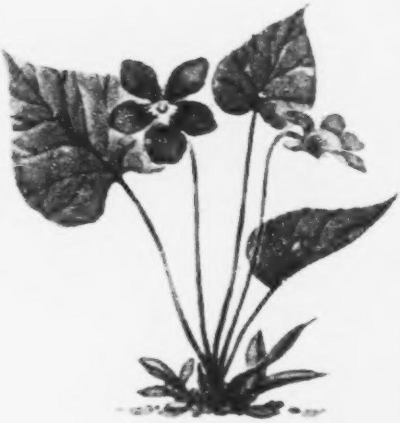


Mourning Dove

SYMBOL OF PEACE



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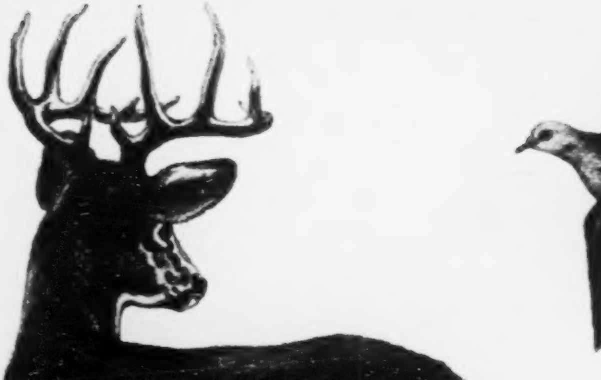
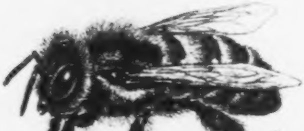
STATE FLOWER



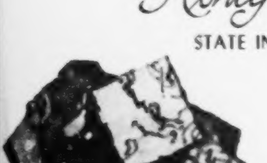
White-tailed Deer

STATE WILDLIFE ANIMAL



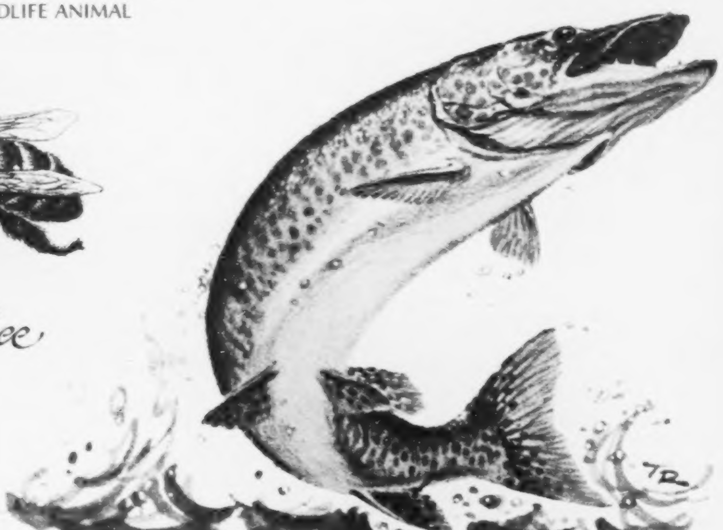
Honey Bee

STATE INSECT



Galena

STATE MINERAL



Muskellunge

STATE FISH

State of Wisconsin

1985-1986 Blue Book

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State of Wisconsin
Office of the Governor

Anthony S. Earl

July, 1985

Form follows function: that is what modern architects say, and it is also true of state government in Wisconsin. If the ideals of good government have approached perfection in our state — a state of pioneering legislation and scrupulously clean public administration — it is, in part, because we have adopted a form of governing which has lent itself to progressive ideas.

In this *Blue Book*, Dr. H. Rupert Theobald, chief of the Wisconsin State Legislative Reference Bureau, offers us a comprehensive guide to the rules and procedures of governing which have helped to make Wisconsin the forward-looking state that it is. One could not ask for a steadier or more helpful guide than Dr. Theobald, and his essay may be considered a classic of its kind.

But it is also timely. Wisconsin now faces a crucial period of change. Its competition and opportunities have become global. The pressures on the state to excel in education and expand in opportunity have never been more compelling. Wisconsin must change today to meet the challenge of tomorrow.

My administration has restored Wisconsin's solvency, improved the tax climate and challenged "business as usual" in a host of ways. It has also respected the dignity of the individual, fought poverty and discrimination, rewritten the economic rules of the health care industry and crafted the most far-reaching reform of the personal income tax since its inception here in 1911.

We have known the rules of government, and the rules have made us free to do the right and timely thing for Wisconsin. I hope all who read this *Blue Book* will come away with a clear sense of how form, function and freedom interact for the betterment of all our people.

Sincerely,

Anthony S. Earl

Anthony S. Earl
GOVERNOR

State Capitol
P.O. Box 7863
Madison, WI 53707-7863
608-266-1212

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The State of Wisconsin
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU
STATE CAPITOL
MADISON, WIS. 53702

DR. H. RUPERT THEOBALD
CHIEF

TELEPHONE AREA 608
LEGAL: 266-3561
REFERENCE 266-0341

INTRODUCTION

What is a "blue book"? Although the phrase is used in several contexts, the appropriate definition for our purposes is: "a book of specialized information often published under government auspices". Within the scope of that definition, the Wisconsin Blue Book has evolved from an 1853 manual containing the rules of the Assembly "together with such statistical matter as .... will be useful", into a comprehensive volume of detailed information about the state government of Wisconsin. It was officially designated the "Blue Book" in 1879.

In recent decades, changes in the Blue Book have been significant, with the 1968 and 1970 editions particularly notable. Prior to 1968, state departments were listed alphabetically. While this made it easy to locate a particular agency description, it did nothing to aid the reader in understanding the interrelatedness of various departments and the scope of the state's functions. In 1967 the Legislature enacted a major reorganization of state government. One of its side effects was to make it practical to group state agencies by function, thus enabling the reader to better comprehend the nature and tasks of the government. Reorganization also standardized departmental structure and nomenclature, permitting us to show the same data for each department in a comparatively uniform fashion.

If the 1968 book made it easier to grasp the main themes of the state government's activities, the 1970 edition took a giant step toward summarizing those activities, again so that you, the reader, can visualize the overarching themes of the government. That edition brought to the book the Framework of Wisconsin Government, the profiles of each branch, and the accomplishments of each through the summary of legislation enacted by the Legislature, the accomplishments of individual agencies in the executive branch, and the summary of significant Supreme Court decisions.

An organization chart of each state agency first appeared in the 1973 Blue Book, adding a more pictorial aspect to agency descriptions.

Over the years the size of the Statistics Section has gradually increased, as we have tried to present a picture of the state through statistics.

1966 saw the inclusion of biennial budget and employment data for each department, and — more handsomely — began the tradition of 4-color covers. Since that time, Blue Book covers have featured state symbols and Capitol interiors, but — most frequently — the State Capitol itself. This year's cover again shows Wisconsin's magnificent Capitol, flanked by the spectacular floral displays created by landscape architect Michael Stark.

Changes in the Blue Book, of course, have not only been substantive, but have reflected the revolution that has occurred in the printing of the book. The *appearance* of the book is vastly different today from that of 30 years ago. The staff of the Department of Administration's WISCOMP (photocomposition) Section have been active colleagues in giving the Blue Book an up-to-date look.

All these changes have been designed ultimately to help the readers more readily understand their state government. Since "the past is prologue", past changes augur future changes as government and technology change. Again, what is a blue book? What our Blue Book is and what it will become depends upon the constantly changing government itself, and government changes reflect changes in society, that is, in the people of our state and nation.

H Rupert Theobald
Dr. H. Rupert Theobald, Chief

Patricia V. Robbins
Patricia V. Robbins, Deputy Chief
Blue Book Editors

Biographies

Biographies and pictures: Wisconsin constitutional executive officers, Supreme Court justices, legislators, and members of the U.S. Congress from Wisconsin (including legislative and congressional district maps)

BUCKY
CRONIN 85

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CONSTITUTIONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

GOVERNOR

Anthony S. Earl (Dem.): Born Lansing, Michigan, April 12, 1936; married; 4 children. Graduate La Salle High School, St. Ignace; B.A. Michigan State University 1958; J.D. University of Chicago Law School 1961. Attorney. Secretary, Wisconsin Department of Administration November 1974-October 1975; Secretary, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources October 1975-November 1980. Served in Navy 1962-65. Marathon County assistant district attorney 1965-66; Wausau City Attorney 1966-69.

Elected to Assembly in October 1969 special election; reelected 1970 and 1972. Majority Leader from December 1971 through December 1974.

Elected governor 1982.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1212.

Mailing address: Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

James T. Flynn (Dem.): Born Sept. 25, 1944; married; two children. Grad. Pius XI H.S., Milwaukee; B.A. in economics, Marquette Univ. 1970; J.D. 1973. Attorney. Former state senator, teacher.

Elected to Wisconsin Senate 1972, 1976 and 1980. Assistant Majority Leader (1981, 1979). Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979, 1977); Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (also 1979); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (also 1979); St. Building Comn. (also 1979, 1977, 1975); Legislative Council (also 1979). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision (co-chp.), on Pre-Trial Release (vice chp.); Sen. Select Com. on Energy. **1977** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (chp., also 1975); Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (co-chp., also 1975); Jt. Audit Com. (vice chp., also 1975); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Courts (chp.), on Legis. Oversight, on Product Liability, and on Judiciary (also 1975); Judicial Council (also 1975). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Criminal Penalties, on Privacy of Personal Records; Comn. on State-Local Relations and Financing Policies.

Elected lieutenant governor 1982. Appointed Secretary of the Department of Development by the Governor January 1983. Member Community Development Finance Authority (bd. of dir.); Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority; Governor's Economic Advisory Council; Wisconsin Strategic Development Comn. (co-chp.).

Telephone (office): (608) 266-3516.

Mailing address (office): Room 22 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

SECRETARY OF STATE

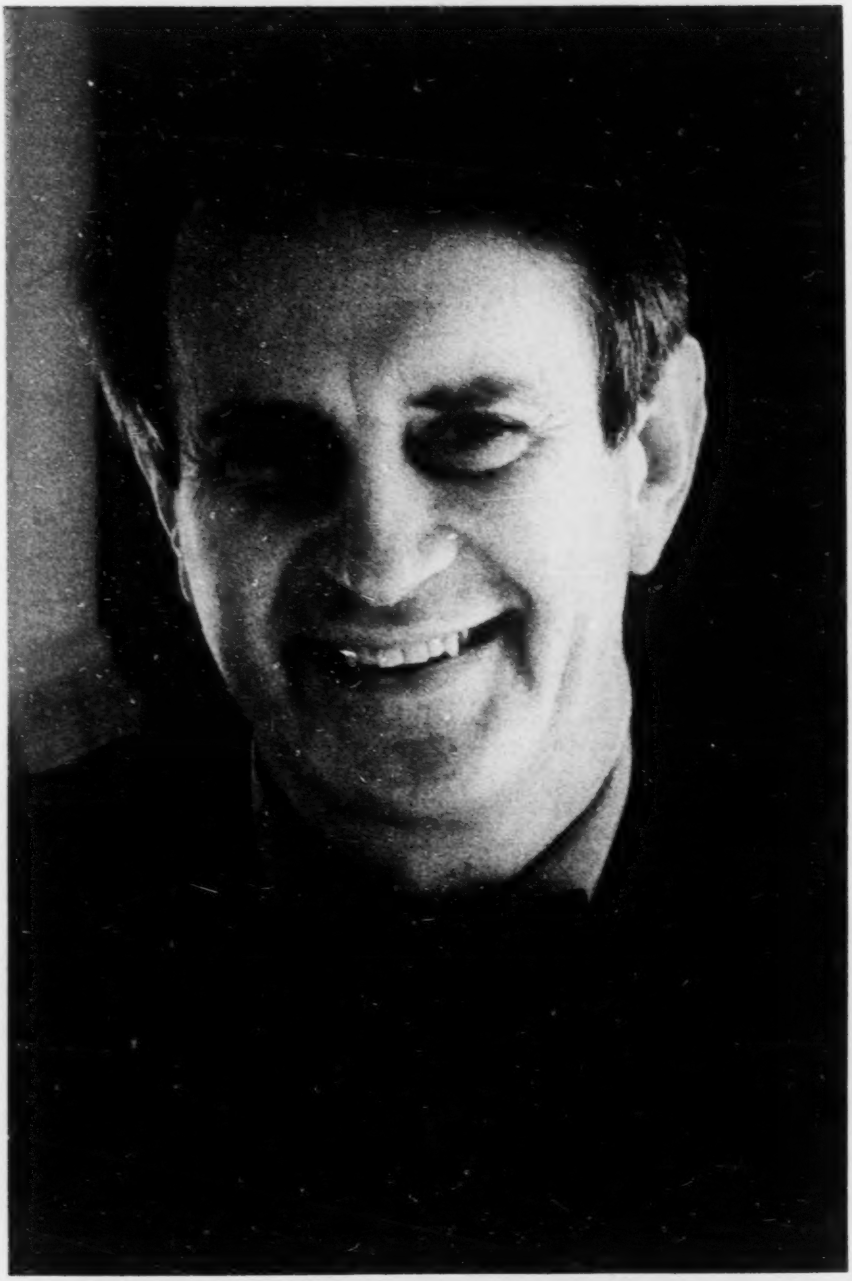
Douglas J. La Follette (Dem.): Born Des Moines, Iowa, June 6, 1940; married. B.S. Marietta College 1963; M.S. Stanford University 1964; Ph.D. Columbia University 1967. Former director of training and development with an energy marketing company; assistant professor, UW-Parkside; assistant director, Mid-American Solar Energy Center; public affairs director, Union of Concerned Scientists; owner and operator of a small business; research associate, UW-Madison. Member Amer. Solar Energy Society; Audubon Society; Friends of the Earth; Phi Beta Kappa. Former member Council of Economic Priorities; Amer. Federation of Teachers; Federation of American Scientists; Lake Michigan Federation; Southeastern Wis. Coalition for Clean Air.

Elected to Senate 1972

Elected secretary of state 1974; reelected 1982. Member State Board of Commissioners of Public Lands.

Telephone (office): (608) 266-5801.

Mailing address (office): Room 271, 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.



Governor
ANTHONY S. EARL

STATE TREASURER

Charles P. Smith (Dem.): Born Chicago; married; 4 children. Graduated West High School, Madison; B.S. Milton College 1950. Former corporation production supervisor and insurance field representative. Veteran of World War II; served in Marine Corps 1944-45. Member National Assn. of State Treasurers (secretary-treasurer); National Assn. of Unclaimed Property Administrators (treasurer); Western States Land Commissioners Assn.; Madison Opportunity Center (Board of Directors, vice president, past treasurer); Wis. Special Olympics (Board of Directors, past secretary); Big Brothers of Dane County (Board of Directors, past president). Former member Madison Rivers and Lakes Commission 1965-71 (past president). McGovern delegate to 1972 Democratic National Convention, Miami; Kennedy delegate to 1980 Democratic National Convention, New York; Hart delegate to 1984 Democratic National Convention, San Francisco. Served on Dane County Board of Supervisors 1952-53.

Elected state treasurer 1970; reelected 1974, 1978 and 1982. Member State Board of Commissioners of Public Lands; State Board of Canvassers; State Financial Advisory Board; State Depository Selection Board; Citizens Advisory Committee to the Public Intervenor. Treasurer for the State Investment Board and for the Wisconsin Retirement Fund.

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Mailing address (office): Room 134, 125 S. Webster Street, Madison 53707.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Bronson C. La Follette (Dem.): Born Washington, D.C., February 2, 1936; married; 2 children. Educated Landon School, Bethesda, Md.; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1958, J.D. 1960. Assistant U.S. attorney, Western District of Wis., 1962-1964. Chairman of President's Consumer Advisory Council 1966-69; member board of directors of Consumers Union 1968-77; president of Wis. Consumer's League 1969; cochairman U.S. Savings Bond Drive for State Employees 1975-78 and 1983-85; Wis. Civil Libertarian of the Year, 1975; honorary chairman 1976 Wis. Assn. for Mental Health Fund Drive; chairman 1978 Dane County State Employes Combined Campaign; Wis. District Attorneys Assn. *Distinguished Service Award*, 1979. President of Exchange Club/Dane County Project for the Prevention of Child Abuse since 1982; member advisory committee to International Board of Directors of Sister Cities, Inc. since 1981.

Elected attorney general 1964 and 1966 for 2-year terms; reelected 1974, 1978 and 1982 for 4-year terms. Grantee, 1965, American Specialists Abroad Program, lecturing in India and Ceylon on *The Administration of Justice in the U.S.* Member Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, Board of State Canvassers, Judicial Council, State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Controlled Substances Board, Group Insurance Board, Council on Criminal Justice.

Telephone (office): (608) 266-1221.

Mailing address (office): Room 114 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Herbert J. Grover (nonpartisan office): Born Fond du Lac, Feb. 5, 1937; married; 8 children. Grad. Shawano H.S.; B.A. St. Norbert Coll. 1959; M.A. American Univ. (Wash., D.C.) 1963; Wis. Teaching Certification UW-Stevens Point 1967; Ph.D. UW-Madison 1975; post-doctorate work 1976. Lecturer, UW-Madison spring 1983; school superintendent-Monona Grove Public Schools 1978-81, Niagara Public Schools 1974-78; special assistant to State Supt. June-Sept. 1974; management analyst with state 1964; mbr. Sen. Wm. Proxmire's staff 1960-63. Mbr. Wis. Assn. of Sch. Business Officials; Wis. Juvenile Court Intake Assn.; Wis. Sch. Counselors Assn.; Wis. Acad of Sciences, Arts and Letters; The Coll. Bd.; Wis. Assn. for Supervision and Curriculum Development; Wis. Assn. of Sch. Dist. Administr; Phi Delta Kappa; UW-Stevens Point Fdn. (bd. of dir.); Council of Chief State Sch. Officers; Wis. Assn. of Teacher Educators; Center for Advancement of Sci. Edn. (bd. of dir.); North Central Regional Educational Laboratory (governing bd.). Former mbr. Gov.'s Comn. on State-Local Relations; Gov.'s Task Force on Educ. Finance; Gov.'s Judicial Appt. Adv. Comn.; State Supt.'s Task Force on Freedom for Individual Development and Task Force on Sex Role Stereotyping; Dept. of Public Instr. Project "Statewide Educ. for Young Handicapped Children". Recipient *Eagle Scout Award;* Wis. Assn. for Retarded Children's *Distinguished Service Award*; Wis. Elem. Principals' Assn. Honorary Life Membership; St. Norbert Coll. *Alma Mater Award*; Wis. Assn. for Environmental Educ. *Award* 1983; CESA No. 2 Dist. Administr. *Outstanding Educational Leadership Award* 1983; Wis. Sch. Safety Coordr. Assn. *Public Service Award* 1984; Wis. Future Farmers of Amer. *Honorary State Farmer* 1984; Wis. Educ. Assn. Coun. *President's Award*; Natl Center for Health Educ. *Distinguished Leadership Award* 1984; Wis. Assn. of Sch. Dist. Administr. *Outstanding Educator Award, Distinguished Friend of Education Award* 1984. Selected as one of 100 of North America's Top Sch. Exec. by *Executive Educator Magazine* 1980 and one of 75 outstanding young educators in the U.S. and Canada by *Phi Delta Kappan* 1981.

Member of the Wisconsin Assembly 1965-1974. Assistant Majority Floor Leader 1971.

Elected state superintendent April 1981 and 1985. Mbr. UW Bd. of Regents (pres. 1979-80); Higher Educ. Aids Bd.; Educ. Communications Bd.; Bd. of Voc., Tech. & Adult Educ.; Educ. Comn. of the States; State Job Training Coordinating Council.

Telephone (office): (608) 266-1771.

Mailing address (office): P.O. Box 7841, GEF III, 125 S. Webster Street, Madison 53707.

Lieutenant Governor
FLYNN

Secretary of State
D. LA FOLLETTE

State Treasurer
SMITH

Attorney General
B. LA FOLLETTE

State Superintendent
of Public Instruction
GROVER

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Mailing address: Supreme Court, Room 231 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702. Telephone: (608) 266-1880.

CHIEF JUSTICE

Nathan S. Heffernan: Born Frederic, August 6, 1920; married; 3 children. Educated Sheboygan public schools; B.A. UW-Madison 1942; LL.B. 1948; attended Harvard Graduate Sch. of Bus. Admin. 1943-44. Lecturer UW Law School 1961-64 and 1971-83; faculty, N.Y.U. Appellate Judges Seminar since 1972. Formerly in private law practice 1948-59; counsel, League of Wis. Municipalities; research assistant to Gov. Rennebohm. WWII vet.; served in Navy 1942-46. Member Phi Kappa Phi; Order of Coif; Amer., Wis., Sheboygan and Dane Co. Bar Assns; UW Law School Bd. of Visitors (chm. 1973 to 1976); Amer. Law Institute; Institute of Judicial Admin.; Amer. Judicature Soc. (dir.) and chm. of its Program Com.; Amer. Legion; V.F.W.; Iron Cross; State Historical Society Bd. of Curators; UW-Madison Memorial Union trustee; Natl. Conf. of Christians and Jews (past Wis. chm.), received its *Distinguished Service Award* 1968; Madison Literary Club (pres. 1979-80); ABA Com. on Federal-State Delineation of Jurisdiction; ABA Com. on Appellate Skills Training 1984; Natl. Center for State Courts' Coun. of State Court Representatives (chm. 1977-78, ex. officio dir.), Adv. Bd. of Appellate Justice Improvement Project, and Appellate Procedures and Practices Study Com. (chm.); UW Foundation; UW Law School Alumni (dir.); Fellow, Amer. Bar Foundation. Former mbr. ABA Com. for Administration of Criminal Justice. Asst. district attorney Sheboygan Co. 1951-53; Sheboygan City Attorney 1953-59; Deputy Attorney General 1959-62; U.S. Attorney, Western District of Wis. 1962-64.

Appointed to Supreme Court August 1964 to succeed the late Justice William H. Dieterich; elected to full term April 1965; reelected April 1975 and April 1985. Became chief justice August 1, 1983, upon the retirement of Chief Justice Bruce F. Beilfuss.

JUSTICES

Roland B. Day: Born Oshkosh, June 11, 1919; married; 1 daughter. Graduated Eau Claire Senior High School; B.A. UW-Madison 1942; J.D. 1947. Former practicing attorney. WWII vet.; served in Army 1942-46. Member American, Wis. and Dane County Bar Associations; American Judicature Society; American Trial Lawyers Association; Ygdrasil Literary Society (past pres.); Torske Klubben; Madison Literary Club; Madison Club. Former member Madison Housing Authority 1960-64; law trainee Attorney General's office 1947-48; first assistant Dane Co. district attorney 1949-52; legal counsel on staff of Senator William Proxmire in Washington, D.C. 1957-58; special counsel to Governor in 1963 Supreme Court reapportionment case; UW System Board of Regents 1972-74.

Appointed to Supreme Court August 1974 to fill vacancy created by retirement of Chief Justice E. Harold Hallows; elected to full term April 1976. Represented Supreme Court on Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice 1975-76, and on Judicial Council 1974-79.

Shirley S. Abrahamson: Born New York City, Dec. 17, 1933; married; 1 child. Grad. Hunter Coll. H.S. 1950; B.A. New York Univ. 1953; J.D. Indiana Univ. Law School 1956; S.J.D. UW Law Sch. 1962; D.L. (honor) Willamette Univ. 1978, Ripon Coll. 1981, Beloit Coll. 1982, Capital Univ. 1983, John Marshall Law School 1984. Professor of law UW Law School. Lecturer Marquette University Law School (1977-81). Former practicing attorney in Madison. Member Amer. Law Inst.; Indiana Univ. Sch. of Law Bd. of Visitors; Univ. of Miami Sch. of Law Bd. of Visitors; Fellow, Wis. Acad. of Sciences, Arts and Letters; Phi Beta Kappa; Order of the Coif; Amer., Wis., Dane Co., and Seventh Circuit Bar Assns.; ABA Council of the Section of Legal Educ. and Admissions to the Bar; Amer. Judicature Soc. (bd. of directors since 1983); Comn. on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies; ABA Council, Spec. Com. on Youth Education for Citizenship (since 1982); ABA Comn. on Undergraduate Educ. in Law and Humanities (past mbr.); Adv. Com., Civil Litigation Research Project Disputes Processing Research Program (UW and So. Calif.) (past mbr); Dane Co. League of Women Voters (past dir.); Wis. Civil Liberties Union (past dir.); State Bd. of Bar Commrs. (past vice pres.); Tax Analysts and Advocates (past mbr. of Policy Bd.); Madison Trust for Hist. Preservation (dir. 1976); Center for Public Representation, Inc. (staff atty. 1974-75); YMCA (dir. 1975-76); Wis. Judicial Coun.; Adv. Board of the Natl. Inst. of Justice, U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1980 (Presidential appt.). Served on Mayor's Citizen Adv. Bd. (Madison); Gov.'s Citizens Study Com. on Judicial Organization (1971-72); UW-Madison Chancellor's Com. on Status of Women (1971-73); UW Sch. of Law Com. on Legal Educ'l Opportunities for Minority People (1971-76); Consumer Adv. Coun. of the Wis. Commr. of Insurance (1976).

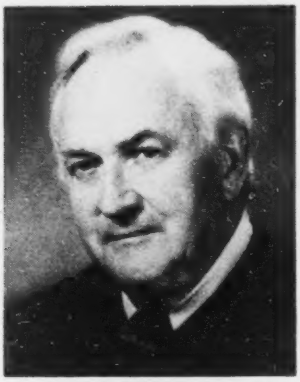
Appointed to Supreme Court August 1976 to succeed the late Chief Justice Horace W. Wilkie; elected to full term April 1979.

William G. Callow: Born Waukesha, April 9, 1921; married; 3 children. Grad. Waukesha H.S. 1939; Ph.B. in econ., UW-Madison 1943, J.D. 1948; Air Force U., Montgomery, Ala. 1951; Natl. Coll. of the State Judiciary, Reno, 1972. WW II vet.; served in Marine Corps 1943-45; Air Force 1951-52. Member Natl. Conf. of Comrs. on Uniform State Laws (chm. Wis. Comn. since 1967); Amer. Bar Foundation (fellow); Natl. Conf. of Christians and Jews (state chm. 1980-81); Amer. Bar Assn. Bd. of Elections (chm. since 1981). Received *Recognition Award* from Wis. Jr. Achievement; Jr. Chamber of Comm. *Distinguished Service Award*;

Justice
DAY

Justice
ABRAHAMSON

Justice
CALLOW



Chief Justice
HEFFERNAN

Justice
STEINMETZ

Justice
CECI

Justice
BABLITCH

Dale Carnegie *Good Human Relations Award*; Lawyers Wives of Wis. Assn. *Distinguished Service Award*; U.W. *Outstanding Alumnus Award* 1973; Wis. Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn. *Certificate of Appreciation*; Waukesha Co. Humane Society *Distinguished Service Award*; city of Waukesha *Outstanding Community Service Recognition;* Wis. Fed. of Women's Clubs' *Certificate of Appreciation for Invaluable Services*; Amer. Judges Assn. *Distinguished Service Award*; V.F.W. *Award Citation;* Natl. Lawyers Wives' *Certificate of Merit*; State of Wis. *Dedicated Service Award*; Citation by the 1977 Wis. Legislature in recognition for service as a Waukesha Co. judge. In conjunction with AAA, Wis. Div. of Motor Vehicles and Wis. Group Dynamics, initiated an education and rehabilitation program for drunk drivers. Also initiated "Volunteers in Probation" and "Victim-Offender Confrontation Program" for Waukesha Co., and a TV series on "Responsibliities under the Law". Asst. Waukesha city attorney 1948-52. Elected Waukesha City Attorney 1952-60; Waukesha Co. Court judge 1961-77.

Elected to Supreme Court April 1977.

Donald W. Steinmetz: Born Milwaukee, Sept. 19, 1924; married; 5 children. B.A. UW-Madison 1949; J.D. 1951; Natl. Coll. of State Judiciary 1966. Former practicing attorney; claims adjuster and examiner 1951-58; teacher, Wis. Judicial Coll. 1974-78. WW II vet.; served in Air Force 1943-45. Member Amer., Wis. Bar and Milw. Bar Assns.; Amer. Judicature Society; Institute of Judicial Administration; Amer. Legion. Served on Wis. Coun. on Criminal Justice and State Court Reporters Compensation and Qualifications Com. 1979; State Admin. Com. on Courts 1976-79; Chief Judge Study Com. 1974-75; Judicial Election and Selection Com. 1967-68; Com. to Recommend Rules on Use of Sound Camera Equipment in the Courtroom 1969-70; Judicial Code Ethics Com. 1973-74; State Judicial Planning Com. 1977; Career Criminal Com. (chp. 1977); Criminal Jury Instructions Com.; Voluntary Assn. of Trial Judges (exec. bd. 1979-80); Bd. of Milw. Co. Judges, Civil Div. (chp. 1969); Court Admin. Com. 1968; Milw. Bd. of Judges (secy., exec. bd. 1967-70); Wis. Bd. of Co. Judges (secy., vice chp., chp. 1978); St. Bd. of Criminal Court Judges (program chp., secy., treas. 1977-78); Deputy Presiding Judge, Milw. Co. 1977-78. Author of "Disparity in Sentencing" in *Trial Judges' Journal*, January 1968; *Judges Bench Book-Paternity*. Milw. Co. Court judge 1966-78; Milw. Co. Circuit Court judge 1978-80; special assistant Wis. attorney general 1965; first assistant Milw. Co. district attorney 1960-65; assistant Milw. city attorney 1958-60.

Elected to Supreme Court April 1980.

Louis J. Ceci: Born New York City, Sept. 10, 1927; married; 6 children. Ph.B Marquette Univ. 1951; J.D. 1954; Natl. Judicial Coll. 1970; Amer. Acad. of Judicial Educ., Univ. of Miami 1981; Appellate Judges Inst. of Judicial Admin., N.Y. Univ. 1982. Former practicing attorney. WW II vet; served in Navy. Received PLAV *Wis. Civic Recognition Award* 1970; Pompeii Men's Club *Community Improvement Award* 1971; Milw. *Jaycees Good Government Award* 1973; *Wis. Outstanding Citizen Award* 1979; Eagles Club *Italian of the Year Award* 1979. Member Amer. Bar Assn. (Judicial Admin. Div.); St. Bar of Wis.; Dane Co. Bar Assn.; Amer. Justinian Soc. of Jurists; Voluntary Assn. of State Judges (exec. bd.); Amer. Legion (past comdr.); V.F.W.; Am. Vets. Former member Milw. Bar Assn. Spec. Com. on Children's Court Survey 1963; Milw. Coun. Boy Scouts of Amer. (assist. dist. commr. 1962); State Admin. Com. of the Courts 1978-82; Wis. delegate, Nat. Conf. of State Trial Judges (1979-81) and its Exec. Com. on Judicial Educ.; lecturer, Badger Boys State 1961 and 1982-84; lecturer, Wis. Supreme Court Judicial Confs. and Evidence Seminars 1970-79. Co-author, Amer. Bar Assn. *Standards of Judicial Educ. and Training*, adopted 1982. Milw. asst. city attorney 1958-63.

Elected to the Wisconsin Assembly 1964, representing Milwaukee 18th District.

Appointed Milw. Co. Court judge (Branch 3) 1968; elected 1969-73; served as secretary and vice chm., Milw. Co. Bd. of Judges 1970-73. Elected Milw. Co. Circuit Court, Branch 1, judge 1973-1982; Presiding Judge, Civil Div.-Milw. Co. 1981-1982.

Appointed to Supreme Court 1982 to fill vacancy created by resignation of Justice John L. Coffey; elected to full term 1984.

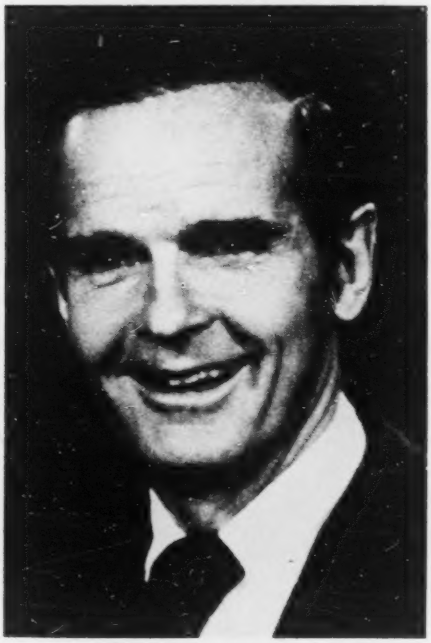
William A. Bablitch: Born Stevens Point, March 1, 1941; single. Graduate Pacelli High School; attended UW-Stevens Point; B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1968. Former practicing attorney. Served in Peace Corps, 1963-65. Portage County District Attorney 1969-72.

Elected to the Wisconsin Senate 1972-1980, representing the 24th Senate District. President pro tempore 1983 (also 1981, eff. 9/26/82); Majority Leader 1981 (resigned 5/26/82, also 1979, 1977); Asst. Maj. Ldr. 1973. Member of Legis. Leaders Foundation Bd. of Dir. Served on Natl. Conf. of St. Legislatures' Executive Bd. (1979) and Midwest Coun. of St. Govts.' Governing Bd. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Senate Organization (since 1975); Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Tourism;Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Council (chp. 1979, mbr. since 1973). **1981** — Spec. Com. on Reapportionment (chp.); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (since 1975); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (chp., mbr. since 1975); Jt. Com. on Emp. Relations (since 1975); Educ. Communications Bd. (also 1979). **1979** — Legis. Council Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision, Legis. Oversight (also 1977), Municipal Collective Bargaining Process (also 1977), State Emp. Relations (also 1977). **1977** — Legis. Council Coms. on Court Reorganization and on Domestic Violence; Tax Reform Comn. **1975** — Jt. Finance; Interim Study Com. on Campus Funding and Faculty UW System (co-chp.). **1973** — Agric. and Rural Development; Judiciary and Insurance; Legis. Council Coms. on Collective Bargaining Impasses in Public Employment, on Insurance, and on Lobbying Laws.

Elected to Supreme Court April 1983.

WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 99TH CONGRESS 1985-1986

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. SENATE



U.S. Senator
PROXMIRE

William Proxmire (Dem.)

Born Lake Forest, Ill.; married. B.A. Yale University 1938; M.B.A. Harvard University 1940; M.P.A. 1948. Formerly newspaperman and part-owner of printing business. Veteran of World War II; served in Army 1941-46.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1950 for 1951-52 session.

Elected to U.S. Senate in special August 1957 election; reelected since 1958. Committee assignments: **99th Congress** — Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs (also 98th, 97th Congresses, chairman 96th Congress); Appropriations (also 98th, 97th and 96th Congresses); Joint Economic Committee (also 98th, 97th Congresses).

Washington office: (202) 224-5653; district office: (414) 272-0388 (Milwaukee).

Voting address: 118 Bradford Lane, Madison 53714.

Mailing address: Washington office: SD-530 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; district office: 344 Federal Courts Building, 517 E. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 53202.

U.S. Senator
KASTEN

Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (Rep.)

Born Milwaukee, June 19, 1942; single. B.A. in English, Univ. of Arizona 1964; M.B.A. in finance, Columbia Univ. Graduate School of Business 1966. Formerly vice president and director of shoe manufacturing firm and engaged in real estate investment firm. Served in U.S. Air Force; Air National Guard. Member of Wisconsin Society to Prevent Blindness (director); Milwaukee Coalition for Clean Water (past director); Mequon-Thiensville Jaycees (past director); and St. Luke's Hospital Association. Named *Jaycee of the Year* 1972; *Conservation Legislator of the Year* by National and Wisconsin Wildlife Federations 1973. Recipient of National Taxpayers Union *1976 Fiscal Integrity Award* and National Federation of Independent Business 1976, 1978, 1982, 1984 *Guardian of Small Business Award.* In 1982 was first Republican freshman senator appointed by the President to serve as a voting delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

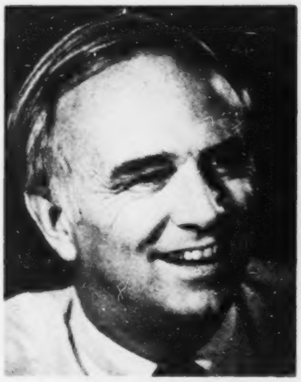
State legislative service: Elected to Senate 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1973** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Jt. Com. on Tax Exemptions (chp.).

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1974; reelected 1976. Elected to U.S. Senate 1980. Committee assignments: **99th Congress** — Appropriations (also 98th Congress); Budget (also 98th Congress); Commerce, Science and Transportation (also 98th Congress); and Small Business (also 98th Congress).

Washington office: (202) 224-5323; district offices: (414) 291-4160 (Milwaukee); (608) 264-5366 (Madison); (715) 842-3307 (Wausau).

Voting address: 2017 N. Terrace Avenue, Milwaukee 53202.

Mailing address: Washington office: SH-110 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; district offices: 517 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202; 25 West Main, Madison 53703; 317 First Street, Wausau 54401.



U.S. Representative
ASPIN

U.S. Representative
KASTENMEIER

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Les Aspin (Dem.), 1st Congressional District

Born Milwaukee, July 21, 1938. Educated Shorewood High School; B.A. Yale University 1960; M.A. Oxford University 1962; Ph.D. Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1965. Formerly economist and professor of economics. Served in Army 1966-68. Served as staff assistant to Chairman of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisors Walter Heller 1963; economic advisor to Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara 1966. Member American Legion, Wisconsin Phi Beta Kappa.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1970. Committee assignments: **99th Congress** — Armed Services (chairman, member since 93rd Congress) and chairman of its Subcommittee on Military Personnel and Compensation (also 98th Congress).

Washington office: (202) 225-3031; district offices: (414) 632-4446 (Racine), (608) 752-9074 (Janesville).

Voting address: East Troy 53120.

Mailing address: Washington office: 442 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district offices: 1661 Douglas Avenue, Racine 53404; 210 Dodge Street, Janesville 53545.

1st Congressional District: Green (part), Jefferson (part), Kenosha, Racine, Rock and Walworth Counties.

Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem.), 2nd Congressional District

Born Beaver Dam, January 24, 1924; married. Educated Beaver Dam High School; attended UW-Madison 1941-43, 1948-52, LL.B. 1952. Practicing attorney 1952-58, branch office director in Philippines for U.S. War Department Claims Service 1946-48. World War II veteran; served in Army 1943-46. Served as justice of the peace 1955-58.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1958. Committee assignments: **99th Congress** — Judiciary (chairman of its Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties and the Administration of Justice since 1969) and member of its Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights; House Select Committee on Intelligence.

Washington office: (202) 225-2906; district office: (608) 264-5206.

Voting address: 745 Pony Lane, Sun Prairie 53590.

Mailing address: Washington office: 2328 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: Suite 505, 119 Monona Avenue, Madison 53703.

2nd Congressional District: Adams (part), Columbia, Dane, Dodge (part), Grant (part), Green (part), Iowa, Juneau (part), Lafayette, Richland (part) and Sauk Counties.

U.S. Representative
GUNDERSON

U.S. Representative
KLECZKA

Steven Gunderson (Rep.), 3rd Congressional District

Born Eau Claire, May 10, 1951; single. Graduate Whitehall Memorial High School; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1973; Brown School of Broadcasting 1974. Former state legislator. Member Lions Club; Environmental Study Conference; Northeast-Midwest Coalition; Congressional Rural Caucus; Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus; Coalition for Peace Through Strength; Coalition Against Reductions in Education; Convention II Founders Committee; Future Business Leaders of America-Phi Beta Lamda Congressional Advisory Committee.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1974-78. Biennial committee assignments: **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and Social Services (also 1977, 1975 and its Subcoms. on Medical Assistance and Welfare Reform); Council on Child Labor (also 1977). **1977** — State Affairs; Legislative Council's Spec. Com. on Strengthening the Family. **1975** — Taxation.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1980. Committee assignments: **99th Congress** — Agriculture (also 98th, 97th Congresses); Education and Labor (also 98th, 97th Congresses).

Washington office: (202) 225-5506; district office: (715) 284-7431; (800) 472-6612 (toll-free).

Voting address: Route 2, Osseo 54758.

Mailing address: Washington office: 227 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: 438 N. Water Street, Black River Falls 54615.

3rd Congressional District: Barron, Buffalo, Clark (part), Crawford, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant (part), Jackson, La Crosse, Pepin, Pierce, Polk (part), Richland (part), St. Croix, Trempealeau and Vernon Counties.

Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.), 4th Congressional District

Born Milwaukee, Nov. 26, 1943; married. Grad. Don Bosco H.S.; attended UW-Milw. Former legislator. Medic in Wis. Air Natl. Guard 1963-69. Mbr. Holy Name Soc. (former pres., vice pres.); Wilson Park Advancement Assn.; Wilson Park July 4th Assn. (former pres., vice pres.); Milw. Soc. of Polish Natl. Alliance; Polish Assn. of Amer.; South Side Businessmen's Club; 19th Dist. Dem. Unit. Former mbr. AFL-CIO; Milw. Co. Dem. Council; delegate to Dem. Natl. Conv.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1968-72. Elected to Senate 1974-82. Assistant Majority Leader 1977. **1983** — Joint Com. on Finance (co-chp., also 1981).

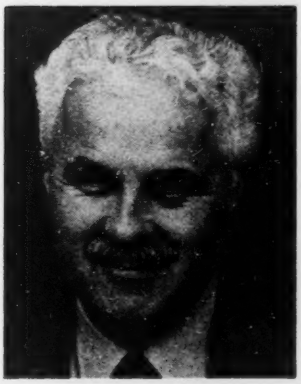
Elected to U.S. House of Representatives in April 1984 special election; reelected in November 1984. Committee assignments: **99th Congress:** Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs (also 98th Congress), its Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations; its Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development; and its Subcommittee on International Trade, Investing and Monetary Policy; Government Operations and Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice and Agriculture (also 98th Congress), and Subcommittee on Government Activities and Transportation (also 98th Congress).

Washington office: (202) 225-4572; district offices: (414) 291-1140 (Milwaukee), (414) 549-6360 (Waukesha).

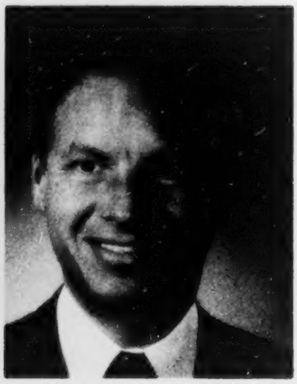
Voting address: 3268 South 9th Street, Milwaukee 53215.

Mailing address: Washington office: 226 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district offices: 5032 West Forest Home Avenue, Milwaukee 53219 and 817 Clinton Street, Waukesha 53186.

4th Congressional District: That part of the county of Milwaukee consisting of the villages of Greendale, Hales Corners and West Milwaukee; and the cities of Cudahy, Franklin, Greenfield, Oak Creek, St. Francis, South Milwaukee and West Allis. That part of the city of Milwaukee lying south of a line commencing where the East-West Freeway (Highway I 94) intersects the western city limits; thence easterly on Highway I 94, downriver along the Menomonee River, upriver along the Milwaukee River, east on E. Juneau Avenue, south on N. Van Buren Street, east on E. State Street, south on N. Cass Street, and easterly on E. Kilbourn Avenue and E. Kilbourn Avenue extended to Lake Michigan. That part of the county of Waukesha consisting of the towns of Vernon and Waukesha; the village of Big Bend; the cities of Muskego and New Berlin; and that part of the city of Waukesha lying south of a line commencing where the right-of-way of the Soo Line Railroad intersects the northern city limits; thence southerly along the right-of-way of Soo Line Railroad, easterly on Moreland Boulevard, north on Murray Avenue, east on Catherine Street, north on Highland Avenue, easterly on Josephine Street, northerly on Cardinal Drive, east on Atlantic Drive, and northeasterly on Empire Drive and Wolf Road to the northern city limits.



U.S. Representative
MOODY



U.S. Representative
PETRI

Jim Moody (Dem.), 5th Congressional District

Born Sept. 2, 1935. B.A. Haverford College; M.P.A. Harvard Univ. JFK School; Ph.D. in economics, Univ. of Calif.-Berkeley. Former employment: railroad locomotive fireman; carpenter-home repairman; insurance co. executive; Care representative in Yugoslavia and Iran; Peace Corps representative in Pakistan; loan officer, Agency for International Development; economic analyst, U.S. Dept. of Transportation; asst. professor of economics, Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; visiting lecturer Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison; owner-manager family business. Member American Economics Assn.; National Tax Assn; Transportation Research Board; Common Cause; League of Women Voters.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1976 and to Senate 1978. Senate committee assignments: **1981** — State and Local Affairs and Taxation (chp.); Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions. **1979** — Education and Revenue and its Tax Reform Subcom. (chp.); Insurance and Utilities; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules. Assembly committee assignments: **1977** — Health and Social Services; Insurance and Banking; Local Affairs; Revenue.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1982. Committee assignments: **99th Congress** — Public Works and Transportation (also 98th Congress); Interior and Insular Affairs (also 98th Congress).

Washington office: (202) 225-3571; district office: (414) 291-1331.

Voting address: 2413 North Fratney St., Milwaukee 53212.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 1721 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: 135 W. Wells, Room 618, Milwaukee 53203.

5th Congressional District: That part of the county of Milwaukee consisting of the villages of Brown Deer and Shorewood and the cities of Glendale and Wauwatosa. That part of the city of Milwaukee, located in the county, lying north of a line commencing where the East-West Freeway (Highway I 94) intersects the western city limits; thence easterly on Highway I 94, downriver along the Menomonee River, upriver along the Milwaukee River, east on E. Juneau Avenue, south on N. Van Buren Street, east on E. State Street, south on N. Cass Street, and easterly on E. Kilbourn Avenue and E. Kilbourn Avenue extended to Lake Michigan. That part of the county of Washington consisting of that part of the city of Milwaukee located in that county.

Thomas E. Petri (Rep.), 6th Congressional District

Born Marinette, May 28, 1940; married. Grad. Goodrich H.S.; B.A. Harvard College 1962; J.D. 1965. Attorney. Formerly Peace Corps volunteer, White House aide. Member Fond du Lac County Bar Assn. (former treas.); Y.M.C.A. (former bd. mbr.); State Bar of Wis. Former chp. Fond du Lac County Cancer Crusade.

State legislative service: Elected to Senate 1972-76. Biennial committee assignments: **1979** — Human Services (also 1977); Jt. Com. on Audit; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1977). **1977** — Commerce; Governmental and Veterans Affairs (also 1973); Legis. Co. Spec. Com. on Solid Waste Mgt. (vice chp., mbr. 1975). **1975** — Audit; Education; Council on Drug Abuse (also 1971). **1973** — Industry, Labor, Taxation and Banking (vice chp.); Urban Affairs; Legis. Co. Spec. Com. on Wis. Guaranteed Higher Education Plan; Education Comn. of the States; Council on Emergency Govt.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives in April 3, 1979 special election and reelected since 1980. Committee assignments: **99th Congress** — Education and Labor (also 98th, 97th and 96th Congresses); Public Works and Transportation (also 98th Congress).

Washington office: (202) 225-2476; district office: (414) 922-1180; (800) 242-4883 (toll-free).

Voting address: (Town of Empire) Rt. 3, Fond du Lac 54935.

Mailing address: Washington office: 1024 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: 14 Western Avenue, Fond du Lac 54935.

6th Congressional District: Adams (part), Calumet, Fond du Lac (part), Green Lake, Juneau (part), Manitowoc, Marquette, Monroe, Sheboygan (part), Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago and Wood (part) Counties.

U.S. Representative
OBEY

U.S. Representative
ROTH

David R. Obey (Dem.), 7th Congressional District

Born Oct. 3, 1938; married. Educated St. James Grade School; Wausau High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1960, M.A. 1962. Former real estate broker.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1962-68. Asst. Minority Leader 1967 and 1969.

Elected to Congress in April 1, 1969 special election; reelected since 1970. Committee assignments: **99th Congress** — Joint Economic Committee (chairman); Appropriations and chairman Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, member Subcommittee on Labor — Health and Human Services — Education and member Subcommittee on Legislative Branch. Zone Whip.

Washington office: (202) 225-3365; district office: (715) 842-5606.

Voting address: 923 Ross Avenue, Wausau 54401.

Mailing address: Washington office: 2217 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: Federal Building, Wausau 54401.

7th Congressional District: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark (part), Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida (part), Polk (part), Portage, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Washburn and Wood (part) Counties.

Toby Roth (Rep.), 8th Congressional District

Born October 10, 1938; married; 3 children. B.A. Marquette Univ. 1961. Realtor. Served in Army Reserve 1962-1969. Member American Legion; Optimists (honorary); Kiwanis (honorary). Former member Jaycees; Outagamie County Young Republicans; Fox Valley Board of Realtors; Northside Businessmen's Assn.; Wisconsin Exchange Club.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1972-76. Selected 1978 *Wisconsin Legislator of the Year* by Wisconsin Towns Assn.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1978. Committee Assignments: **99th Congress** — Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and its Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance; its Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage; and its Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development; Foreign Affairs (also 98th and 97th Cong.) and its Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade (also 98th Cong.) and Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs. **98th Congress** — Small Business (also 96th Cong.) and its Subcommittee on Export Opportunities and Special Small Business Problems and its Subcommittee on Energy, Environment, and Safety Issues Affecting Small Business. **96th Congress** — Science and Technology. Member Congressional Rural Caucus and Environmental Study Conference; U.S. Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus Steering Com.

Washington office: (202) 225-5665; district offices: (414) 739-4167 (Appleton); (414) 433-3931 (Green Bay).

Voting address: 419 E. Longview, Appleton 54911.

Mailing address: Washington office: 215 Cannon House Office Building, Washington D.C. 20515; district offices: 126 N. Oneida St., Appleton 54911; Room 207, 325 E. Walnut St., Green Bay 54305.

8th Congressional District: Brown, Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida (part), Outagamie, Shawano and Vilas Counties.

U.S. Representative
SENSENBRENNER

F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.), 9th Congressional District
Born Chicago, June 14, 1943; married; 2 children. Graduate Milwaukee Country Day School 1961; A.B. Stanford Univ. 1965; J.D. UW-Madison Law School 1968. Attorney. Former assistant to ex-state Sen. Maj. Ldr. Leonard and to the late Cong. Arthur Younger. Member State Bar of Wis.; Friends of Museum; Riveredge Nature Center. Former mbr. Whitefish Bay Jaycees; Shorewood Men's Club.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1968-74; elected to Senate in April 1975 special election; reelected 1976. Assistant Minority Leader 1977. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1977** — Review of Administrative Rules; Education and Revenue; Senate Organization; Urban Affairs (also 1975); Special Committee on Personnel Board; Bicycle Coordinating Council. **1975** — Governmental and Veterans Affairs; Legis. Council's Special Com. on Recycled Paper. Assembly committee assignments: **1975** — Elections (also 1973, 1971; chp. 1969); Judiciary (also 1973 and Jt. Interim Com., 1969 and Jt. Interim Com.). **1973** — Special Com. on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities; Council on Child Labor. **1971** — Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (chp. 1969); Taxation; Legis. Council's Adv. Com. on the Milw. Public School System. **1969** — Legis. Council's Age of Majority Study Com. (co-chp.).

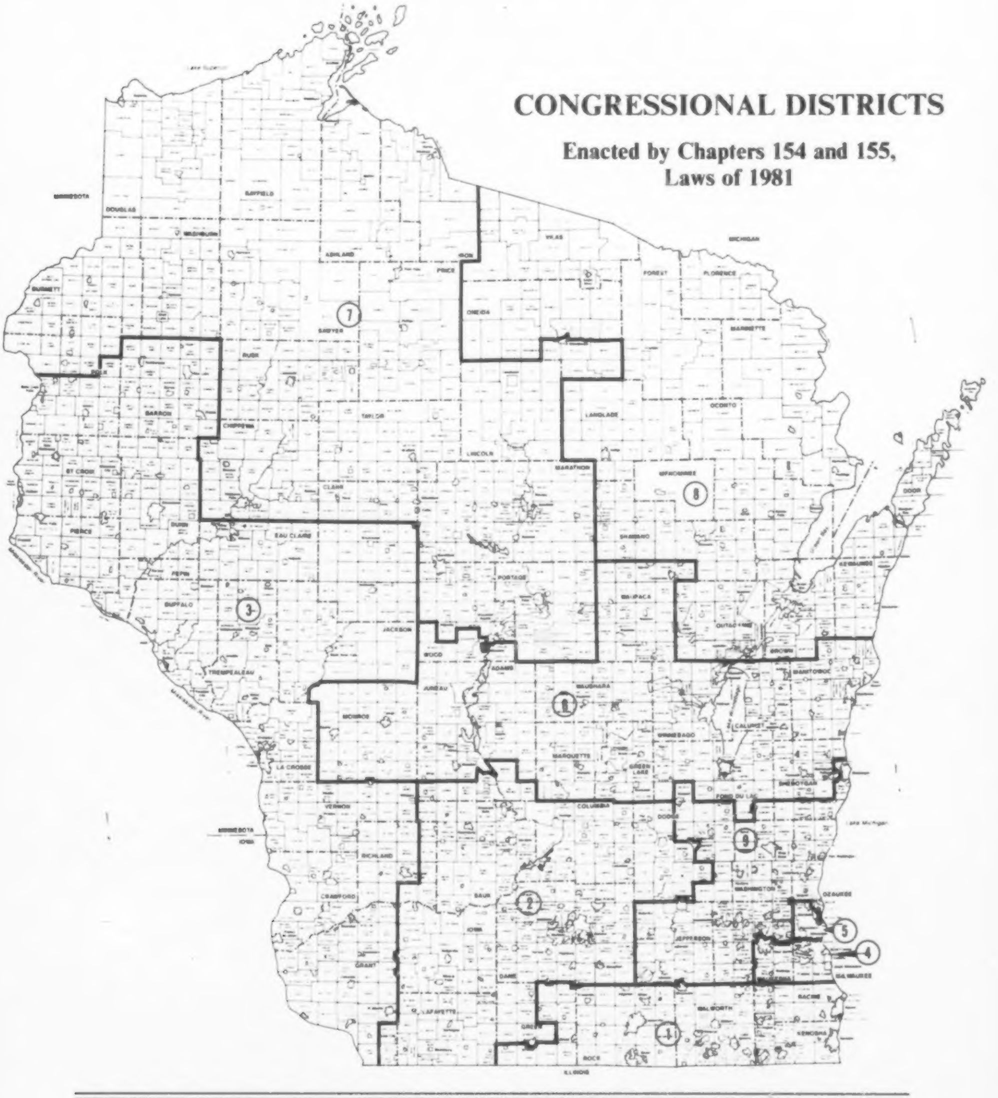
Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1978. Committee assignments: **99th Congress** — Judiciary (also 98th, 97th and 96th Congresses); Science and Technology (also 98th and 97th Congresses). **96th Congress** — Standards of Official Conduct.

Washington office: (202) 225-5101; district office: (414) 784-1111.

Voting address: N76 W14726 North Point Drive, P.O. Box 186, Menomonee Falls 53051.

Mailing address: Washington office: 2444 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: 120 Bishops Way, Brookfield 53005.

9th Congressional District: Dodge (part), Fond du Lac (part), Jefferson (part), Milwaukee (part), Ozaukee, Sheboygan (part), Washington (part) and Waukesha (part) Counties.



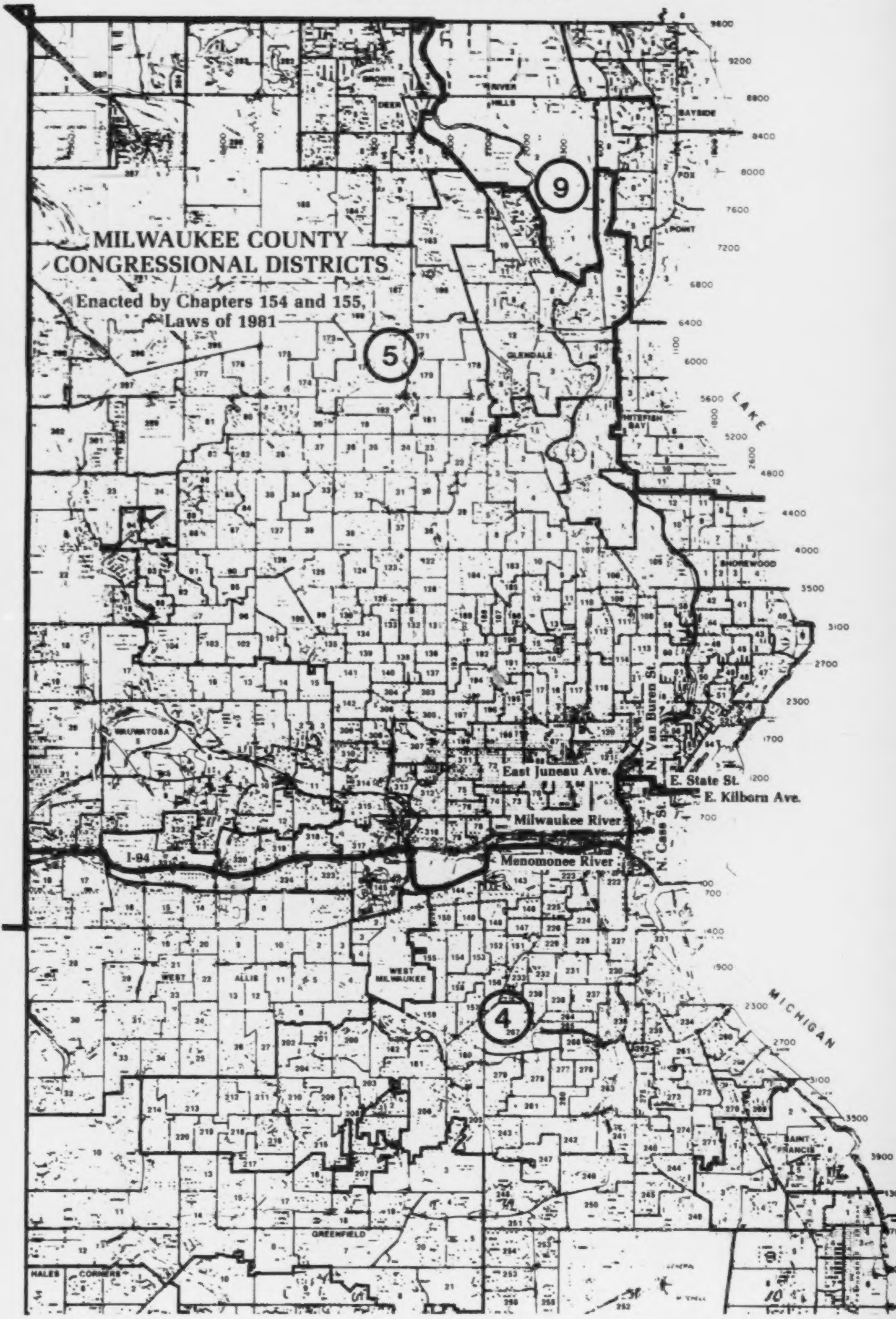
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Enacted by Chapters 154 and 155, Laws of 1981

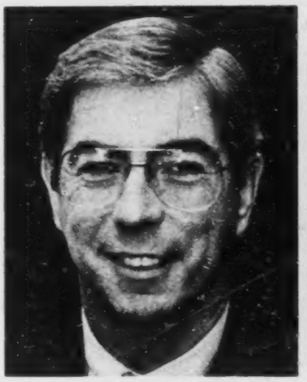
MINNESOTA
DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
WASHBURN
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
MICHIGAN
FOREST
FLORENCE
PRICE
ONEIDA
SAWYER
BURNETT
MARINETTE
POLK
RUSK
BARRON
CHIPPEWA
TAYLOR
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
OCONTO
MARATHON
MENOMINEE
DOOR
ST CROIX
CLARK
DUNN
PIERCE
EAU CLAIRE
SHAWANO
PEPIN
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
KEWAUNEE
BUFFALO
OUTAGAMIE
BROWN
JACKSON
WOOD
ADAMS
MANITOWOC
TREMPEALEAU
WAUSHARA
JUNEAU
MONROE
CALUMET
WINNEBAGO
MARQUETTE
GREEN LAKE
LA CROSSE
SHEBOYGAN
FOND DU LAC
COLUMBIA
DODGE
VERNON
MINNESOTA
IOWA
Lake Michigan
RICHLAND
WASHINGTON
OZAUKEE
CRAWFORD
SAUK
JEFFERSON
IOWA
GRANT
DANE
WAUKESHA
MILWAUKEE
RACINE
WALWORTH
LAFAYETTE
GREEN
KENOSHA
ROCK
ILLINOIS
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

Congressional District	1980 Population		
	Population*	Deviation	Percent
State	4,705,521		
CD-1	522,838	+ 2	+ 0.00
CD-2	523,011	+ 175	+ 0.03
CD-3	522,909	+ 73	+ 0.01
CD-4	522,880	+ 44	+ 0.01
CD-5	522,854	+ 18	+ 0.00
CD-6	522,546	− 290	− 0.06
CD-7	522,623	− 213	− 0.04
CD-8	522,156	− 320	+ 0.06
CD-9	522,704	− 132	− 0.03
Total Misrepresentation		± 1,267	
Average District	522,836	± 141	± 0.03

*Wisconsin's congressional districts based on the results of the 1980 Census of Population are established by Chapter 154, Laws of 1981, as affected by Chapter 155, Laws of 1981. A correction note in U.S. Census publication, *PC80-1-B51* (p. 6; published August 1982), shows a 1980 Wisconsin population of "4,705,642". However, all redistricting is based on information furnished to the states under federal P.L. 94-171. For Wisconsin, the tape received on 3/23/81 showed a statewide population of "4,705,335". On 11/16/81, the Census Bureau certified corrections bringing the total to "4,705,767"; on 5/24/82, to "4,705,521". Since that is the final corrected figure *certified* by the Census Bureau to the Wisconsin Secretary of State, all redistricting, including the legislative districts promulgated on 6/17/82 by the U.S. Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, is based on a *statewide* total of "*4,705,521*".


MILWAUKEE COUNTY
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
Enacted by Chapters 154 and 155,
Laws of 1981
9
5
4
BROWN
DEER
RIVER
HILLS
BAYSIDE
FOX
POINT
GLENDALE
WHITEFISH
BAY
SHOREWOOD
LAKE
MICHIGAN
WAUWATOSA
WEST
ALLIS
WEST
MILWAUKEE
SAINT
FRANCIS
GREENFIELD
HALES
CORNERS
East Juneau Ave.
E. State St.
E. Kilborn Ave.
N. Van Buren St.
N. Case St.
Milwaukee River
Menomonee River
I-94

President
RISSER



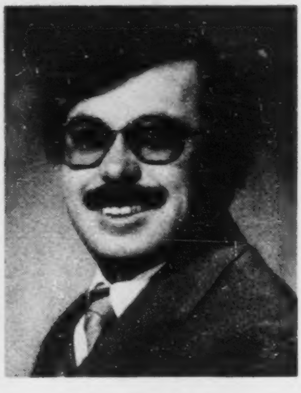
Majority Leader
CULLEN

Assistant Majority Leader
NORQUIST

Minority Leader
ENGELEITER

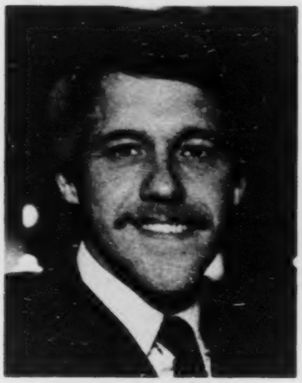
Assistant Minority Leader
ELLIS

Chief Clerk
SCHNEIDER



Sergeant at Arms
FIELDS

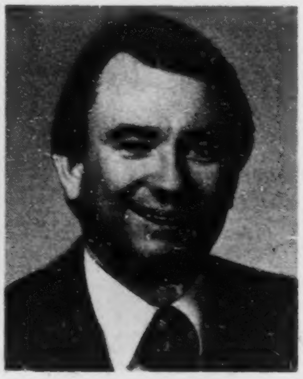
Speaker
LOFTUS



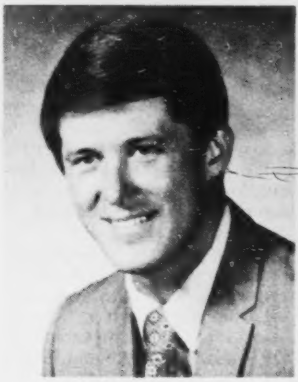
Speaker pro tempore
CLARENBACH

Majority Leader
BECKER

Assistant Majority Leader
MEDINGER



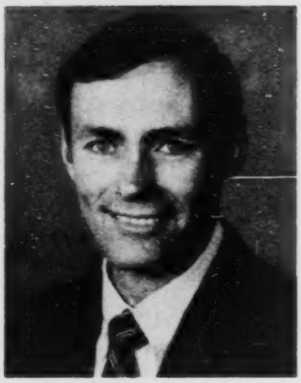
Minority Leader
T. THOMPSON



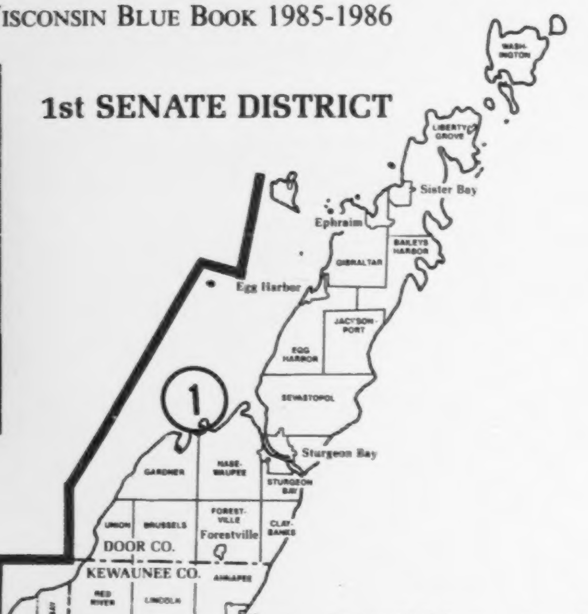
Assistant Minority Leader
R. TRAVIS, JR.

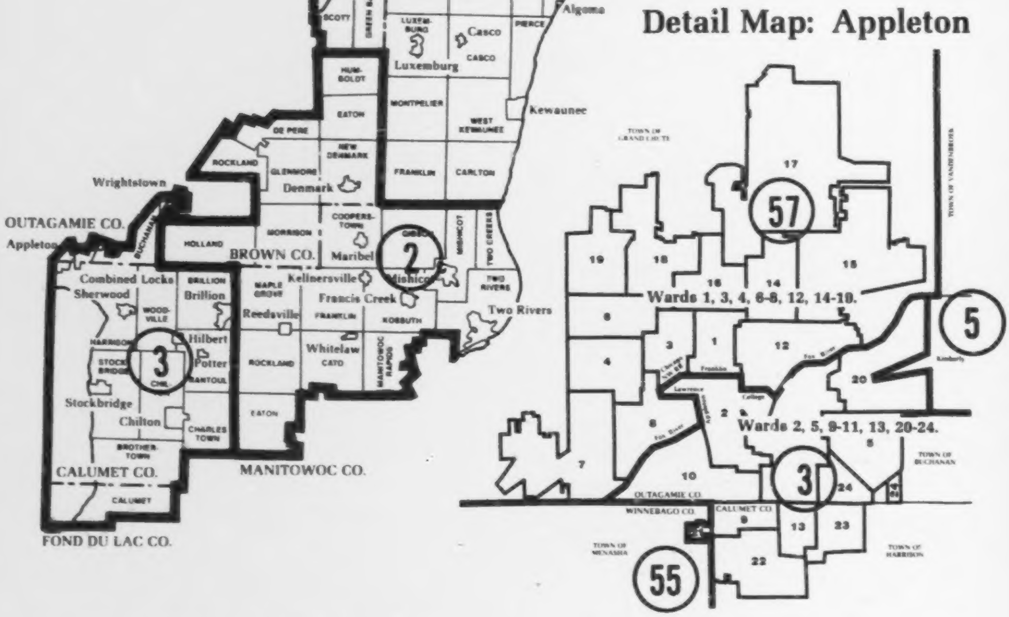
Chief Clerk
DUREN

Sergeant at Arms
ESSIE



Senator
LASEE





1st SENATE DISTRICT

Detail Map: Appleton

WASHINGTON
LIBERTY GROVE
Sister Bay
Ephraim
BAILEYS HARBOR
GIBRALTAR
Egg Harbor
JACKSONPORT
EGG HARBOR
SEVASTOPOL
1
Sturgeon Bay
GARDNER
NASEWAUPEE
STURGEON BAY
UNION
BRUSSELS
FORESTVILLE
Forestville
CLAY BANKS
DOOR CO.
KEWAUNEE CO.
AHNAPEE
RED RIVER
LINCOLN
Algoma
SCOTT
GREEN BAY
LUXEMBURG
Casco
PIERCE
CASCO
Luxemburg
HUMBOLDT
EATON
MONTPELIER
Kewaunee
DE PERE
WEST KEWAUNEE
NEW DENMARK
ROCKLAND
GLENMORE
FRANKLIN
CARLTON
Wrightstown
Denmark
OUTAGAMIE CO.
COOPERSTOWN
Appleton
BUCHANAN
HOLLAND
MORRISON
GIBSON
MISHICOT
TWO CREEKS
BROWN CO.
Maribel
2
Combined Locks
BRILLION
Kellnersville
Mishicot
TWO RIVERS
Sherwood
Brillion
MAPLE GROVE
Francis Creek
WOODVILLE
Reedsville
FRANKLIN
KOSSUTH
Two Rivers
HARRISON
Hilbert
STOCKBRIDGE
3
Potter
Whitelaw
ROCKLAND
CATO
MANITOWOC RAPIDS
RANTOUL
CHIL.
Stockbridge
EATON
Chilton
CHARLESTOWN
BROTHERTOWN
CALUMET CO.
MANITOWOC CO.
CALUMET
FOND DU LAC CO.
TOWN OF GRAND CHUTE
TOWN OF VANDENBROEK
17
57
19
18
16
14
15
Wards 1, 3, 4, 6-8, 12, 14-19.
5
6
3
1
12
4
Kimberly
20
8
2
Wards 2, 5, 9-11, 13, 20-24.
5
TOWN OF BUCHANAN
7
10
3
24
OUTAGAMIE CO.
WINNEBAGO CO.
CALUMET CO.
9
13
23
TOWN OF MENASHA
TOWN OF HARRISON
22
55

Alan J. Lasee (Rep.), 1st Senate District

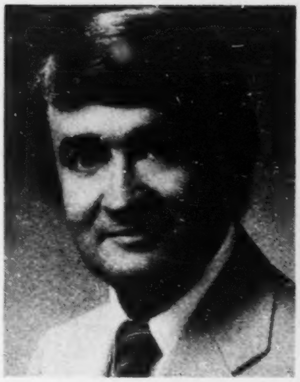
Born Town of Rockland, Brown County, July 30, 1937; married; 7 children. Attended St. Norbert High School. Farmer. Member Brown Co. Farm Bureau (bd. of dir. 1972-1975); Way-Mor Lions (dir. 1976); Brown County Republican Party. Former member Wisconsin Towns Assn.; former Brown Co. 4-H leader (licensed gun safety instructor). Town supervisor (1971-73); town chairman (1973-82, since 1985); De Pere school district fiscal control bd. mbr. (1973-82).

Elected to Assembly 1974. Elected to Senate in May 3, 1977 special election; reelected 1978 and 1982. Minority Caucus Chairman 1979 and 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1983,1981); Urban Affairs; Utilities and Elections; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (also 1983); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee. **1983** — Leg. Council's Coms. on American Indian Study, on Primary Prevention. **1981** — State and Local Affairs and Taxation; Council on Child Labor (also 1979 and 1977); Leg. Council's Com. on Revision of Town Laws. **1979** — Governmental and Veterans Affairs (also 1977); Leg. Council's Coms. on Education, on Hearing Examiner System, and on Law Revision.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3512; District: (414) 336-8830.

Voting address: (Town of Rockland) Rt. 2, De Pere 54115.

Mailing address: (office) Room 419 Southwest, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
SWOBODA

Representative
BOLLE

Representative
HEPHNER

Lary J. Swoboda (Dem.), 1st Assembly District

Born Luxemburg, May 28, 1939; married. B.S. in speech and education, UW-Milw. 1963; M.S. in political science 1968. Full-time legislator. Member Phi Kappa Phi Natl. Honor Soc.; Kappa Delta Phi Natl. Honor Soc. in education; Luxemburg-Casco Jaycees; Luxemburg Optimist Club; Casco Community Club; St. Mary's Holy Name Soc.; K. of C. Council 5844; K. of C. Marquette Assembly; Kewaunee County Dem. Party; Luxemburg.Chamber of Commerce; Phi Eta Sigma Natl. Freshman Honor Soc; NCSL's Agriculture and Food Policy Com.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Agriculture (chp., also 1983, vice chp. 1979, mbr. 1971-1977); Rural Development (vice chp.); Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1983, 1981, 1977, 1975); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (co-chp. 1979). **1983** — Tourism and Recreation (also 1981). **1981** — Highways (vice chp.); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (Assembly vice chp.); Agriculture and Nutrition; Building Commission; Legis. Coun. Spec. Com. on Alien Land Ownership. **1979** — Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development (vice chp. 1977, mbr. 1975); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Educ. **1977** — Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (chp.); **1975** — Enrolled Bills (vice chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5350; District: (414) 845-2295.

Voting address: (Town of Luxemburg) Rt. 1, Luxemburg 54217.

Mailing address: (office) Room 13 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953 Madison 53708.

Dale J. Bolle (Dem.), 2nd Assembly District

Born Manitowoc County, June 12, 1923; married. Grad. Manitowoc Lincoln H.S. Full-time legislator. Former president and owner of trucking company. World War II and Korean Conflict veteran; Army (member of U.S. Army Reserve for 23 years, retired from reserve with rank of captain). Member Two Rivers Elks; Disabled American Vets.; Master Builders. Former member Wis. County Boards Assn. (dir.); Chamber of Commerce; Wis. Counties Utility Tax Assn. (chm.). Former member Bay-Lake Regional Planning Comn.; Manitowoc Co. Bd. mbr. 1970-1980 (chm. 1976-1978).

Elected to Assembly 1982 and 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Aging (chp.); Veterans and Military Affairs (vice chp., also 1983); Highways (also 1983); Urban and Local Affairs. **1983** — Economic Development; Local Affairs; Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9870; District (home): (414) 732-3133 or (414) 682-4284.

Voting address: 10018 Reif Mills Road, Whitelaw 54247.

Mailing address: (office) Room 107 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Gervase A. Hephner (Dem.), 3rd Assembly District

Born Town of Rantoul, Calumet Co., Feb. 5, 1936; married. Grad. Chilton H.S.; attended St. Norbert Coll.; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1960. Farmer and banker. Former systems analyst. Korean Conflict vet.; Army 1954-56. Member Eagles; Knights of Columbus; Amer. Legion; Fox Locks Task Force. Served as secy. of Calumet Co. Dem. Party 2 years.

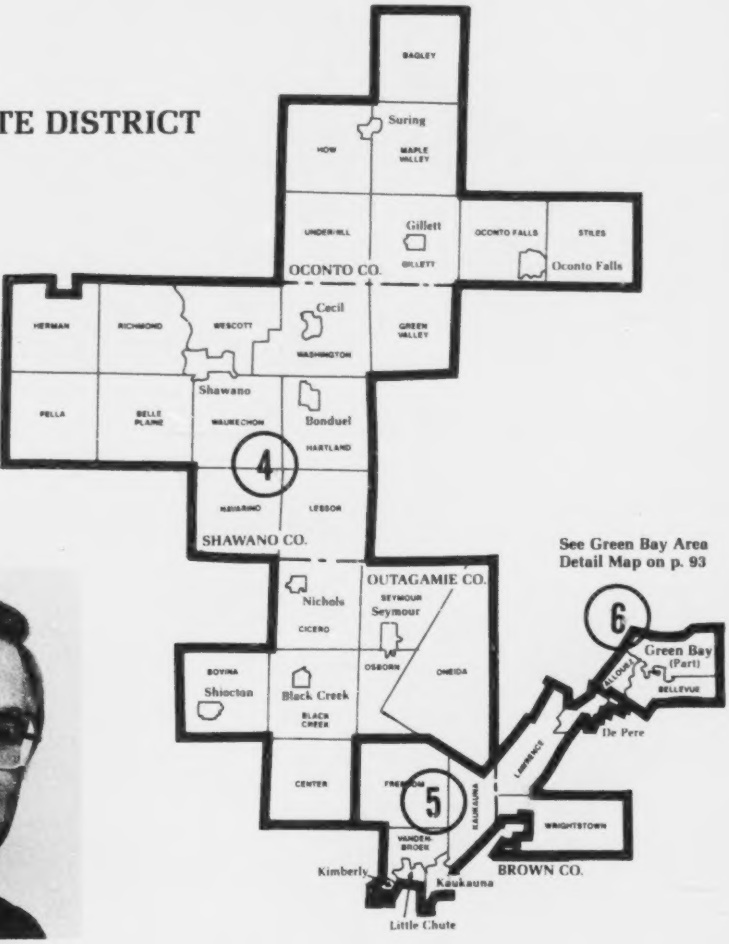
Elected to Assembly since 1966. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Excise and Fees (chp., also 1983, vice chp. 1977-81, mbr. 1975, 1971);Agriculture (vice chp. 1983, 1977, 1971, mbr. 1979, 1975, 1973); State Affairs; Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1983); Ways and Means; Governor's Commission on Agriculture. **1983** — Consumer and Commercial Credit (chp. 1981). **1981** — Agriculture and Nutrition; Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management; Revenue; Legis. Coun. Spec. Com. on Groundwater Management. **1979** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (Assem. chp.); Gov.'s Coun. on Rural Area and Community Dev. **1977** — Enrolled bills (chp., mbr. 1975, 1973); Insurance and Banking; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (also 1975, 1973). **1975** — Taxation (mbr. since 1967, vice chp. 1971). **1973** — Printing (also 1969, 1967); Special Com. on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities (chp.); Legis. Coun. Adv. Com. to Natural Resources Com. on Perpetuation of Canada Goose Flock (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0645; District: (414) 849-2033.

Voting address: N4738 Irish Road, Chilton 53014.

Mailing address: (office) Room 4 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

2nd SENATE DISTRICT


BAGLEY
Suring
HOW
MAPLE VALLEY
UNDERHILL
Gillett
GILLETT
OCONTO FALLS
STILES
Oconto Falls
OCONTO CO.
HERMAN
RICHMOND
WESCOTT
Cecil
WASHINGTON
GREEN VALLEY
Shawano
PELLA
BELLE PLAINE
WAUKECHON
Bonduel
HARTLAND
4
NAVARINO
LESSOR
SHAWANO CO.
OUTAGAMIE CO.
Nichols
SEYMOUR
Seymour
CICERO
OSBORN
ONEIDA
BOVINA
Shiocton
Black Creek
BLACK CREEK
CENTER
FREEDOM
5
KAUKAUNA
VANDENBROEK
Kimberly
Kaukauna
Little Chute
LAWRENCE
WRIGHTSTOWN
BROWN CO.
6
ALLOUEZ
Green Bay (Part)
BELLEVUE
De Pere

See Green Bay Area Detail Map on p. 93

Senator
HANAWAY

Donald J. Hanaway (Rep.), 2nd Senate District

Born Stevens Point, December 25, 1933; married; 4 children. Graduate Edgewood High School; B.B.A. UW-Madison School of Commerce 1958; LL.B. UW-Madison 1961. Attorney. Served in Army 1954-56. Member De Pere Optimists; Wis. Bar and Brown Co. Bar Assn.; American Bar Assn.; Wis. Academy of Trial Lawyers. Former member Metropolitan Sewerage Adv. Com.; Brown Co. Legal Aid (former dir.); De Pere Historical Soc. (former dir.); De Pere Chamber of Commerce (former secy). Brown Co. assistant district attorney 1963-64; Special Prosecutor 1967-68; De Pere City Attorney 1965-72, 1976-79; Mayor 1972-74.

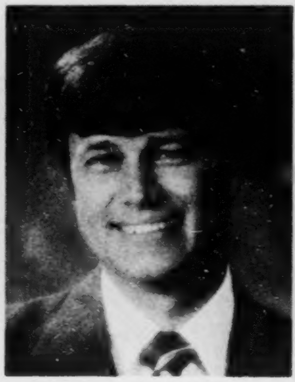
Elected to Senate in July 10, 1979 special election; reelected 1980 and 1984. Assistant Minority Leader 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Economic Development; Energy and Environmental Resources; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (also 1983, 1981); Community Development Finance Authority (bd. of dir.). **1983** — Jt. Audit Com. (also 1981); Higher Education and Economic Development (eff. 5/24/83); Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study (appt. 1/11/83), on Courts (also 1981, 1979), on Marital Property Implementation. **1981** — Sen. Organization; State and Local Affairs and Taxation; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization; Legis. Coun. Com. on Taxation of Interstate Corporations; Wis. Council on Criminal Justice; Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Adv. Com.; Jud. Council Com. on Homicide and Lesser Included Offenses (appt. 1982); Governor's Spec. Com. on Transportation Aids. **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs; Legis. Council Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision and on Unfair Sales Act (secy.); Governor's Ad Hoc Com. on Transportation Finance and Ad Hoc Com. on Solid and Hazardous Waste.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1324; District: (414) 432-2114.

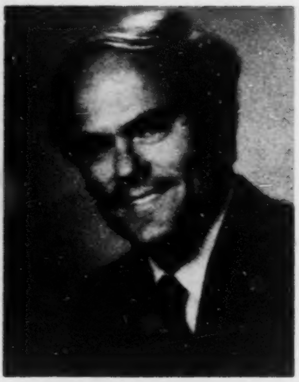
Voting address: 830 W. St. Francis Road, De Pere 54115.

Mailing address: (office) Room 318 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) 801 East Walnut Street, P.O. Box 908, Green Bay 54305.

Representative
ZEUSKE



Representative
SCHMIDT



Representative
COWLES

Cathy S. Zeuske (Rep.), 4th Assembly District

Born Clintonville, December 4, 1958; married. Graduated Shawano High School; attended McGill University; B.A. UW-Madison 1981. Legislator and insurance agent. Member Shawano County League of Women Voters; Shawano County Republican Party; Shawano Business and Professional Women's Club; Shawano Gun Club; American Legion Auxiliary; Shawano County Extension Homemakers.

Elected to Assembly in 1982 and 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Economic Development; State Affairs; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity. **1983** — Children and Human Development; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Tourism and Recreation; Leg. Council's American Indian Study Com.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3097; District: (715) 524-2100.

Voting address: 120 South Sawyer, Shawano 54166.

Mailing address: (office) Room 48B North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Gary J. Schmidt (Rep.), 5th Assembly District

Born Kaukauna, January 26, 1947; married; 3 children. Graduate Sacred Heart Seminary High School 1965; A.A. Sacred Heart Seminary 1967; B.A. St. Paul Seminary 1969; J.D. William Mitchell College of Law (St. Paul) 1975; attended Mankato St. Col. 1977-79. Business manager. Former insurance claims examiner and assistant county attorney. Vietnam veteran; U.S. Marines 1969-71. Member Heart of Valley Chamber of Commerce; American Legion; Kiwanis; Optimist Club; American and Wisconsin State Bar Assns. Member Kaukauna Area School Board 1984 to present.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Judiciary; Labor.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2343; District: (414) 766-7796.

Voting address: 1424 Hillcrest Drive, Kaukauna 54130.

Mailing address: (office) Room 310 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Robert L. Cowles (Rep.), 6th Assembly District

Born Green Bay, July 31, 1950; single. Graduate Wayland Academy; B.S. UW-Green Bay 1975; graduate work UW-Green Bay. Director of an alternative energy division for a communications construction company. Member Allouez Kiwanis; Forward Wisconsin (bd. of directors); Door Co. Environmental Council. Former member state Air Pollution Control Council.

Elected to Assembly 1982 and 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1983, eff. 11/29/83); Jt. Com. on Debt Management; Energy. **1983** — Energy and Utilities; Economic Development (eff. 10/25/83); Family and Economic Assistance; Revenue.

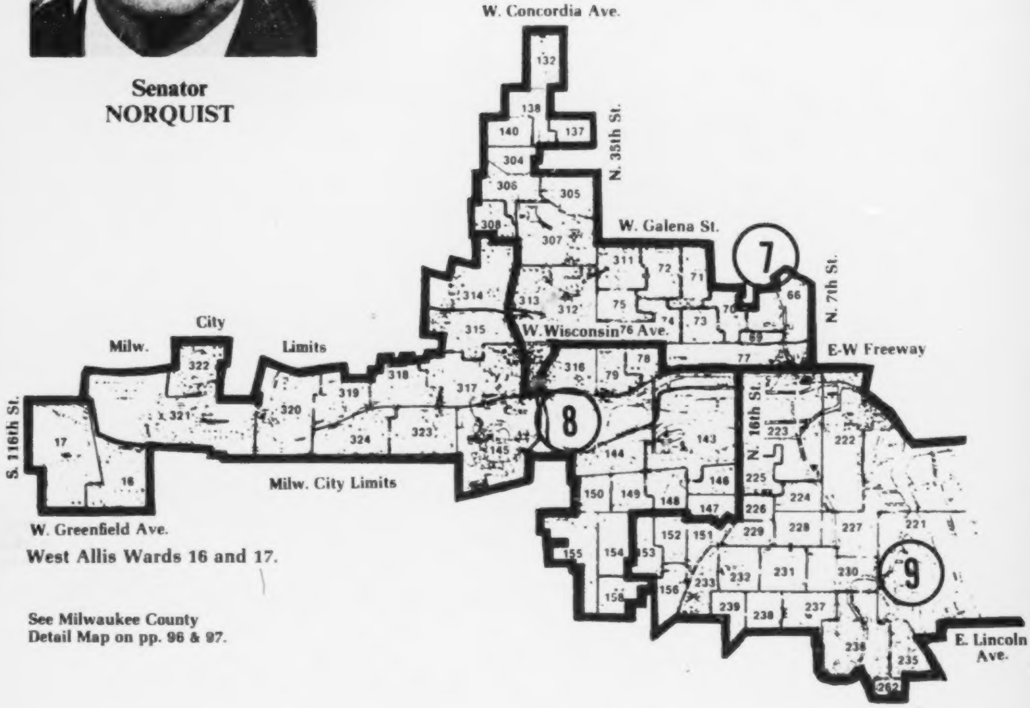
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0484; District: (414) 435-1845.

Voting address: 2424 Du Charme Street, Green Bay 54301.

Mailing address: (office) Room 48C North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Senator
NORQUIST

3rd SENATE DISTRICT


W. Concordia Ave.
N. 35th St.
W. Galena St.
N. 7th St.
E-W Freeway
W. Wisconsin Ave.
Milw. City Limits
S. 116th St.
W. Greenfield Ave.
N. 16th St.
E. Lincoln Ave.
7
8
9

West Allis Wards 16 and 17.

See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

John O. Norquist (Dem.), 3rd Senate District

Born Princeton, N.J., October 22, 1949; single. Attended Augustana Coll. (Ill.) 1967-69; B.A. in political science, U.W. 1971. Legislator. Former lathe operator, community worker. Served in Army Reserves. Member Natl. Ave. Advancement Assn.; Dem. Party of Wisconsin (State Administrative Committee); Westside Dem. Party; Cooperation Westside Assn.

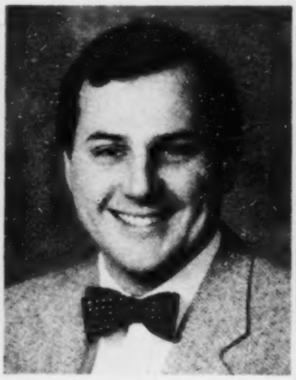
Elected to Assembly 1974-80; elected to Senate 1982. Assistant Majority Leader 1985 (also 1984). Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1983, Assem. co-chp. 1981, 1980, mbr. 1977); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1983); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1983); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Agriculture, Health and Human Services; Energy and Environmental Resources; Senate Organization (also 1984, eff. 1/11/84).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8535; District: (414) 383-0608.

Voting address: 736 South 32nd Street, Milwaukee 53215.

Mailing address: (office) Room 10 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
BECKER



Representative
CRAWFORD

Representative
KUNICKI

Dismas Becker (Dem.), 7th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, Sept. 16, 1936; married; 4 stepchildren. Graduate St. Francis Seminary; B.A. in philosophy, Carmelite Seminary 1960, B.A. and M.A. in religious education 1962 and 1964; M.A. in sociology, Marquette Univ. 1968. Full-time legislator. Former research and program director, Council on Urban Life; community college research director; executive director of redevelopment project.

Elected to Assembly in October 1977 special election; reelected since 1978. Majority Leader 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Rules (chp.); Assembly Organization (vice chp.); Select Com. on the Future of the University System; Legislative Council and its Spec. Com. on Pregnancy Options (eff. 1/31/85); Community Development Finance Authority. **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance. **1981** — Health and Human Services (chp.); Children and Human Development; Criminal Justice and Public Safety (chp., eff. 4/17/80, vice chp. 1979, mbr. 1977); Urban Affairs and Housing; Leg. Council Coms. on Public Health Needs and on Sexual Assault and Abuse (also 1979). **1979** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (Assem. vice chp.); Education (also 1977); State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Determinate Sentencing (also 1977), on Community Correctional Programs, on Education. **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Strengthening the Family.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2401; District: (414) 933-6133.

Voting address: 1533 North 23rd Street, Milwaukee 53205.

Mailing address: (office) Room 220 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Thomas James Crawford (Dem.), 8th Assembly District

Born Kenosha, July 25, 1952; married. B.A. UW-Milwaukee 1975; J.D. UW-Madison 1978. Attorney. Former dir. of research for Citizens for a Better Environment (CBE), overhead crane operator, waiter, Great Lakes seaman. Member CBE (bd. of directors). Former member Citizens — Environmental Assess. Com. to Milw. Metro Sewage Comn. (chp. of subcom.); DNR's Ad Hoc Com. Drafting Hazardous Waste Disposal Rules; Steelworkers Union; AFL-CIO Hotel and Restaurant Union; Machinists and Aerospace Workers Union.

Elected to Assembly in 1980; reelected 1982 and 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Elections (chp., and chp. of its Subcom. on Election Law, also 1983, mbr. 1982); Energy (also 1981); Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1984); Judiciary (also 1983); Urban and Local Affairs; Uniform State Laws (vice chp., mbr. 1983); Legis. Coun Com. on Marital Property Implementation (eff. 1/3/85). **1983** — Environmental Resources (vice chp. 1981); Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules (also 1981); Energy and Utilities (eff. 4/20/83); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Acid Rain (also 1981), on Interstate Banking, on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law, on Law Revision. **1981** — Reapportionment; Legis. Coun. Com. on Groundwater Mgt.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8580; District: (414) 258-6693.

Voting address: 1539 North 50th Street, Milwaukee 53208.

Mailing address: (office) Room 108 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Walter J. Kunicki (Dem.), 9th Assembly District

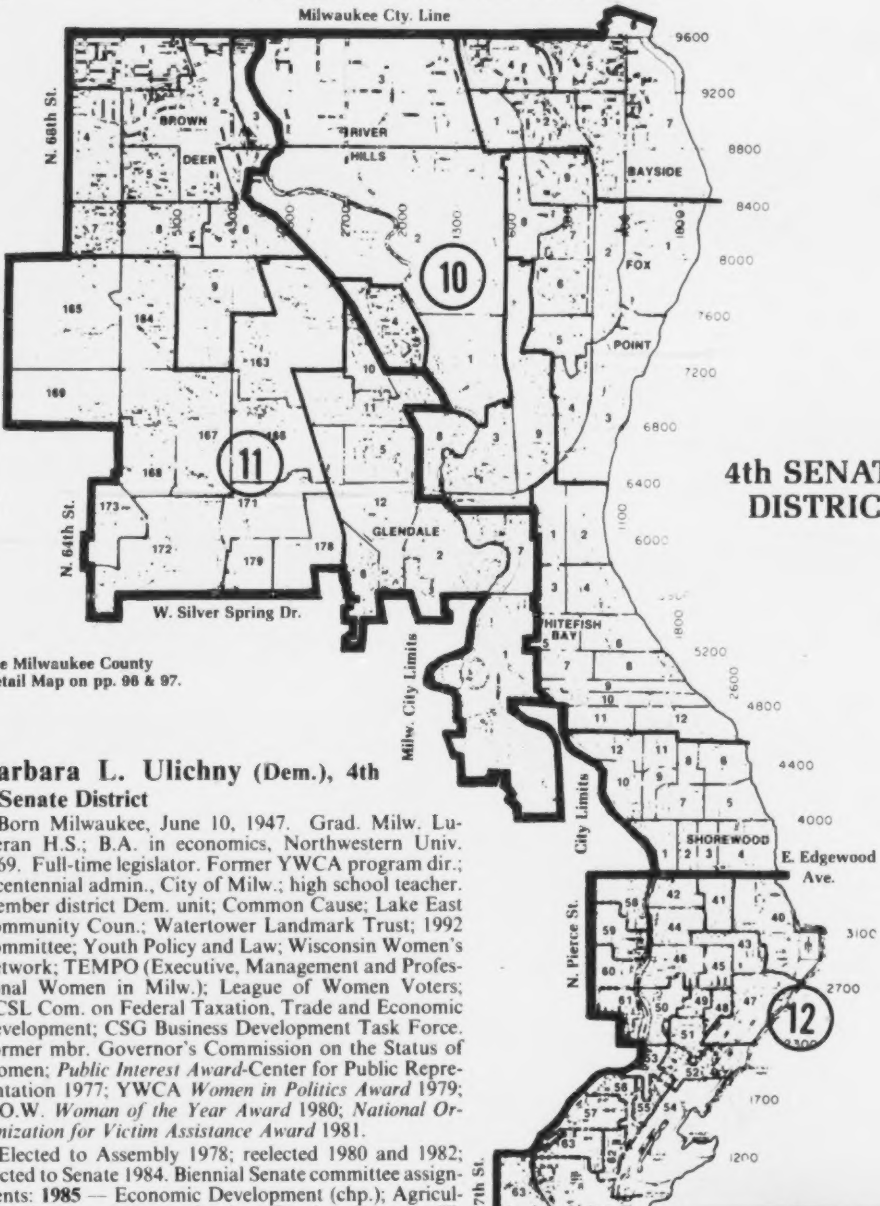
Born Milwaukee, June 9, 1958; single. Grad. Milwaukee Technical High School; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1980. Legislator. Former occupational health nurse. Member Amer. Nurses Assn.; Holy Name Society; Milwaukee Society; Wisconsin Democratic Party; UW-Milwaukee Alumni Assn.; South Side Businessmen's Assn.; Milwaukee Tech Alumni Assn.

Elected to the Assembly 1980; reelected 1982 and 1984. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Ways and Means; Council on Migrant Labor. **1983** — Health and Human Services (chp., mbr. 1981); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1981); Family and Economic Assistance; Rules; Leg. Council Coms. on Bioethics (chp.) and on Health Care Provider Systems; Transportation Projects Commission (1984). **1981** — Children and Human Development (vice chp.); Energy (vice chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-7669; District: (414) 383-6798.

Voting address: 1550 South 4th Street, Milwaukee 53204.

Mailing address: (office) 232 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.


Milwaukee Cty. Line
N. 68th St.
N. 76th St.
N. 64th St.
W. Silver Spring Dr.
Milw. City Limits
City Limits
N. Pierce St.
N. 7th St.
E. Edgewood Ave.
BROWN DEER
RIVER HILLS
BAYSIDE
FOX POINT
GLENDALE
WHITEFISH BAY
SHOREWOOD
10
11
12
9600
9200
8800
8400
8000
7600
7200
6800
6400
6000
5200
4800
4400
4000
3100
2700
1700
1200

4th SENATE DISTRICT

See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

Barbara L. Ulichny (Dem.), 4th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, June 10, 1947. Grad. Milw. Lutheran H.S.; B.A. in economics, Northwestern Univ. 1969. Full-time legislator. Former YWCA program dir.; Bicentennial admin., City of Milw.; high school teacher. Member district Dem. unit; Common Cause; Lake East Community Coun.; Watertower Landmark Trust; 1992 Committee; Youth Policy and Law; Wisconsin Women's Network; TEMPO (Executive, Management and Professional Women in Milw.); League of Women Voters; NCSL Com. on Federal Taxation, Trade and Economic Development; CSG Business Development Task Force. Former mbr. Governor's Commission on the Status of Women; *Public Interest Award*-Center for Public Representation 1977; YWCA *Women in Politics Award* 1979; N.O.W. *Woman of the Year Award* 1980; *National Organization for Victim Assistance Award* 1981.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980 and 1982; elected to Senate 1984. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1985** — Economic Development (chp.); Agriculture, Health and Human Services; Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry; Wis. Crime Victims Council (chp.); State Capitol and Executive Residence Board. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Economic Development (chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Elections; Transportation (also 1981 and 1979). **1981** — Jt. Audit Com. (co-chp.); Revenue (vice chp. 1979 and chp. its Subcom. on Tax Reform); Urban Affairs and Housing; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Sexual Assault and Abuse (chp.) and on Structure of Corrections System (co-chp.). **1979** — State-Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Com. on Changing Enrollments.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5830; District: (414) 962-2864.

Voting address: 2945 North Prospect, Milwaukee 53211.

Mailing address: (office) Room 140C South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Senator ULICHNY

Representative
NELSEN

Representative
MENOS

Representative
NOTESTEIN

Betty Jo Nelsen (Rep.), 10th Assembly District

Born Boston, Mass., Oct. 11, 1935; married; 3 children. Graduate Dedham (Mass.) High School 1953; B.S.E. Mass. State College 1957. Legislator and community volunteer. Member American Red Cross — Milwaukee Chapter (bd. of dir.); Junior League of Milw. (past pres.); Shorewood Civic Improvement Foundation (trustee).

Elected to Assembly in July 10, 1979 special election; reelected since 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1983); Ways and Means; Legislative Council. **1983** — Environmental Resources; Judiciary; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Community Development Finance Authority; Legislative Coun. Com. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law. **1981** — Local Affairs (also 1979); Urban Affairs and Housing; Jt. Audit; Legis. Coun. Com. on Elderly Abuse. **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Unfair Sales Act.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7671; District: (414) 964-1842.

Voting address: 2640 E. Newton Avenue, Shorewood 53211.

Mailing address: (office) Room 7 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Gus G. Menos (Dem.), 11th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, December 5, 1920; married; 2 children. Graduate Milw. Lincoln High School; Gemological Institute of America. President jewelry and carpet firm. Formerly air conditioning service and metal finisher and turbine assembly work. Served in Army Air Corps. Lifetime member U.A.W. and AFL-CIO; member West Allis Toastmaster's Club; Villard Ave. Business Assn. Former mbr. Civil Air Patrol; Milw. Journal Golden Gloves Team; St. Nicholas Holy Name Soc. (past treas.).

Elected to Assembly in September 1971 special election; reelected since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Veterans and Military Affairs (chp., also 1983, 1981, mbr. 1971); Highways (vice chp., since 1981, mbr. 1979); State Affairs; Transportation (also 1983, 1971); Council on Highway Safety; State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (vice chp., co-chp. 1981). **1983** — Excise and Fees (vice chp.). **1981** — Small Business and Econ. Devel. (also 1979 and 1977); Vietnam Era Veterans Educ. Grants Council; Legis. Coun. Com. on Taxation of Interstate Corporations. **1979** — Third Reading (chp., also 1977); Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development (also 1977); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Elections (vice chp., mbr. 1975, 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Elections and Highways (also 1975). **1975** — Printing (vice chp.); Labor (also 1973, 1971).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0486; District: (414) 462-7000.

Voting address: 8900 North Park Plaza Court, Brown Deer 53223.

Mailing address: (office) Room 48D North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Barbara Notestein (Dem.), 12th Assembly District

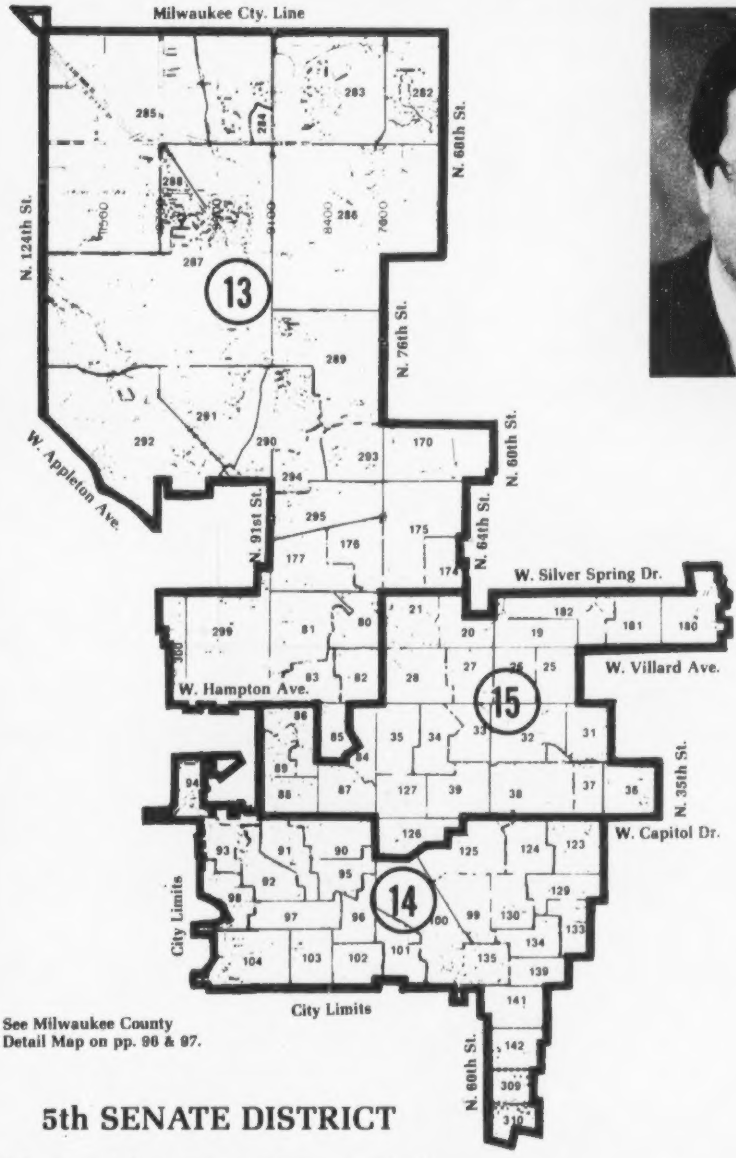
Born Madison, April 14, 1949. Graduate Whitefish Bay H.S.; B.A. Beloit College 1971; M.S.W. University of Michigan 1975. Full-time legislator. Formerly VISTA volunteer, Citizens for Better Care, Project Involve for the Elderly, Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee (executive director). Member National Women's Political Caucus of Milwaukee (former pres.); Lake East Community Council; 12th District Democratic Party Unit; East Side Housing Action Committee; N.O.W.; Jobs With Peace; Lower Eastside Neighbors. Former member Goals 2000, Public Safety Committee; Future Milwaukee; Wis. Anti-Hunger Coalition (pres.); Wis. Women's Council (1983-84); State Senate Subcommittee on School Nutrition; D.P.I. Advisory Committee on Nutrition.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Government Operations (vice chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Children and Human Services; Education; Joint Committee on Audit.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0650; District (414) 264-2406.

Voting address: 3224 N. Weil Street, Milwaukee 53212.

Mailing address: (office) Room 110 North, State Capitol, Madison, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.


Milwaukee Cty. Line
N. 124th St.
N. 68th St.
N. 76th St.
N. 60th St.
N. 91st St.
N. 64th St.
W. Appleton Ave.
W. Silver Spring Dr.
W. Villard Ave.
W. Hampton Ave.
N. 35th St.
W. Capitol Dr.
City Limits
City Limits
N. 60th St.
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See Milwaukee County
Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

5th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
LEE

Mordecai Lee (Dem.), 5th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, Aug. 27, 1948; married; 3 stepchildren. B.A. Phi Beta Kappa, UW-Madison; M.P.A. and Ph.D. in public administration, Syracuse Univ. Legislator and adjunct professor of governmental affairs, Div. of Outreach and Continuing Education, UW-Milwaukee. Formerly assistant professor of political science, UW-Parkside; legislative assistant to Congressman Henry Reuss; Guest Scholar, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

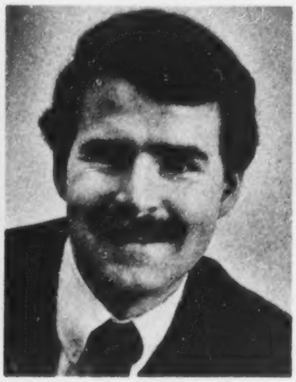
Elected to Assembly 1976; reelected 1978 and 1980; elected to Senate 1982. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1985** — Urban Affairs, Utilities and Elections (chp.); Energy and Environmental Resources (vice chp., also 1983); Jt. Audit Com. (Sen. vice chp., also 1983, Assem. vice chp. 1979); Legislative Council (also 1979). **1983** — Urban Affairs and Government Operations (chp.); Legislative Council Special Committee on Telecommunications. Assembly committee assignments: **1981** — Urban Affairs and Housing (chp.); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Government Operations; Local Affairs (also 1979); Legislative Council Com. on Courts (also 1979). **1979** — State Affairs (vice chp., also 1977); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1977). **1977** — Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2512; District: (414) 258-6820.

Voting address: (residence) 2732 N. Menomonee River Parkway, Milwaukee 53222-4543.

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
SEERY



Representative
BARRETT

Representative
KRUG

Thomas Seery (Dem.), 13th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, February 19, 1945; single. Graduate Quigley Seminary H.S.; B.D. St. Francis Seminary 1971. Full-time legislator. Formerly field director Citizens Utility Board; senior citizen advocate, Family Service Assn. Member National Center for Employee Ownership.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Energy (chp.); Economic Development (also 1983); Environmental Resources (vice chp. 1983); Transportation. **1983** — Energy and Utilities; Jt. Committee for Review of Administrative Rules; Legislative Council's Coms. on Private Sewage Systems and on Telecommunications.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-7990; District: (414) 461-9347.

Voting address: 8016 West Sheridan Avenue, Milwaukee 53218.

Mailing address: (office) Room 111 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Thomas M. Barrett (Dem.), 14th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, December 8, 1953; single. Graduate Marquette Univ. H.S. 1972; B.A. in Economics, Phi Beta Kappa, UW-Madison 1976; J.D. with honors UW-Madison 1980. Attorney. Former law clerk for federal district court Judge Robert Warren and assistant bank examiner for Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Member State Bar of Wisconsin; Citizens Utility Board; Democratic Party of Wisconsin. Former member Milwaukee County Democratic Party Executive Board; Community Law Office (co-director).

Elected to Assembly in April 3, 1984 special election (oath administered 4/5/84); reelected November 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Health (vice chp. and chp. of its Subcom. on Insurance for the Uninsured); Aging; Criminal Justice and Safety (also 1983, eff. 4/18/84); Elections; Energy. **1983** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (eff. 4/18/84); Health and Human Services (eff. 4/18/84); Judiciary (eff. 4/18/84); Legislative Council Coms. on Juvenile Offender Disposition, on Uniform Trade Secrets Act, on Condominium Issues.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-9836; District: (414) 444-3535.

Voting address: 2845 North 49th Street, Milwaukee 53210.

Mailing address: (office) Room 5 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Shirley Krug (Dem.), 15th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, January 29, 1958; single. Graduate John Marshall H.S. 1975; B.S. in psychology, anthropology and economics UW-Milwaukee 1981; M.A. in economics UW-Milwaukee 1983; Ph.D. work in economics UW-Milwaukee 1983-84. Full-time legislator. Former adjunct professor of economics, UW-Parkside; teaching assistant, UW-Milwaukee; economics lecturer, Lakeland College; staff dir., state Senate office; personnel staffing specialist, U.S. Civil Service Commission. Member Jobs with Peace (past vice-pres.); Democratic Party of Wisconsin (past platform com. chp., 15th-31st unit chp. and Milw. Co. Exec. Bd. mbr.); Friends of Havenwoods; Citizens Utility Board; Wis. Women's Network; Wis. Women's Political Caucus; UW-Milwaukee Alumni Assn. Former member UW-Milwaukee Student Assn. (executive sec.).

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Economic Development (vice chp. and chp. of its Subcom. on Entrepreneurship and Innovation); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Energy; Transportation.

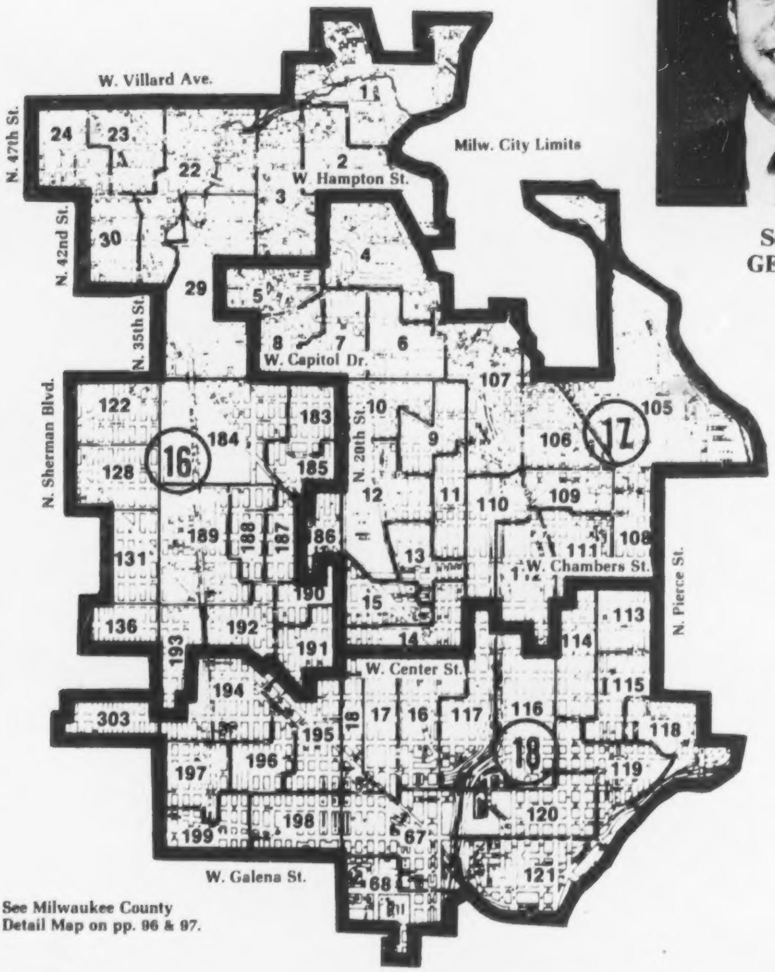
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5813; District: (414) 461-2223.

Voting address: 6105 West Hope Avenue, Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address: (office) Room 12 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

6th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
GEORGE


W. Villard Ave.
N. 47th St.
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Milw. City Limits
W. Hampton St.
W. Capitol Dr.
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See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

Gary R. George (Dem.), 6th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, March 8, 1954; married; 1 son. Graduate Marquette University High School 1972; B.B.A. in accounting, UW-Madison 1976; J.D. University of Michigan 1979. Attorney. Former tax attorney in C.P.A. firm. Member Wisconsin State Bar; NAACP; Democratic Party of Wisconsin; Wisconsin Special Olympics. Milwaukee Zoological Gardens Board of Trustees.

Elected to Senate 1980; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Committee on Finance (co-chp., also 1983, effective 12/12/84); Jt. Committee on Employment Relations; Claims Board (also 1983, eff. 12/12/84); Commission on Uniform State Laws (also 1983, 1981). **1983** — Jt. Audit Committee (co-chairperson, also 1981); Community Development Finance Authority; Educational Communications Board (also 1981); Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com.; Law Revision Com.; Legislative Council Committees on Uniform Trade Secrets Act (chp.) and on Juvenile Offender Disposition (vice chp.). **1981** — Education and State Institutions; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Legislative Coun. Coms. on Investment Policies and Procedures (vice chp.), on Public Health Needs, and on Sexual Assault and Abuse (vice chp., also 1979, eff. 11/20/80).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2500; District: (414) 445-9565.

Voting address: 3874 N. 42nd Street, Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address: (office) Room 115 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
G. COGGS

Representative
WILLIAMS

Representative
M. COGGS

G. Spencer Coggs (Dem.), 16th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, August 6, 1949; married; 2 children. Graduate Riverside H.S.; A.A. Milw. Area Technical College 1975; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1976. Full-time legislator. Formerly City of Milwaukee health officer, postal worker and industrial printer. Member Isaac Coggs Community Health Center Advisory Board; Community Development Advisory Board of Milwaukee Urban League; NAACP; Milwaukee Common Council Truancy Com.; State Job Training Coordinating Council (executive and oversight coms.); Milwaukee Northwest Corridor Rapid Transit Study Com.; N.C.S.L.'s Com. on Transportation and Communication. Former member Legislative Action Committee, local AFSCME (chm.); Federation of Black City Employes (pres.); Apollo Village Tenant League (pres.).

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Urban and Local Affairs (chp.); Economic Development (also 1983 and chp. of its Sub. on Franchise Law); Elections; Rules; State Affairs. **1983** — Local Affairs (vice chp.); Children and Human Development; Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Leg. Coun. Special Com. on Peace Officer Study (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5580; District: (414) 442-0739.

Voting address: 3761 North 24th Street, Milwaukee 53206.

Mailing address: (office) Room 108 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Annette P. Williams (Dem.), 17th Assembly District

Born Belzoni, Miss., Jan. 10, 1937; 4 children. Grad. Milw. North Div. H.S.; attended Milw. Area Tech. College 1971-73; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1975. Full-time legislator. Formerly mental health assistant, counselor, cashier/clerk, keypunch operator, typist. Member Urban Day School (bd. of dir.); Commando Academy (bd. of trustees); Education Block Grant Com. (3-yr. term); Wis. Black Women's Network (bd. of dir.); Central City Bicycle Safety Program (coordinator); Fabulous 50's Civic Org. (co-chm.); Midwestern Conference Business Development Task Force; N. Central. Y.M.C.A.; Black Women on the Move (consultant/advisor); Dem. Party of Wis. (administrative and executive committees).

Elected to Assembly since 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (chp., mbr. 1983, vice-chp. 1981); Aging; Education (also 1981); Government Operations. **1983** — Small Business (chp.); Primary and Secondary Education; State Affairs. **1981** — Aging, Women and Minorities; Consumer and Commercial Credit; Small Business and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Correctional Services (secy.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0960; District: (414) 374-7474.

Voting address: 3237 North 14th Street, Milwaukee 53206.

Mailing address: (office) Room 7 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Marcia P. Coggs (Dem.), 18th Assembly District

Born Kansas City, Kan., April 5, 1928; widow; 4 children. B.S. UW-Milw. Full-time legislator. Mbr. Wis. Black Polit. Caucus; Harambee Revit. Proj.; Milw. United Sch. Integ. Com.; Metro. Integ. Research Ctr.; Inner City Arts Coun.; Natl. Assn. of Black Women Legis.; Afro-Amer. Educ. Action Com.; Milw. Fair Housing Coun.; Natl. Caucus of Black State Legis.; NCSL State-Fed. Assembly — Health and Human Resource Com.; State Low Income Energy Assistance Adv. Com.; Wis. Dem. Party; NAACP; Operation PUSH.

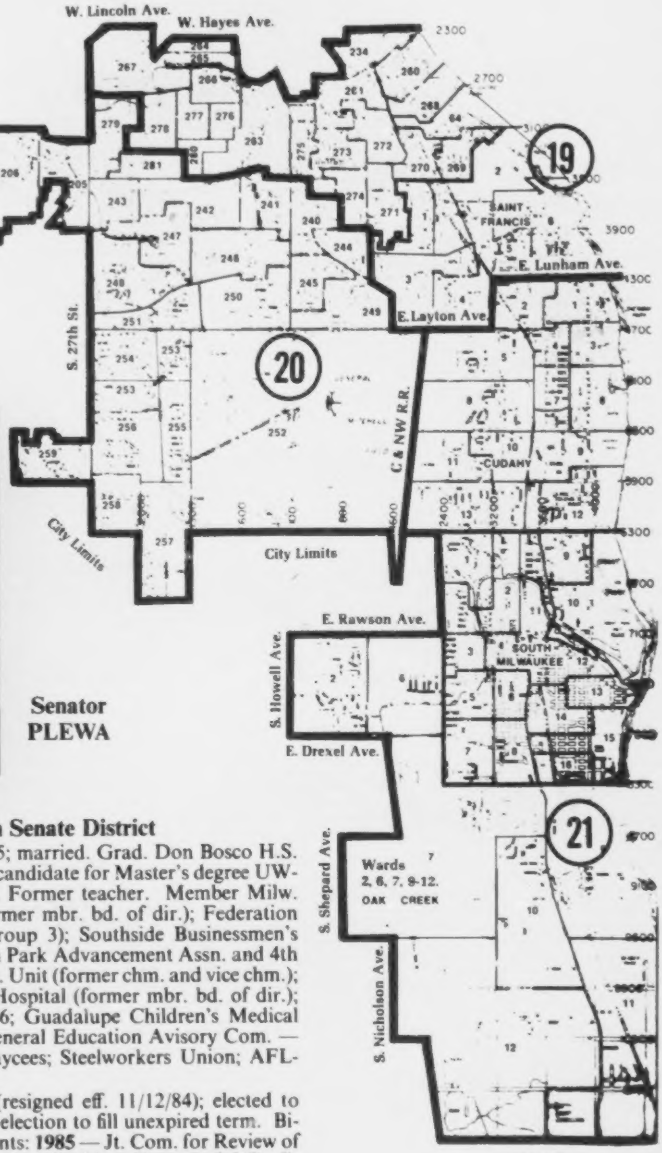
Elected to Assembly since 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Children and Human Services (chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1983, 1981); Health and its Subcom. on Insurance for the Uninsured; Transportation Projects Comn.; Legislative Council; Women's Council. **1983** — Family and Economic Assistance (chp.); Elections (also 1981); Health and Human Services (vice chp., mbr. since 1977 and its 1979 Subcom. on Welfare Reform); Legis. Coun. Com. on Primary Prevention (vice chp.). **1981** — Aging, Women and Minorities (chp.); Reapportionment; Urban Affairs and Housing; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Elderly Abuse, on School Dropout Prevention (also 1979), and on Structure of Corrections System. **1979** — Education (vice chp., mbr. 1977) and its Subcom. on V.T.A.E. Structure; Small Business (also 1977); Vet. and Military Affairs (also 1977).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3786; District: (414) 374-6528.

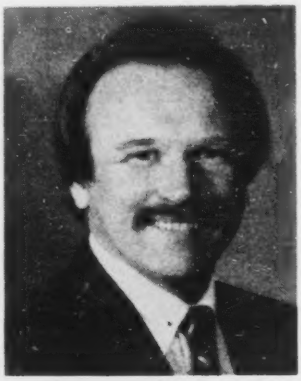
Voting address: 2351 North Richards Street, Milwaukee 53212.

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

7th SENATE DISTRICT


W. Lincoln Ave.
W. Hayes Ave.
City Limits
S. 27th St.
City Limits
City Limits
C & NW R.R.
E. Layton Ave.
E. Lunham Ave.
SAINT FRANCIS
CUDAHY
E. Rawson Ave.
S. Howell Ave.
SOUTH MILWAUKEE
E. Drexel Ave.
S. Shepard Ave.
S. Nicholson Ave.
Wards 2, 6, 7, 9-12. OAK CREEK
19
20
21
Cty. Line

See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.



Senator PLEWA

John R. Plewa (Dem.), 7th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, Sept. 22, 1945; married. Grad. Don Bosco H.S. 1963; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1968; candidate for Master's degree UW-Whitewater. Full-time legislator. Former teacher. Member Milw. Society Polish Natl. Alliance (former mbr. bd. of dir.); Federation Life Assn. (former vice-pres., Group 3); Southside Businessmen's Assn. (Civic Affairs chm.); Wilson Park Advancement Assn. and 4th of July Assn.; 20th Assembly Dem. Unit (former chm. and vice chm.); Eleemosynarians of St. Frances Hospital (former mbr. bd. of dir.); Catholic Knights Ins.-Branch 306; Guadalupe Children's Medical and Dental Clinic (bd. of dir.);General Education Avisory Com. — MATC. Former mbr. Cudahy Jaycees; Steelworkers Union; AFL-CIO-WFT Local 212 (leg. chp.).

Elected to Assembly 1972-84 (resigned eff. 11/12/84); elected to Senate in November 1984 special election to fill unexpired term. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (co-chp.); Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (vice chp.); Labor, Business, Veterans' Affairs and Insurance. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — State Affairs (chp. since 1977, mbr. 1975, 1973); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Governmental Operations; State Building Comn. (also 1981); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. **1981** - Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management; State-Federal Relations (also 1979); Legis. Coun. Com. on Economic Development. **1979** — Revenue (also 1977); Rules; Legis. Council (also 1977, 1975) and its Com. on Hearing Examiner System. **1977** — Tourism and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Juvenile Correctional Facilities (chp.). **1975** — Education (vice chp., mbr. 1973, and Jt. Interim Com.); Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (Assem. chp.). **1973** — Tourism.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7505; District: (414) 282-2659.

Voting address: 5269 South 20th Street, Milwaukee 53221.

Mailing address: (office) Room 337 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
TESMER

Representative
CARPENTER

Representative
GROBSCHMIDT

Louise M. Tesmer (Dem.), 19th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, Dec. 25, 1942; single. Grad. Bay View High Sch.; B.A. UW-Milw. 1964; J.D. UW-Madison 1967. Attorney. Former assist. dist. atty. Milw. Co. Member State Bar; Dem. Party; Natl. Order of Women Legislators; Natl. and Milw. Women's Political Caucus; Kappa Beta Pi (internatl. legal assn.); Municipal Justice Assn. (honorary mbr.); AFL-CIO; Amer. Co. for Young Political Leaders (1974 del. to Soviet Union); Sigma Tau Delta (honorary English frat.); NCSL's Arts, Tourism and Cultural Resources Com. Former mbr. NCSL's Criminal Justice and Consumer Affairs Com. and State-Federal Law and Justice Com.; Milw. Bd. YWCA.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Deputy Speaker 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (chp., mbr. 1981, 1979, vice chp. 1977); Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1983); Judiciary (also 1983, vice chp. 1979; mbr. since 1973); Building Comn.; Legislative Council (also 1981); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (also 1983). **1983** — Commercial and Consumer Credit (chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Medical Malpractice, on State Deposit Guarantee Fund; Governor's Task Force on Comparable Worth. **1981** — Assembly Organization; Aging, Women and Minorities; Reapportionment; Rules; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Elderly Abuse (chp.), on Prosecutorial System and on Sexual Assault and Abuse (also 1979). **1979** — State-Federal Relations (chp.). **1977** — Legis. Coun. Coms. for Investigation of the Conduct of the Personnel Bd., on Criminal Justice, and on the Physically and Devel. Disabled. **1975** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (vice chp., mbr. 1973).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8588; District: (414) 482-3655.
Voting address: Milwaukee 53207.
Mailing address: (office) Room 102 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Timothy W. Carpenter (Dem.), 20th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, February 24, 1960; single. Graduate Pulaski High School 1978; attended Marquette U. 1978; B.A. UW-Milwaukee 1982; graduate work UW-Milwaukee 1983; UW-Milwaukee seminar trips to U.S.S.R. and China. Full-time legislator. Former delivery service courier. Member Democratic Party of Wisconsin (former 4th Congressional District chp.); Citizens Utility Board; Common Cause; Sierra Club; Eleemosynarians of St. Francis Hospital; Wilson Park Advancement Assn. Former member Committee of 100-Milwaukee Public Schools. Attended the 1978 interim Democratic National Convention and served as alternate to the 1980 Democratic National Convention.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (vice chp.); Economic Development; Elections; Labor; Transportation; Urban and Local Affairs.

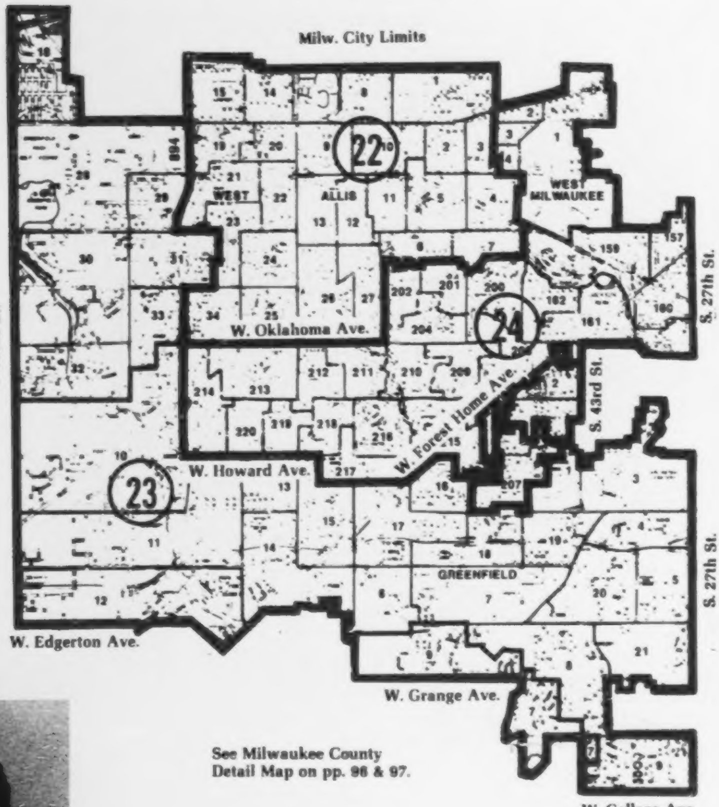
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1707; District: (414) 282-2187.
Voting address: 3660 South 20th Place, Milwaukee 53221.
Mailing address: (office) Room 28 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Richard A. Grobschmidt (Dem.), 21st Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, May 3, 1948; married; one child. Graduate South Milwaukee High School 1966; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1972; M.S. UW-Milwaukee 1979. Full-time legislator. Former high school political science teacher. Member South Milwaukee Historical Society; South Milwaukee-Oak Creek Democratic Unit. Former member South Milwaukee Bicentennial Committee (chairperson); Wisconsin Education Association Council.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Aging (vice chairperson); State Affairs (vice chairperson); Criminal Justice and Public Safety and co-chairperson of its Subcom. on the Department of Justice Investigative Capabilities; Education; Government Operations.

Telephone: (608) 266-0610; District: (414) 762-8460.
Voting address: 1513 Mackinac Avenue, South Milwaukee 53172.
Mailing address: (office) Room 28 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

Senator
CZARNEZKI

8th SENATE DISTRICT

Joseph J. Czarnezki (Dem.), 8th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, Sept. 27, 1954; married; 2 children. Grad. Milw. Marshall H.S.; B.A. in economics, UW-Milwaukee 1975; M.A. in public administration, U.W.-Milwaukee 1977. Full-time legislator. Member Democratic Party; Amer. Soc. for Public Admin.; Milw. Area Soc. for Public Admin.; UW-M Alumni Assn.; Citizens Utility Board; South Community Organization; Society for Advancement of Polish Culture; West Allis Historical Society. Delegate to 1980 Dem. Natl. Convention.

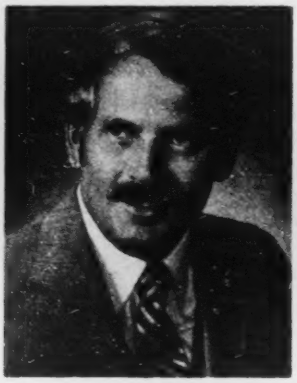
Elected to Assembly 1980-82 (resigned eff. 4/13/83); elected to Senate in April 1983 special election (oath administered 4/13/83); reelected 1984. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Education and Government Operations (chp.); Economic Development (vice chp.); Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Education Commission of the States. **1983** — Higher Education and Economic Development (chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Condominium Issues (chp.) and on Interstate Banking; Governor's Task Force on Comparable Worth. Assembly committee assignments: 1983 — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp.); Governmental Operations (vice chp.); Primary and Secondary Education (vice chp.); Higher and Vocational Education. **1981** — Revenue (vice chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Education; Health and Social Services; Job Creation and International Marketing Development Com. (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Taxation of Interstate Corporations.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5810; District (414) 545-5009.

Voting address: 7004 West Van Beck Avenue, Milwaukee 53220.

Mailing address: (office) Room 310 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
BELL



Representative
HAUKE

Representative
KRUSICK

Jeannette Bell (Dem.), 22nd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, September 2, 1941; married; 3 children. Graduate Rufus King H.S.;attended UW-Milwaukee majoring in law studies. Full-time legislator. Former nursing home activities coordinator and supervisor of a youth employment program. Author and sponsor of the Children's Trust Fund — an innovative approach to promoting child abuse and neglect *prevention* programs. Member League of Women Voters (former bd. mbr.); Dem. Party West Allis-West Milw. Unit. Former member Community Services Block Grant Com.; Wis. Environmental Network (vice chp.); Milw. Harbor Adv. Estuary Com. to S.E. Reg. Planning Comn.; Neighborhood Centers Council (secy.); Citizen's Environmental Assessment Com. (C.E.A.C.) for Milw. Sewerage Dist.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Environmental Resources (chp.,mbr. 1983); Children and Human Services; Energy; Health; Legislative Council and its Com. on Acid Rain (eff. 3/5/85); Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council; Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd. **1983** — State Affairs (vice chp.); Children and Human Development; Health and Human Services; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Custody Arrangments (chp.) and on Primary Prevention; DH&SS' Foster Care Study Com. (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0620; District: (414) 771-7170.
Voting address: 1415 South 60th Street, West Allis 53214.
Mailing address: (office) 109 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Thomas A. Hauke (Dem.), 23rd Assembly District

Born Detroit, May 4, 1938; married; 2 children. Graduate Pulaski High School; B.S. Marquette Univ. 1960; J.D. 1967; M.S. Milw. School of Engineering 1971. Attorney. Former electrical engineer. Member Lions; State Bar of Wis.; Milw. Bar Assn. Former mbr. Amer. Bar Assn.; Citizens for Menominee River Restoration.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (chp., also 1983); Labor (also 1983). **1983** — Consumer and Commercial Credit (eff. 10/25/83, also 1981); Legis. Coun. Coms. on State Deposit Guarantee Fund (chp.), on Courts, and on Interstate Banking. **1981** — Reapportionment (co-chp.); Judiciary (vice chp., also 1979, 1977, mbr. 1975, 1973); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1977); Legislative Coun. Coms. on Courts (also 1979, 1977), on Contractual Services and on Prosecutorial System. **1979** — Financial Institutions (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Interest Rate Practices and its Subcom. on Mortgage Loans (chp.). **1977** — Elections (chp.); Insurance and Banking (vice chp. 1975, mbr. 1973); Rules; Legis. Coun. Com. on Ins. Laws Revision (also 1975). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Criminal Penalties (also 1973), on Judiciary (also 1973). **1973** — Nat. Res.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Nat. Res.

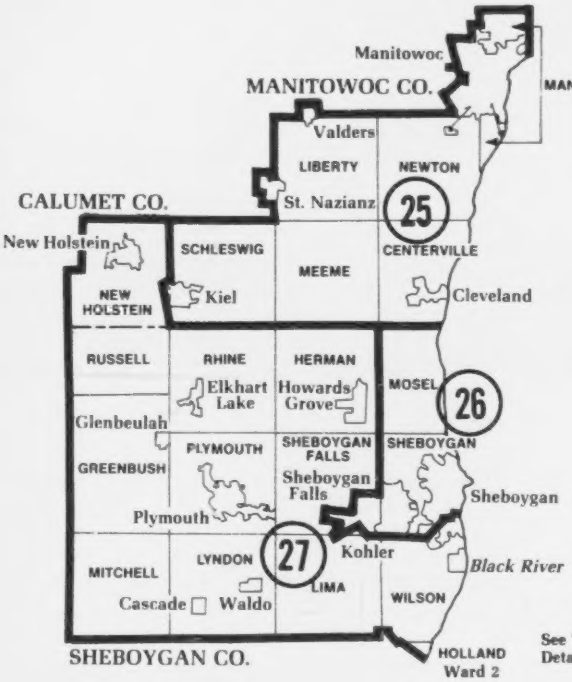
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0631; District: (414) 476-6449.
Voting address: 1133 South 122nd Street, West Allis 53214.
Mailing address: (office) Room 18 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Margaret Ann Krusick (Dem.), 24th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, Oct. 26, 1956; single. Grad. Milw. Hamilton H.S. 1974; B.A. in political science with honors and a certificate in law studies, UW-Milwaukee 1978; masters study in public administration, UW-Madison 1979-82. Full-time legislator. Former Assembly legislative aide; admin. assistant Higher Educational Aids Bd.; staff member Gov.'s Ombudsman Program for the Aging and Disabled; teaching assistant UW-Milw.; legal assistant Milw. law office. Recipient *Girl Scouts of Milwaukee Area Appreciation Award, 1984*; recognized as a *Statesman for Law Enforcement, Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, 1983-84*. Member Democratic Party of Wis.; Citizens Utility Bd.; Amer. Society for Public Admin.; Phi Eta Sigma Honor Society; St. Gregory the Great Fall Festival volunteer, eucharistic minister and lector; UW-Milw. Alumni Assn. (bd. of trustees); Milw. Co. Women's Court and Civic Conf.; Jackson Park Assn.; Polanki.

Elected to Assembly in June 1983 special election; reelected in 1984. Majority Caucus Secretary 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (vice chp., also 1983) and co-chp. of its Subcom. on Dept. of Justice Investigative Capabilities; Children and Human Development (also 1983); Education; Labor. **1983** — Judiciary; Primary and Secondary Education.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1733; District: (414) 543-0017.
Voting address: 6832 West Morgan Avenue, Milwaukee 53220.
Mailing address: (office) Room 8 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.


Manitowoc
MANITOWOC CO.
MANITOWOC
Valders
LIBERTY
NEWTON
CALUMET CO.
St. Nazianz
25
New Holstein
SCHLESWIG
CENTERVILLE
MEEME
NEW HOLSTEIN
Kiel
Cleveland
RUSSELL
RHINE
HERMAN
Elkhart Lake
Howards Grove
MOSEL
26
Glenbeulah
PLYMOUTH
SHEBOYGAN FALLS
SHEBOYGAN
GREENBUSH
Sheboygan Falls
Sheboygan
Plymouth
27
Kohler
MITCHELL
LYNDON
LIMA
Black River
Cascade
Waldo
WILSON
SHEBOYGAN CO.
HOLLAND Ward 2

See Town of Holland Detail Map on p. 60

Senator
OTTE

9th SENATE DISTRICT

Carl Otte (Dem.), 9th Senate District

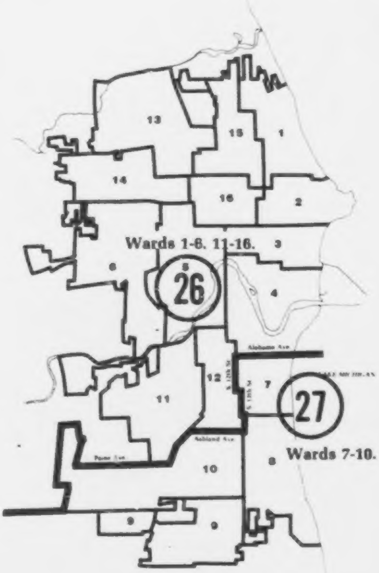
Born Sheboygan, June 24, 1923; married; 4 children. Graduate Sheboygan Central H.S. Full-time legislator. Former leather company employe. World War II veteran; Army 1943-45. Member Amer. Fed. of Musicians; V.F.W.; Amer. Legion; Lutheran Layman's League; NCSL Task Force on Arts and Transportation. Former member U.F.C.W. local (exec. bd. pres.); Sheboygan County Labor Council (COPE chp.). Mbr. Police and Fire Comn. 1962-72; county bd. supervisor 1962-68.

Elected to Assembly in October 1967 special election; reelected 1968 to 1980; elected to Senate 1982. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1985** — Transportation (chp., also 1983); Agriculture, Health and Human Services (vice chp.); Education and Government Operations; Labor, Business, Veterans' Affairs and Insurance (also 1983, eff. 5/24/83); Council on Migrant Labor (chp. 1979-83, mbr. 1977); Council on Traffic Law Enforcement. **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance (served temporarily for consideration of 1983-85 budget bill, also served as Assem. vice chp. 1977-81, mbr. since 1971); Rustic Roads Board; Transportation Projects Comn. (eff. 3/20/84); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law, on Primary Prevention, on Regulation of Nursing Homes. Assembly committee assignments: **1981** — State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (since 1975); Legis. Coun. Com. on Acid Rain. **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Care of the Mentally Ill (vice chp., also 1977), on UW System Enrollment Funding Formula (vice chp.). **1975** — Jt. Legis. Com. on Institution Closings; Legis. Coun. Alternate Care Placements Study Com.; Gov.'s Com. on Migratory Labor. **1973** — Jt. Legis. Com. to Visit State Properties; Legis. Coun. Com. on Employe Protection in Business Closings.

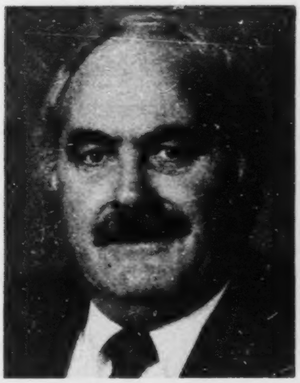
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2056; District: (414) 457-3280.

Voting address: 1440 S. 22nd Street, Sheboygan 53081.

Mailing address: (office) Room 31 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707--7882.


13
15
1
14
16
2
Wards 1-6, 11-16.
3
6
5
26
4
12
7
11
27
Wards 7-10.
10
8
9

Detail Map: Sheboygan



Representative
HOLSCHBACH

Representative
POTTER

Representative
TURBA

Vernon W. Holschbach (Dem.), 25th Assembly District

Born Manitowoc, Oct. 17, 1926; married; 11 children. Grad. Manitowoc Lincoln High School; attended Lakeshore Tech. Institute. Bricklayer and mason. Member of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen International Union of America (local past president); National Conference of State Legislatures' Committee on Government Operations and Regulation. Manitowoc Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1968-1980.

Elected to Assembly since 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Government Operations (chp.); Labor (vice chp., also 1983, 1981); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (vice chp.); Excise and Fees; State Affairs; Council on Child Labor (also 1983, 1981). **1983** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp.); Retirement Research Com. (co-chp.); Highways (also 1981); Local Affairs (also 1981). **1981** — Urban Affairs and Housing; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Elderly Abuse and on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning (vice chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0315; District: (414) 684-6458.
Voting address: 1313 South 11th Street, Manitowoc 54220.
Mailing address (office): Room 104 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Calvin Potter (Dem.), 26th Assembly District

Born Sheboygan, Nov. 3, 1945; married. Graduate Sheboygan North High School; attended UW-Sheboygan; B.A. Lakeland College 1968; graduate work U.W. Full-time legislator. Former teacher. Member Sheboygan County Democratic Party (exec. bd., former chp.); Sheboygan County Historical Society; Izaak Walton League. Former member Plymouth Educators Politically Active and Concerned (chp.); Plymouth Education Assn. (exec. bd. and treas.); Wis. and Natl. Education Assns.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Education (chp., vice chp. 1977, mbr. 1979, 1975); Elections (chp. 1979); Government Operations; Labor (also mbr. 1983, 1975-79); Education Commission of the States (also 1983, 1981). **1983** — Primary and Secondary Education (chp.); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Higher and Vocational Education; Legis. Coun. Com. on Graduate Medical Examination. **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management (chp.); Reapportionment. **1979** — Small Business (also 1977); Legis. Council Education Com. (also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Legis. Council Coms. on Library Laws (chp.) and on Eminent Domain.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0656; District: (414) 452-6875.
Voting address: 808 Green Tree Road, Kohler 53044.
Mailing address: (office) Room 11 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

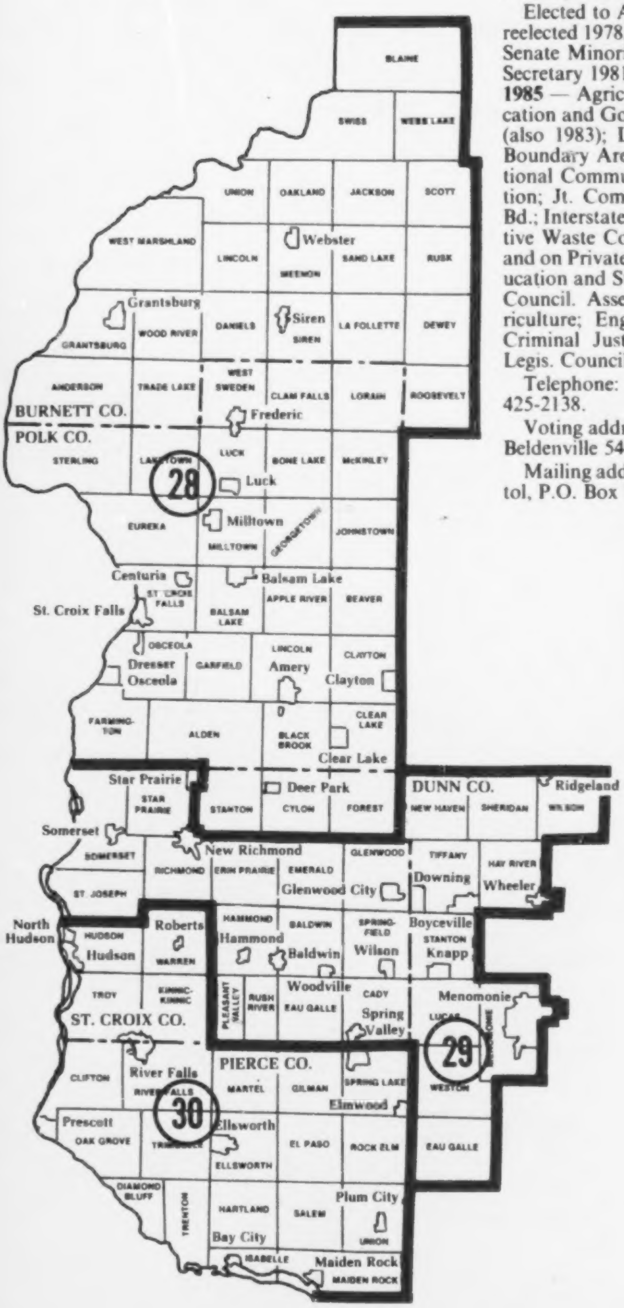
Wilfrid J. Turba (Rep.), 27th Assembly District

Born town of Russell, Sheboygan County, January 18, 1928; married; 9 children. Educated St. Anna Parochial Elem.; grad. valedictorian New Holstein H.S.; grad. UW-Madison Agriculture Short Course 1946. Dairy and seed grain farmer. Member Wisconsin Farm Bureau (former state dir.); Sheboygan Co. 4-H Leaders Assn. (past pres.); 4-H Club (past general leader); North Central Seed Producers Assn. (secy); Sheboygan Co. Republican Party (past mbr. executive com.); Wis. Citizens Concerned for Life; church lector and eucharistic minister. Former member Gov. Dreyfus' Study Com. on Evaluation of DNR (Sheboygan Co.); Congressman Steiger's Commission for Appointments to Military Academies. Town of Russell Republican Party Ward Committeeman (1970-80); Wis. Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service (state chairman 1981-82); New Holstein School Bd. mbr. since 1977 (pres. since 1979).

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Agriculture (also 1983); Education; Legis. Coun. Com. on Acid Rain (eff. 3/5/85). **1983** — Health and Human Services; Primary and Secondary Education; Legislative Council Com. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8530; District: (414) 894-2855.
Voting address: (Town of Russell) Route 2, Box 106, Elkhart Lake 53020.
Mailing address: (office) Room 9 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

10th SENATE DISTRICT


BLAINE
SWISS
WEBB LAKE
UNION
OAKLAND
JACKSON
SCOTT
WEST MARSHLAND
Webster
LINCOLN
SAND LAKE
RUSK
MEENON
Grantsburg
WOOD RIVER
DANIELS
Siren
SIREN
LA FOLLETTE
DEWEY
GRANTSBURG
ANDERSON
TRADE LAKE
WEST SWEDEN
CLAM FALLS
LORAIN
ROOSEVELT
BURNETT CO.
Frederic
POLK CO.
STERLING
LAKETOWN
LUCK
BONE LAKE
McKINLEY
28
Luck
EUREKA
Milltown
MILLTOWN
GEORGETOWN
JOHNSTOWN
Centuria
Balsam Lake
ST. CROIX FALLS
APPLE RIVER
BEAVER
St. Croix Falls
BALSAM LAKE
OSCEOLA
LINCOLN
CLAYTON
Dresser
GARFIELD
Amery
Osceola
Clayton
FARMINGTON
ALDEN
BLACK BROOK
CLEAR LAKE
Clear Lake
Star Prairie
Deer Park
DUNN CO.
Ridgeland
STAR PRAIRIE
STANTON
CYLON
FOREST
NEW HAVEN
SHERIDAN
WILSON
Somerset
New Richmond
SOMERSET
GLENWOOD
TIFFANY
HAY RIVER
RICHMOND
ERIN PRAIRIE
EMERALD
Downing
Wheeler
ST. JOSEPH
Glenwood City
North Hudson
HUDSON
Roberts
HAMMOND
BALDWIN
SPRINGFIELD
Boyceville
Hammond
STANTON
Hudson
WARREN
Baldwin
Wilson
Knapp
Woodville
TROY
KINNICKINNIC
PLEASANT VALLEY
RUSH RIVER
EAU GALLE
CADY
Menomonie
ST. CROIX CO.
Spring Valley
LUCAS
MENOMONIE
29
River Falls
PIERCE CO.
CLIFTON
RIVER FALLS
MARTEL
GILMAN
SPRING LAKE
WESTON
Elmwood
30
Prescott
Ellsworth
OAK GROVE
TRIMBELLE
EL PASO
ROCK ELM
EAU GALLE
ELLSWORTH
DIAMOND BLUFF
TRENTON
HARTLAND
SALEM
Plum City
Bay City
UNION
ISABELLE
Maiden Rock
MAIDEN ROCK

James E. Harsdorf (Rep.), 10th Senate District

Born St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 7, 1950; married; 3 children. Graduate Stillwater High School; B.S. in animal science, Univ. of Minn. 1973. Legislator and dairy farmer. Former teacher UW-River Falls. Member River Falls Moose; Wis. Holstein Friesan Assn. (legislative com.); Citizens for a Clean Mississippi; Pierce Co. Rep. Party. Former Pierce Co. 4-H dairy coach; Jaycees *Outstanding Young Farmer*.

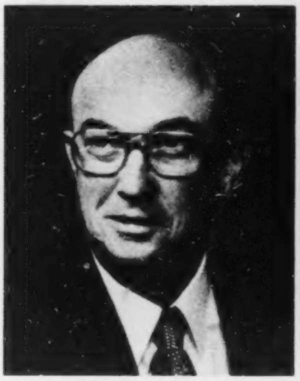
Elected to Assembly in October 1977 special election; reelected 1978; elected to the Senate 1980; reelected 1984. Senate Minority Leader 1983; Senate Minority Caucus Secretary 1981. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1985** — Agriculture, Health and Human Services; Education and Government Operations; Legislative Council (also 1983); Legis. Advisory Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Commission (mbr. since 1979); Educational Communications Bd. **1983** — Senate Organization; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Disability Bd.; Interstate Cooperation Comn.; Low Level Radioactive Waste Council; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Acid Rain and on Private Sewage Systems (also 1981). **1981** — Education and State Institutions; Traffic Law Enforcement Council. Assembly committee assignments: **1979** — Agriculture; Engrossed Bills; Transportation. **1977** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Small Business; Legis. Council Committee on Changing Enrollments.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-9693; District: (715) 425-2138.

Voting address: (Town of River Falls) Rural Route 1, Beldenville 54003.

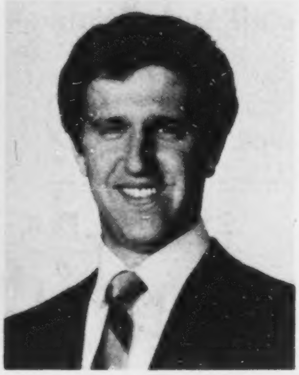
Mailing address: (office) Room 314 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Senator HARSDORF



Representative
PAULSON

Representative
SHOEMAKER



Representative
BERNDT

David E. Paulson (Rep.), 28th Assembly District

Born Polk County, September 13, 1931; married; 2 children. Graduate Osceola High School. Dairy farmer and legislator. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Navy. Member Amery Area Ambulance Board; American Legion; V.F.W. (post commander); Farm Bureau (director); Farmers Union; National Rifle Assn.; Nat'l. Fed. of Independent Businesses; Lions Club (charter mbr.); church bd. mbr. Chairman town of Black Brook 1967-79; Polk County Bd. of Supervisors 1968-72.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980, 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Agriculture (also 1979); Rural Development; Urban and Local Affairs; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Commission. **1981** — Agriculture and Nutrition; Transportation (also 1979); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1979); Legislative Council's Com. on Child Care and Early Education. **1979** — Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-2365; District: (715) 268-2488.

Voting address: (Town of Black Brook) Route 4, Box 75, Amery 54001.

Mailing address: Room 11 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Richard A. Shoemaker (Dem.), 29th Assembly District

Born Beloit, June 11, 1951; married; 2 children. Graduate Menomonie High School; B.S. UW-Stout 1975. Full-time legislator. Formerly congressional aide, menswear retailer. Member Menomonie Chamber of Commerce; Menomonie Jaycees; Moose lodge; Masonic lodge; Farmers Union; Menomonie Lions Club; Dunn Co. Historical Society; Dunn Co. Democratic Party. Dunn County Board supervisor 1976-77.

Elected to Assembly since 1978; Assistant Majority Leader 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — State Affairs (chp., mbr. 1981, 1979); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Ways and Means; Building Comn.; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (co-chp., also 1983, 1981, vice chp. 1979). **1983** — Agriculture; Assembly Organization; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Local Affairs (also 1981); Rules; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; State Capitol and Executive Residence Board; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Interstate Banking, on Revision of Town Laws (chp. 1981), on Telecommunications. **1981** — Agriculture and Nutrition (vice chp.); Small Business and Economic Development (vice chp.); Elections; Reapportionment; Legis. Coun. Com. on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning. **1979** — Small Business (vice chp.); Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (vice chp.); Agriculture; Revenue; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Unfair Sales Act (vice chp.) and on Interest Rate Practices.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7745 District: (715) 235-0267.

Voting address: 209-3rd Street, West, Menomonie 54751.

Mailing address (office): Room 112 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

William F. Berndt (Rep.), 30th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, July 18, 1956; single. Grad. River Falls High School 1974; attended UW-River Falls 1974-76; B.A. University of Minnesota 1982. Full-time legislator. Member River Falls Chamber of Commerce; Pierce County Republican Party.

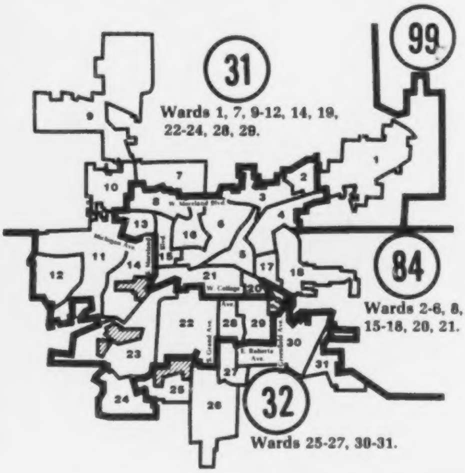
Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Economic Development; Rural Development; Legislative Advisory Committee to the Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1526; District: (715) 425-0095.

Voting address: (Town of River Falls) Route 1, Box 301, River Falls 54022.

Mailing address: Room 326 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Detail Map: Waukesha


99
31
Wards 1, 7, 9-12, 14, 19, 22-24, 28, 29.
84
Wards 2-6, 8, 13, 15-18, 20, 21.
32
Wards 25-27, 30-31.
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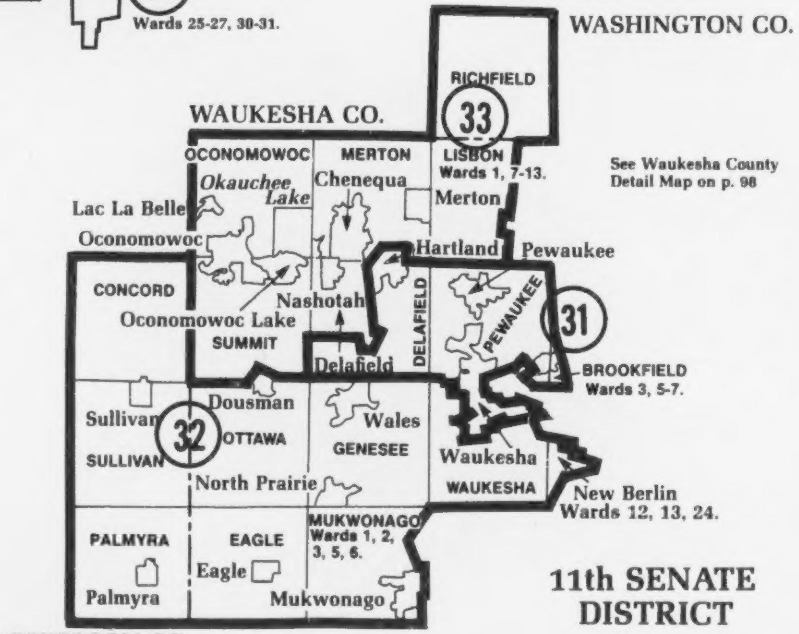
Senator
DAVIS


WASHINGTON CO.
RICHFIELD
33
WAUKESHA CO.
OCONOMOWOC
MERTON
LISBON
Wards 1, 7-13.
See Waukesha County Detail Map on p. 98
Okauchee Lake
Chenequa
Lac La Belle
Merton
Oconomowoc
Hartland
Pewaukee
CONCORD
Nashotah
DELAFIELD
PEWAUKEE
31
Oconomowoc Lake
SUMMIT
Delafield
BROOKFIELD
Wards 3, 5-7.
Dousman
Sullivan
32
OTTAWA
Wales
SULLIVAN
GENESEE
Waukesha
North Prairie
WAUKESHA
New Berlin
Wards 12, 13, 24.
MUKWONAGO
Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.
PALMYRA
EAGLE
Eagle
Palmyra
Mukwonago
JEFFERSON CO.

11th SENATE DISTRICT

J.M. Davis (Rep.), 11th Senate District

Born Washington, D.C., April 5, 1952; married; 2 children. B.A. UW-Madison (honors) 1973; J.D. U. Michigan *cum laude* 1976. Legislator and attorney. Member Waukesha Kiwanis (past president); Mental Health Association in Waukesha Co. (past president); Waukesha Co. Republican Party (past mbr. executive committee); Waukesha Chamber of Commerce; The Women's Center; Glenn Davis Charitable Foundation (director); Boy Scouts of America (adult leader); Wisconsin and Waukesha County Bar Associations.

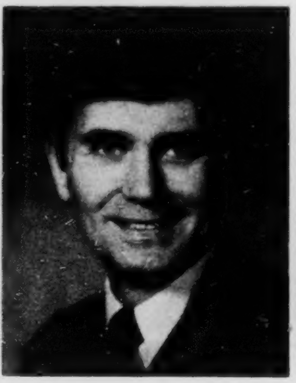
Elected to Senate 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Joint Committee on Finance (effective July 1, 1985); Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Education and Government Operations; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Joint Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Retirement Research Com.; Legislative Council (eff. 1/7/85) and its Subcom. on Pregnancy Options (eff. 1/31/85); Commission on Uniform State Laws (also 1983). **1983** — Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services; Urban Affairs and Government Operations; Education Block Grant Advisory Committee; Mental Health Block Grant Advisory Committee; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Custody Arrangements, on Health Care Provider Systems, on Uniform Trade Secrets Act.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2635; District: (414) 542-0366.

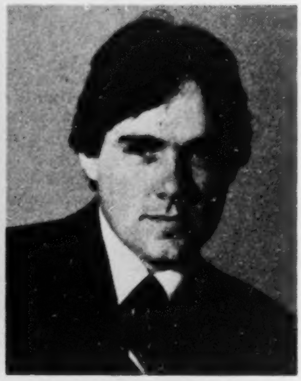
Voting address: 916 Maitland Drive, Waukesha 53186.

Mailing address: (office) Room 315 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) 615 W. Moreland Boulevard, Waukesha 53186.

Representative HUELSMAN



Representative WIMMER



Representative FOTI

Joanne B. Huelsman (Rep.), 31st Assembly District

Born Harvey, Illinois, March 21, 1938; married; 2 children. Graduate Northwood H.S.; B.S. UW-Madison 1959; J.D. Marquette U. Law School 1980. Legislator, attorney, realtor and owner of small business. Former teacher and manager of small business. Member American, Wis. and Waukesha Co. Bar Assns.; Waukesha Chamber of Commerce; United Way of Waukesha Co. (bd. of dir.); Waukesha Symphony, Inc. (bd. of dir.); Altrusa; Waukesha Co. Home Econ. Grad Club (past pres.); Waukesha County Republican Party. Former member Governor's Task Force on Problems of Sole Proprietors; Waukesha Training Center Board; American Assn. of University Women; 4-H Club (assist. ldr. and project ldr.). Waukesha Board of Education 1966-72; Waukesha Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1965-66.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1983); Judiciary; Council on Domestic Abuse. **1983** — Higher and Vocational Education; Small Business; Council on Traffic Law Enforcement; Law Revision Com.; Legis. Council Com. on Marital Property Implementation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5719; District: (414) 542-0701.

Voting address: Waukesha 53186.

Mailing address: (office) Room 325 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) 1915 MacArthur Road, Waukesha 53186.

Joseph E. Wimmer (Rep.), 32nd Assembly District

Born Watertown, July 21, 1934; married; 4 children. Graduate Watertown H.S.; B.B.A. in accounting, UW-Madison 1959; LL.B. 1961 (J.D. degree). Legislator and attorney. Veteran; served in Army 1954-56. Member Waukesha County Republican Party; International Assn. of Lions Clubs (former international dir. and dist. governor); Waukesha Noon Lions Club (dir., former president); Waukesha Elks Club, B.P.O.E. No. 400; State Bar of Wisconsin; Waukesha County Bar Association; Waukesha, Wis.-Granada, Nicaragua Partners of America Program (dir., former treasurer and organizer); Let's Dance, Inc. (president, former director). Former member Waukesha County Junior Bar Assn. (past president); March of Dimes; Waukesha County Anti-Poverty Committee. Muskego assistant city attorney 1968-73; Waukesha Co. assistant district attorney 1964-67.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Ways and Means; Elections; Judiciary (also 1983); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee (also 1983). **1983** — Children and Human Development; Consumer and Commercial Credit; Legis. Council Com. on Medical Malpractice.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9650; District: (414) 542-8519 (home), (414) 542-4217 (office).

Voting address: 1020 Downing Drive, Waukesha 53186.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335E North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Steven M. Foti (Rep.), 33rd Assembly District

Born Oconomowoc, December 3, 1958; married; twin sons. Graduate Oconomowoc High School; attended UW-Whitewater 1978-81. Legislator and salesman. Member Jaycees; Waukesha County Republican Party; Lions Club; St. Jerome Holy Name Society.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Economic Development; State Affairs (also 1983); Transportation. **1983** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8551; District: (414) 567-4581.

Voting address: 842 Dante Drive, Oconomowoc 53066.

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Senator KINCAID

Lloyd H. Kincaid (Dem.), 12th Senate District

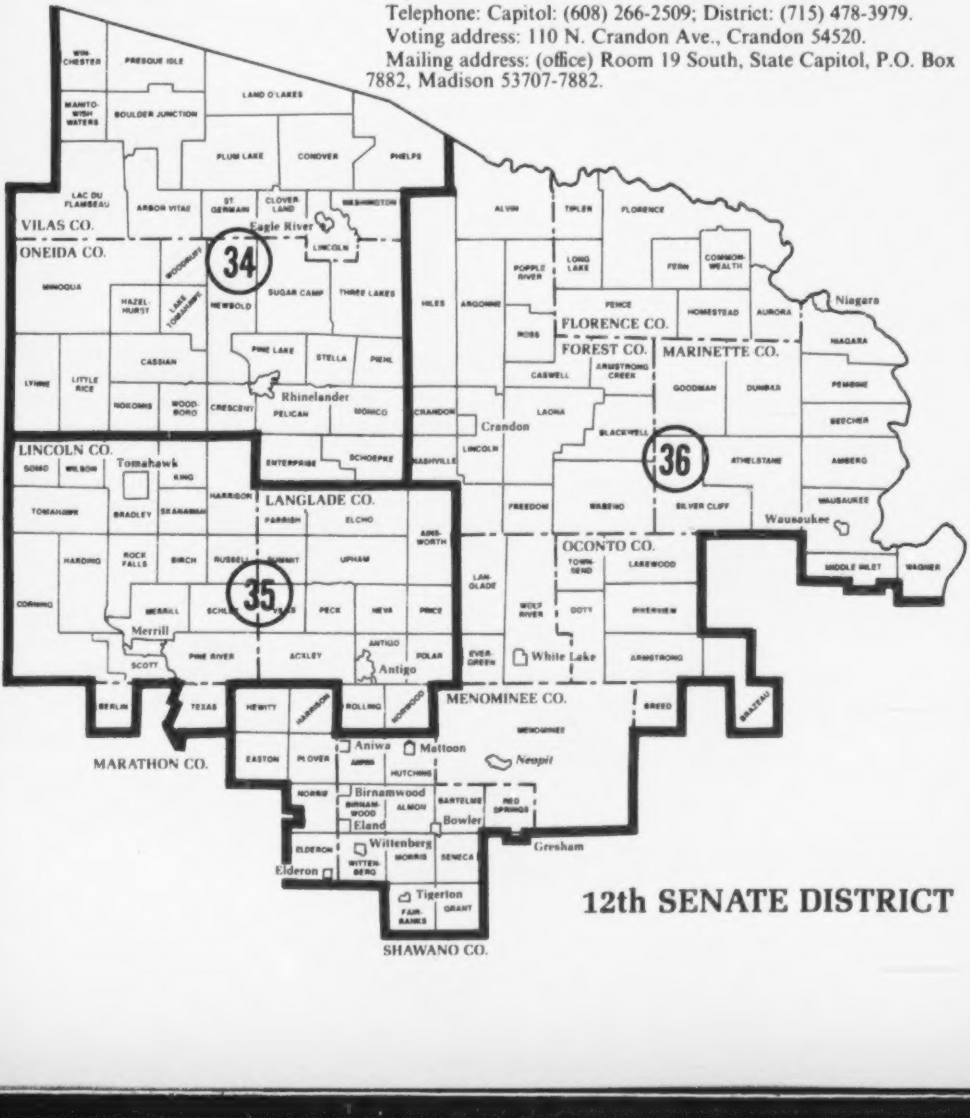
Born Sault St. Marie, Mich., May 8, 1925; married. Educated in Crandon elementary and high schools. Full-time legislator. Formerly cabinetmaker, meat retailer and grocery businessman. World War II vet.; Army 1943-45. Member church council; Amer. Legion; Lions. Bd. of dir. Nicolet College and Technical Institute 1970-73; alderman 1970-73; county board supervisor 1970-73;

Elected to Assembly 1972-82 (resigned 4/13/83); elected to Senate in April 1983 special election; reelected 1984. Senate Majority Caucus Secretary 1985; Assembly Majority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1979-82. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1985** — Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry (chp.); Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (1983 co-chp., eff. 3/20/84); Transportation Projects Comn. **1983** — Tourism and Revenue (chp.); Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions (eff. 6/3/83); Agriculture and Rural Affairs (eff. 6/3/83); Legis. Coun. Com. on Mining (chp., vice chp. 1981, 1979), and American Indian and Peace Officer Study Coms. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Revenue (chp., mbr. 1981); Excise and Fees (also 1981); Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Tourism and Recreation (1981 chp.). **1981** — Veterans and Military Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Alien Land Ownership. **1979** — Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development (vice chp.); Highways; Small Business (also 1977); State Affairs (also 1977). **1977** — Revision (vice chp.); Natural Resources (since 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Natural Resources (since 1973). **1975** — Tourism (also 1973).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2509; District: (715) 478-3979.

Voting address: 110 N. Crandon Ave., Crandon 54520.

Mailing address: (office) Room 19 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.


VILAS CO.
ONEIDA CO.
LINCOLN CO.
LANGLADE CO.
FLORENCE CO.
FOREST CO.
MARINETTE CO.
OCONTO CO.
MENOMINEE CO.
MARATHON CO.
SHAWANO CO.
34
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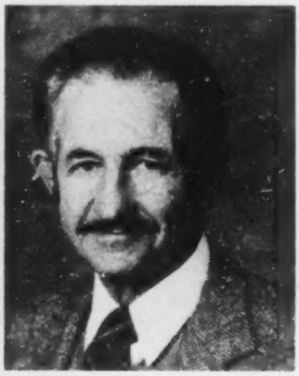
Eagle River
Rhinelander
Tomahawk
Merrill
Antigo
Crandon
Niagara
Wausaukee
White Lake
Aniwa
Mattoon
Neopit
Birnamwood
Eland
Bowler
Wittenberg
Gresham
Elderon
Tigerton

12th SENATE DISTRICT

Representative
HOLPERIN

Representative
OURADA



Representative
VOLK

James C. Holperin (Dem.), 34th Assembly District

Born Eagle River, December 18, 1950; married; 2 children. Graduate Eagle River High School; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1973; graduate work in public administration, UW-Madison and Oshkosh. Full-time legislator. Formerly Assembly legislative analyst; Senate Assistant Chief Clerk; director, Vilas Co. aging programs; radio and TV news announcer. Member White Pine Public Radio, WXPR (bd. of dir. 1981-82); Rotary Internatl.; Muskies, Inc.; Northwoods Wildlife Center; Oneida and Vilas Co. Dem. Party; Gov.'s Coun. on Forest Productivity; Northern Arts Coun.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (chp.); Health; Highways; Ways and Means; Legis. Coun. Com. on Acid Rain (eff. 3/5/85), Amer. Indian Study Com. (eff. 3/5/85). **1983** — Forest Productivity and Rural Development (co-chp.); Tourism and Recreation (vice chp.); Energy and Utilities; Health and Human Services; Legis. Coun. Com. on Private Sewage Systems; Radioactive Waste Review Bd.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7141; District: (715) 479-7874.

Voting address: 103 North 3rd Street, Eagle River 54521.

Mailing address: (office) Room 105 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) P.O. Box 1256, Eagle River 54521.

Thomas D. Ourada (Rep.), 35th Assembly District

Born Antigo, December 17, 1958. Single. Graduate Antigo High School; B.A. in political science, Marquette University 1981; graduate work, University of Kentucky. Legislator and restaurant employe. Member Loyal Order of Moose; Langlade Co. Rep. Party.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Health; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Council on Highway Safety.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7694; District: (715) 623-5213.

Voting address: 712-4th Avenue, Antigo 54409.

Mailing address: (office) Room 11 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

John Volk (Dem.), 36th Assembly District

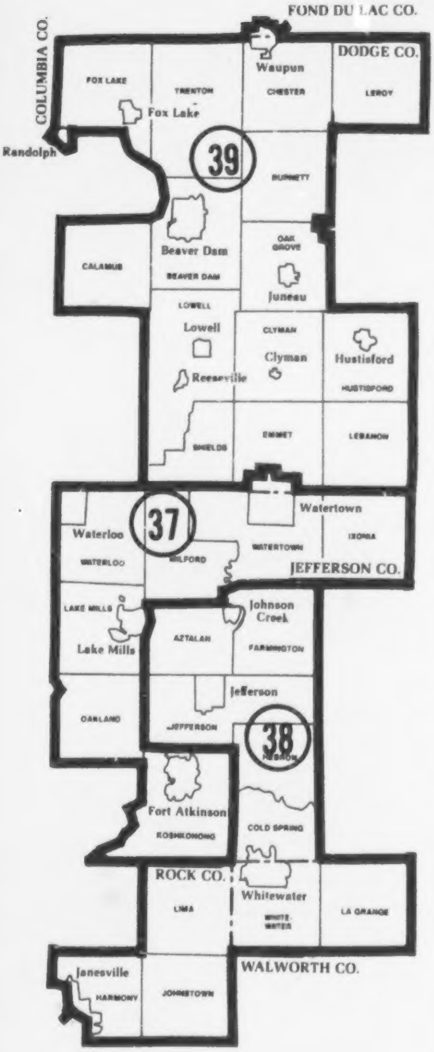
Born Wabeno, September 28, 1915; married; 6 children. Graduate Wabeno High School. Full-time legislator. Former farmer, shipyard worker, aircraft factory worker, truck driver. Member Associated Milk Producers; Antigo Co-op Oil; Experimental Aircraft Assn.; International Aerobatics Club. Former member Lions Club; Antigo Milk Products Cooperative. Served as town chairman 1947-49, school board member 1952-75, county board supervisor 1947-49 (vice chairman 1948).

Elected to Assembly in June 1983 special election; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp.); Education (vice chp.); Agriculture; Rural Development; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Retirement Research Com. (co-chp.). **1983** — Primary and Secondary Education (vice chp., eff. 7/15/83); Forest Productivity and Rural Development (eff. 7/15/83); Revenue (eff. 7/15/83); Tourism and Recreation (eff. 10/21/83).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3780; District: (715) 473-5441.

Voting address: Town of Freedom.

Mailing address: (office) Room 112 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) Route 1, Wabeno 54566.


FOND DU LAC CO.
COLUMBIA CO.
DODGE CO.
Randolph
FOX LAKE
Fox Lake
TRENTON
Waupun
CHESTER
LEROY
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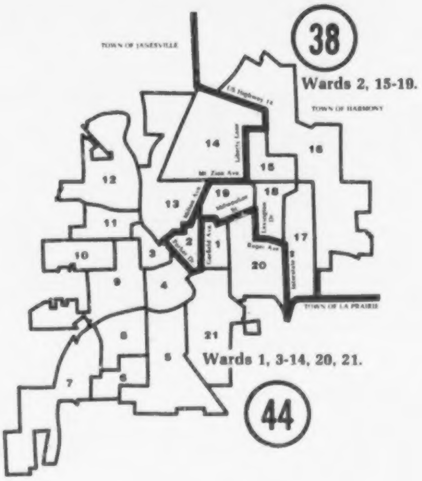
BURNETT
Beaver Dam
BEAVER DAM
CALAMUS
OAK GROVE
Juneau
LOWELL
Lowell
CLYMAN
Clyman
Hustisford
HUSTISFORD
Reeseville
SHIELDS
EMMET
LEBANON
Watertown
37
Waterloo
WATERLOO
MILFORD
WATERTOWN
IXONIA
JEFFERSON CO.
LAKE MILLS
Lake Mills
Johnson Creek
AZTALAN
FARMINGTON
Jefferson
OAKLAND
JEFFERSON
38
HEBRON
Fort Atkinson
KOSHKONONG
COLD SPRING
ROCK CO.
Whitewater
LIMA
WHITEWATER
LA GRANGE
WALWORTH CO.
Janesville
HARMONY
JOHNSTOWN

Detail Map: Janesville


TOWN OF JANESVILLE
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Wards 2, 15-19.
TOWN OF HARMONY
TOWN OF LA PRAIRIE
Wards 1, 3-14, 20, 21.
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13th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
LORMAN

Barbara K. Lorman (Rep.), 13th Senate District

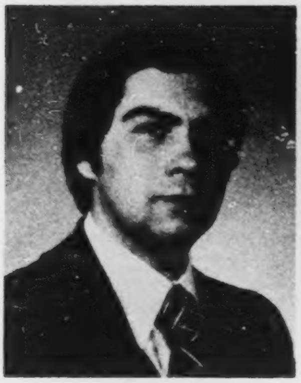
Born Madison, July 31, 1932; 3 children. Grad. Madison West High School 1950; attended UW-Madison and UW-Whitewater. President of iron and metal recycling firm. Member Ft. Atkinson Arts Coun.; Ft. Atkinson Development Coun. (past pres.); Ft. Atkinson Hospital (bd. of dir.); Sinnissippi Coun. - Boy Scouts of Amer. (exec. com.); American Field Service; New Republican Conf.; Ft. Atkinson Women's Club; Ft. Atkinson Historical Soc.; Nature Conservancy; Jefferson Co. Business and Professional Women.

Elected to Senate in December 1980 special election; reelected 1982. Minority Caucus Secretary 1985 (also 1983). Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Agriculture, Health and Human Services; Education and Government Operations; Low Level Radioactive Waste Coun.; Wis. Women's Coun. (also 1983); Forward Wisconsin (bd. of dir.). **1983** — Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions; Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services; Legis. Coun. Com. on Medical Malpractice; Educ. Block Grant Adv. Com.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5660; District: (414) 563-3798.

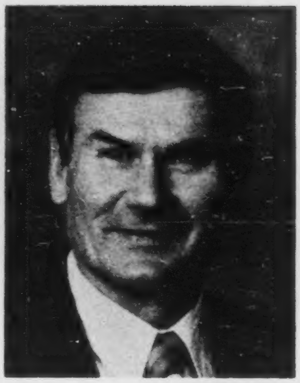
Voting address: 712 Frederick Avenue, Fort Atkinson 53538.

Mailing address: (office) Room 140A South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
RADTKE

Representative
M. S. LEWIS



Representative
GOETSCH

Randall J. Radtke (Rep.), 37th Assembly District

Born Watertown, October 23, 1951; married; 2 children. Graduate Watertown High School; B.S.E. UW-Whitewater 1973; attended UW-Whitewater and UW-Milwaukee graduate schools. Legislator and sports broadcaster. Former social studies teacher. Member Wis. Jaycees (past state prog. mgr.-govt. affairs); Lake Mills Area Jaycees (past pres.); Lake Mills-Aztalan Historical Soc.; Lake Mills Rotary Club; Lake Mills Booster Club; The Washington Seminar (assoc. dir.); Knights of Columbus; Jefferson Co. (exec. bd.) and Wis. Rep. Party; Sinnissippi Coun. - Boy Scouts of Amer. (exec. bd.). Former member Lake Mills Education Assn. (treas.); Wis. Cross Country Coaches Assn.; Wis. Coun. for Social Studies; Phi Alpha Theta.

Elected to Assembly since 1978. Minority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1985 (also 1983). Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Education; Elections (since 1979); Environmental Resources (since 1979). **1983** — Government Operations; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Acid Rain (secy., mbr. 1981) and on Telecommunications. **1981** — Reapportionment.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3790; District: (414) 648-8248.

Voting address: 310 East Washington Street, Lake Mills 53551.

Mailing address: (office) Room 309 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Margaret S. Lewis (Rep.), 38th Assembly District

Born June 19, 1954; married. Graduate Homestead High School; B.A., political science, UW-Madison 1976; graduate work in business, UW-Madison. Legislator and public affairs/relations consultant. Member Jefferson Council for the Performing Arts; American Assn. of University Women; Business and Professional Women; Nature Conservancy; New Republican Conference.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Children and Human Services; Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Education; Legis. Coun. Com. on Pregnancy Options (eff. 1/31/85).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5715; District: (414) 674-6735 (home), (414) 674-4026 (office).

Voting address: 1038 Meadowood Lane, Jefferson 53549.

Mailing address: (office) Room 326 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Robert G. Goetsch (Rep.), 39th Assembly District

Born Juneau, August 5, 1933; married; 2 children. Graduate Juneau High School; attended Wayland Jr. College, Beaver Dam, 1950-51; B.S. in agronomy, UW-Madison 1975. Legislator and farmer. Served in Army 1954-56. Member American Legion; NFO; Wis. Independent Businessmen's Assn.; U.W. Alumni Assn.; Dodge Co. Rep. Party; Wis. Agri. and Life Sciences Alumni Assn.; Internatl. Farm Youth Exchange Alumni Assn.; Kappa Eta Kappa Natl. Honor Society. Former member Dodge Co. Sheltered Workshop (dir.); Big Brothers of Dodge Co. (dir.); Beaver Dam Community Theater, Inc. (dir., vice pres.); Wis. Towns Assn. (co. unit chp.). Supervisor Oak Grove Town Bd. 1971-83 (chp. 1975-83); Dodge Co. Bd. 1972-84.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Aging; Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1983); Urban and Local Affairs. **1983** — Local Affairs; Veterans and Military Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Peace Officer Study.

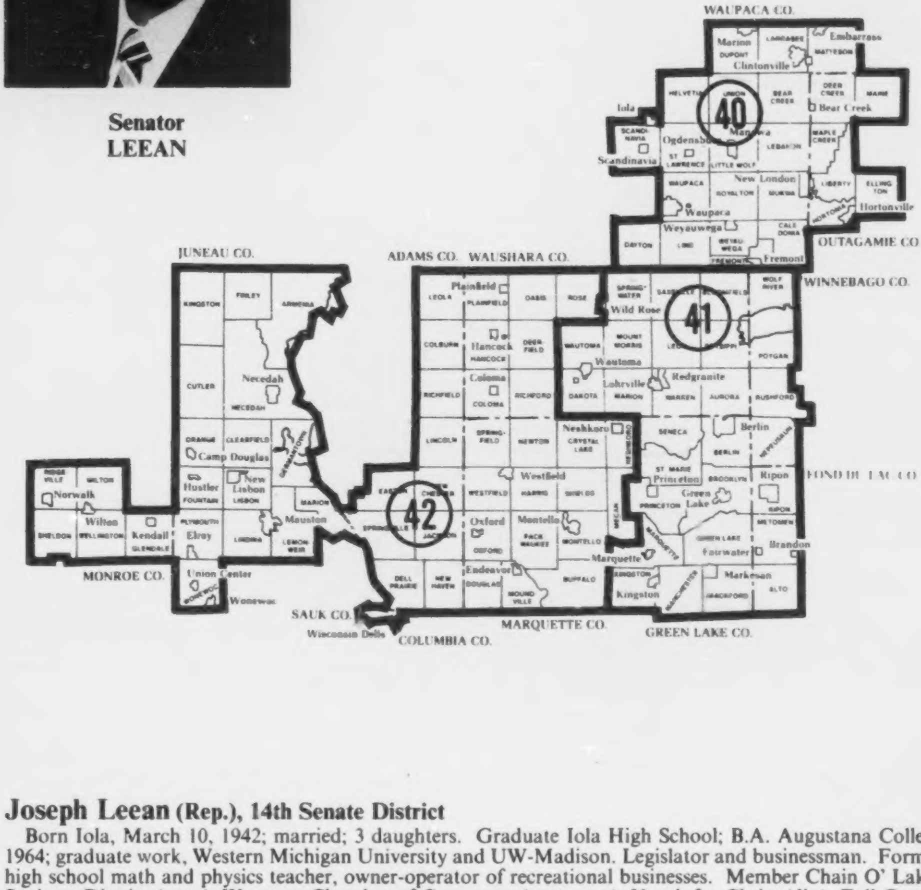
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2530; District: (414) 887-7413.

Voting address: Town of Oak Grove.

Mailing address: (office) Room 320 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) Route 1, Box 174, Juneau 53039.

Senator
LEEAN

14th SENATE DISTRICT


WAUPACA CO.
40
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OUTAGAMIE CO.
WINNEBAGO CO.
FOND DU LAC CO.
GREEN LAKE CO.
MARQUETTE CO.
COLUMBIA CO.
SAUK CO.
Wisconsin Dells
MONROE CO.
JUNEAU CO.
ADAMS CO.
WAUSHARA CO.
Marion
Embarrass
Clintonville
Bear Creek
Iola
Scandinavia
Ogdensburg
Manawa
New London
Hortonville
Waupaca
Weyauwega
Fremont
Plainfield
Hancock
Coloma
Wild Rose
Wautoma
Lohrville
Redgranite
Berlin
Neshkoro
Westfield
Princeton
Green Lake
Ripon
Brandon
Fairwater
Markesan
Kingston
Marquette
Montello
Oxford
Endeavor
Necedah
Camp Douglas
Hustler
New Lisbon
Mauston
Norwalk
Wilton
Kendall
Elroy
Union Center
Wonewoc

Joseph Leean (Rep.), 14th Senate District

Born Iola, March 10, 1942; married; 3 daughters. Graduate Iola High School; B.A. Augustana College 1964; graduate work, Western Michigan University and UW-Madison. Legislator and businessman. Former high school math and physics teacher, owner-operator of recreational businesses. Member Chain O' Lakes Sanitary District (pres.); Waupaca Chamber of Commerce (past pres.); Youth for Christ (dir.); Full Gospel Business Men's Fellowship International (past vice pres.).

Elected to Senate 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Labor, Business, Veterans' Affairs and Insurance; Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry; Jt. Com. on Audit; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Migrant Labor Coun.; Traffic Law Enforcement Coun.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0751; District: (715) 258-8584.

Voting address: Town of Dayton.

Mailing address: (office) Room 410 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) Route 1, Box 373, Waupaca 54981.

Representative
BYERS

Representative
WELCH

Representative
T. THOMPSON

Francis R. Byers (Rep.), 40th Assembly District

Born Marion; married; 3 children. Educ. Marion Elementary and H.S.; Ph.B. UW-Madison. Legislator and businessman. Former newspaper editor. Purple Heart veteran of Navy, World War II; awarded 7 battle stars, Navy Citation. Member V.F.W.; Amer. Legion (past commander); D.A.V.; 40 et 8; Marion Rotary (former pres.); United Fund; Conservation Club; Masons. Served on Waupaca Co. Board 10 years.

Elected to Assembly since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Government Operations; State Affairs (since 1973); Veterans and Military Affairs (since 1977, also 1969). **1983** — Small Business (also 1979, 1977); Educational Communications Bd. (since 1971). **1981** — Small Business and Economic Development. **1979** — Ad Hoc Com. on Second Veterans Home; Gov.'s Task Force on County Govt. Organization and Admin; Leg. Coun. Com. on Recodification of Alcoholic Beverage Laws. **1975** — Environmental Quality (since 1971). **1973** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Preserving Agric. and Conservancy Lands. **1971** — Natural Resources; Legis Coun. Com. on Natural Resources; Conference Com. on Energy. **1969** — Conservation; Labor; Legis. Coun. Com. on Conservation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3794; District: (715) 754-2233.

Voting address: 357 Garfield Avenue, Marion 54950.

Mailing address: (office) Room 327 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) P.O. Box 495, Marion 54950.

Robert T. Welch (Rep.), 41st Assembly District

Born Berlin, June 8, 1958; married; 2 children. Graduate Wautoma High School; attended Lawrence University 1976-78; A.A.S. in land surveying, Madison Area Technical College 1980. Legislator and land surveyor. Member Waushara Co. Rep. Club; Redgranite Lion's Club; Knights of Columbus; Green Lake-Ripon Area Bd. of Realtors; 4-H leader. Served on state Rep. Party platform com. 1984. Former town assessor.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Labor; Urban and Local Affairs; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Special Com. on Comparable Worth; Coun. on Migrant Labor (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8077; District: (414) 566-4655.

Voting address: Town of Leon.

Mailing address: (office) Room 307 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) Route 1, 24th Road, Redgranite 54970.

Tommy G. Thompson (Rep.), 42nd Assembly District

Born Elroy, Nov. 19, 1941; married; 3 children. B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1966. Attorney, legislator. Served in Army Reserve. Member Juneau Co. Republican Party; St. Bar of Wis.; Juneau Co. Bar Assn. Former mbr. Jaycees. Mbr. Juneau Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1971-74.

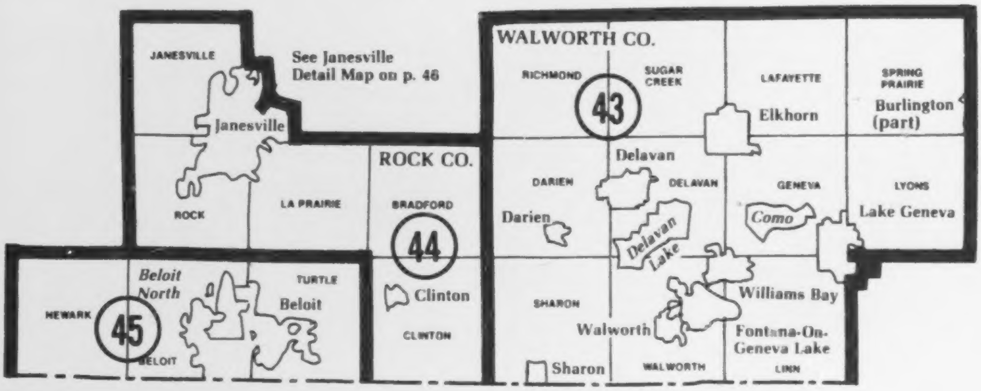
Elected to Assembly since 1966. Minority Leader 1985 (also 1983, 1981, eff. 12/18/81); Assistant Min. Leader 1973-81; 1971 Min. Caucus Vice Chp. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Select Com. on the Future of the UW System (vice chp.); Assembly Organization (since 1981); Rules (since 1973); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1983, 1981, eff. 12/18/81); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (since 1973); Legislative Council (also 1983, 1981, eff. 12/18/81) and its Com. on Interstate Banking (eff. 1/3/85); Disability Bd. (also 1983, 1981, eff. 12/18/81). **1983** — Economic Development (resigned 10/25/83); Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority (also 1981, eff. 12/5/83); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (also 1981, eff. 12/18/81). **1981** — Children and Human Development (resigned 4/2/81); Judiciary (resigned 1/21/82, mbr. 1979, 1977, 1973, 1971, 1967); Reapportionment (eff. 1/15/82); Jt. Com. for the Review of Admin. Rules (also 1975-79, 1971, vice chp. 1967). **1979** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1977). **1977** — Insurance and Banking (also 1975, 1973); Adv. Bicycle Coordinating Coun.; Legis. Co. Com. on Product Liability. **1975** — Excise and Fees; Legis. Co. Coms. on Native American Study, on Inheritance Taxation, and on Malpractice. **1973** — Legis. Co. Coms. on Liability of Health Professionals and on Lobbying Laws. **1971** — Tourism; Legis. Programs Com.; Legis. Co. Com. on Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7746; District: (608) 847-4198.

Voting address: 609 Academy Street, Elroy 53929.

Mailing address: (office) Room 205 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

15th SENATE DISTRICT


JANESVILLE
See Janesville Detail Map on p. 46
Janesville
ROCK
LA PRAIRIE
ROCK CO.
BRADFORD
44
Clinton
CLINTON
Beloit North
TURTLE
Beloit
NEWARK
45
BELOIT
WALWORTH CO.
RICHMOND
SUGAR CREEK
43
LAFAYETTE
Elkhorn
SPRING PRAIRIE
Burlington (part)
Delavan
DARIEN
DELAVAN
GENEVA
LYONS
Darien
Delavan Lake
Como
Lake Geneva
Williams Bay
SHARON
Walworth
Fontana-On-Geneva Lake
Sharon
WALWORTH
LINN

Senator
CULLEN

Timothy F. Cullen (Dem.), 15th Senate District

Born Janesville, February 25, 1944; married. Graduate Janesville H.S.; B.S. in political science, UW-Whitewater 1966; graduate work at Northern Illinois University 1967. Former congressional ombudsman. Member Janesville YMCA (bd. of dir.). Former Big Brother and member Bd. of Directors Big Brothers; *Outstanding Young Man of the Year*, Janesville Jaycees 1979, Wis. Jaycees 1980. Elected to Janesville City Council 1970.

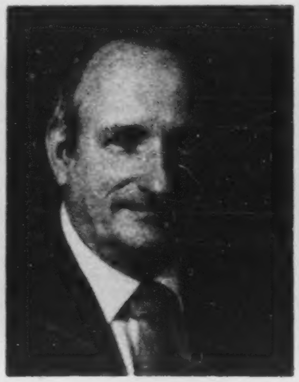
Elected to Senate since 1974; Majority Leader 1985 (also 1983, 1981, eff. 5/26/82). Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Senate Organization (chp., also 1983, mbr. 1981, eff. 5/26/82); Economic Development; Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1983, 1981, eff. 5/26/82); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (also 1983, 1981, eff. 5/26/82); Legislative Council (since 1975); Wis. Women's Council (also 1983); Wis. Strategic Dev. Comn. **1983** — Committee on Committees; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Mun. Collective Bargaining Law (vice chp.), on Courts (since 1979), on Health Care Provider Systems, on Interstate Banking, on Mining (chp. 1975-81); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (since 1979). **1981** — Aging, Business, and Financial Institutions and Transportation (chp., resigned 5/26/82, also 1979); Labor, Government, Veterans Affairs and Tourism (vice chp., resigned 5/26/82); State Supported Prog. Study and Adv. Com. (since 1975); Legis. Coun. Com. on Investment Policies and Procedures.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1007; District: (608) 752-8124.

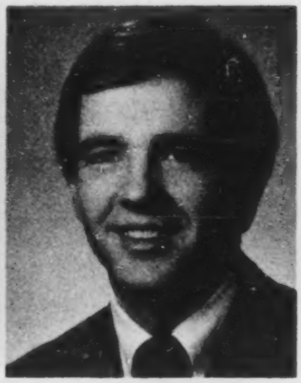
Voting address: 144 Jefferson Street, Janesville 53545.

Mailing address: (office) Room 210 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
COLEMAN



Representative
WOOD



Representative
WEEDEN

Charles W. Coleman (Rep.) 43rd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, August 7, 1932; married; 6 children. Graduate Elkhorn H.S. 1950; B.B.A. UW-Madison 1954, M.S. UW-Madison 1959. Former Assembly Rep. Caucus Staff (dir.), Wis. Legislative Council Research Associate, university political science instructor, part-time farmer. Served in U.S. Army 1954-56. Member Walworth Co. Farm Bureau; American Legion; Tibbets Grange; Walworth-Lakeland Elks; Walworth Co. Rep. Party (past chm.); First Congressional District G.O.P. (past vice chp.). Former member Rep. Party of Wis. Executive Com. Served on Whitewater Unified District School Bd. 1978-83.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Ways and Means; Rural Development; Elections. **1983** — Highways; Revenue; Tourism and Recreation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9650; District: (608) 883-2810.

Voting address: Town of Richmond.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335E North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) N2430 Krahn Drive, Route 3, Whitewater 53190.

Wayne W. Wood (Dem.), 44th Assembly District

Born Janesville, Jan. 21, 1930; married; 6 children. Graduate Stoughton High School. Full-time legislator. Former builder, contractor, factory worker. Member U.A.W.; Rock Co. Dem. Party; Children's Service Soc. Adv. Bd. Former member Sinnissippi Coun. Boy Scouts of Amer.; Rock Co. Senior 4-H Council. Served on Coun. of State Governments' Legis. Oversight Task Force 1983; Janesville Housing Authority 1971-77; Janesville City Council 1972-76 (pres. 1974-75); State VTAE Board 1975-76.

Elected to Assembly in April 1976 special election; reelected since November 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Ways and Means (vice chp.). **1983** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (vice chp., eff. 10/14/83); Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1981, eff. 4/21/81); Legis. Coun. Com. on Revision of Town Laws (also 1981). **1981** — Resigned from other legislative coms. 4/21/81 because of appt. to Jt. Com. on Fin.: Local Affairs (chp., mbr. 1979, 1977); Energy (also 1979); Labor (since 1975); Small Business and Economic Development; Urban Affairs and Housing; Unemployment Comp. Adv. Coun.; Wis. Housing Fin. Auth. (resigned 4/21/81); Legis. Coun. Com. on Correctional Services. **1979** — Small Business (vice chp., also 1977); Government Operations; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp.); Retirement Research Com. (co-chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Community Correctional Centers, on Energy Conservation, on Small Business (also 1977); Worker's Comp. Adv. Coun. **1976** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Municipalities.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7503; District: (608) 752-5485.

Voting address: 2429 Rockport Road, Janesville 53545.

Mailing address: (office) Room 121 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Timothy L. Weeden (Rep.), 45th Assembly District

Born Beloit, November 13, 1951; married; one child. Graduate Beloit Memorial H.S.; attended UW-Rock Co. Center 1969-71; B.A. in political science, Wheaton College 1973; M.B.A. in management, UW-Whitewater 1982. Full-time legislator. Former purchasing agent. Member Beloit Runners; State Line Community Planning Coun. Former member Rock River Valley Purchasing Mgt. Assn.; Beloit Parks and Recreation Adv. Com. Served on Beloit Bd. of Education 1982-84 (chp. Finance/Property Com.).

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Education.

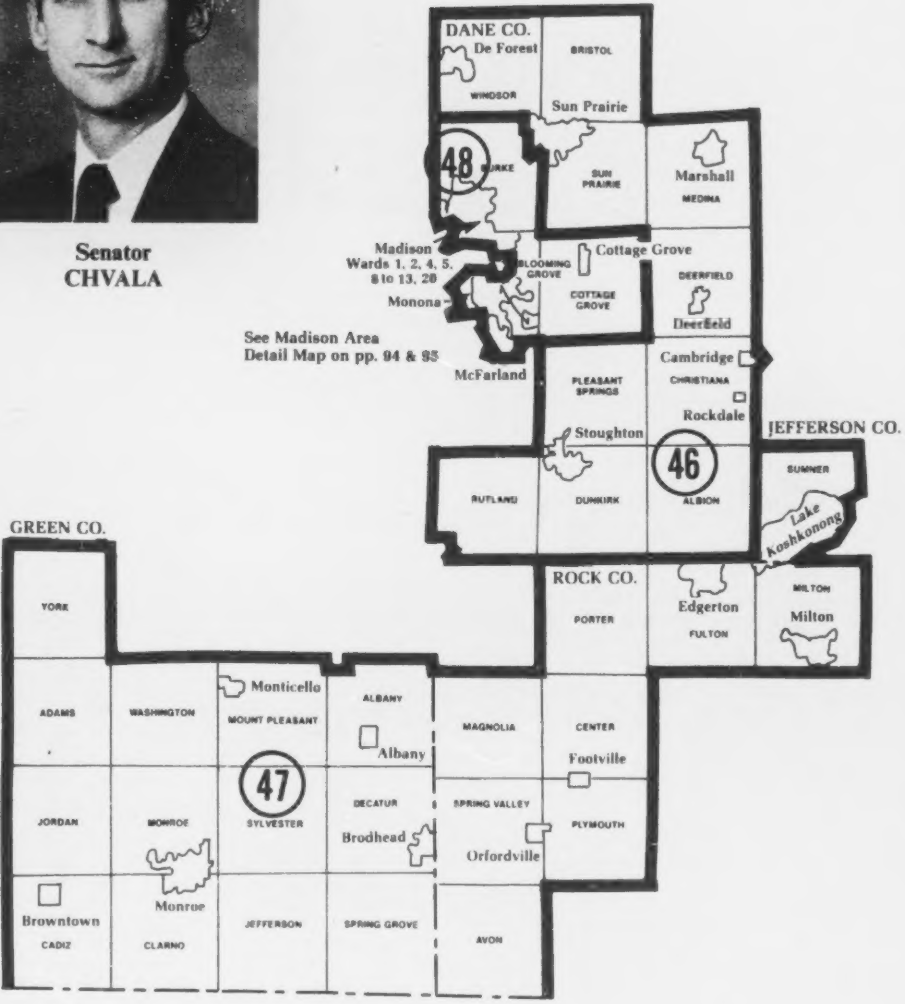
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2253; District: (608) 362-7877.

Voting address: 2024 Bootmaker Drive, Beloit 53511.

Mailing address: (office) Room 310 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

16th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
CHVALA


DANE CO.
De Forest
WINDSOR
BRISTOL
Sun Prairie
48
BURKE
SUN PRAIRIE
Marshall
MEDINA
Madison
Wards 1, 2, 4, 5,
8 to 13, 20
BLOOMING GROVE
Cottage Grove
COTTAGE GROVE
DEERFIELD
Deerfield
Monona
See Madison Area
Detail Map on pp. 94 & 95
McFarland
PLEASANT SPRINGS
Cambridge
CHRISTIANA
Rockdale
Stoughton
JEFFERSON CO.
46
RUTLAND
DUNKIRK
ALBION
SUMNER
Lake Koshkonong
GREEN CO.
ROCK CO.
PORTER
Edgerton
FULTON
MILTON
Milton
YORK
ADAMS
WASHINGTON
Monticello
MOUNT PLEASANT
ALBANY
Albany
MAGNOLIA
CENTER
Footville
47
JORDAN
MONROE
SYLVESTER
DECATUR
Brodhead
SPRING VALLEY
Orfordville
PLYMOUTH
Browntown
Monroe
CADIZ
CLARNO
JEFFERSON
SPRING GROVE
AVON

Charles J. Chvala (Dem.), 16th Senate District

Born Merrill, Wis., December 5, 1954; married; 2 children. Graduate La Follette High School; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1978; law degree, UW-Madison 1978. Legislator, attorney. Member State Bar of Wisconsin; Citizens Utility Board; Dane County Bar Association. Former member Vets House (chm., bd. of dir.); The Attic (bd. of dir.). Served on Madison School Board (student mbr.) 1972-73.

Elected to Assembly 1982; elected to Senate 1984. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1985** — Energy and Environmental Resources; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Jt. Com. on Finance; Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management; Legislative Coun. Com. on Medical Malpractice (eff. 1/3/85, also 1983 Assembly); Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Coun. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Judiciary (vice chp.); Consumer and Commercial Credit (eff. 1/24/84); Elections; Energy and Utilities; Labor; Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9170; District: (608) 222-9109.

Voting address: 5110 Stonehaven Drive, Madison 53716.

Mailing address: (office) Room 334 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
LOFTUS

Representative
MANSKE

Representative
MAGNUSON

Thomas A. Loftus (Dem.), 46th Assembly District

Born Stoughton, April 24, 1945; married; one child. Graduate Sun Prairie Elementary and High Schools; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1970; M.A. UW-Madison 1971. Former administrative assistant to speaker of Wis. Assembly. Veteran; served in Army 1965-67.

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Speaker of the Assembly 1985 (also 1983); Majority Leader 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Assembly Organization (chp., also 1983, vice chp. 1981); Select Com. on the Future of the UW System (chp.); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (co-chp., also 1983, vice chp. 1981); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (co-chp., also 1983, vice chp. 1981); Rules (vice chp., also 1983, 1981); Legislative Council (vice chp., also 1983, mbr. 1981); Wis. Strategic Development Comn. (also 1984). **1983** — Interstate Cooperation Comn. (also 1981); Housing and Economic Development Authority; Disability Bd. **1981** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Medical Assistance. **1979** — Health and Soc. Services (vice chp., also 1977) and its Subcoms. on Welfare Reform (chp., also 1977) and on Cuban Refugees; Energy; Environmental Resources; Transportation (resigned eff. 5/24/79); Ad Hoc Com. on Nursing Home Utilization (co-chp.); Legis. Co. Coms. on Environmental Health, on School Dropout Prevention. **1977** — Environmental Protection; Natural Resources; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Small Business, on Changing Enrollments, on Natural Resources.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3387; District: (608) 837-8420.

Voting address: 1210 Columbus Street, Sun Prairie 53590.

Mailing address: (office) Room 211 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

John T. Manske (Rep.), 47th Assembly District

Born Edgerton, November 6, 1952; single. Graduate Milton High School; B.S. in education, UW-Whitewater 1975; M.A. in public policy and administration, UW-Madison 1978. Legislator and part-time college instructor. Formerly production worker, retail manager, self-employed painter. Member Milton Historical Soc.; Milton 4-H (project leader); Milton Jaycees; Rock Runners Club; Rock Co. Rep. Party; New Republican Conference; received the *Outstanding Young Man of America* award in 1975, 1977, 1981. Former member Milton Ecology Club. Served on Milton City Council 1973-77, 1979-81; Milton Planning Comn.; Milton Bicentennial Com.; Milton Library Bd.; Milton-Milton Town Jt. Fire Comn.

Elected to Assembly in June 1981 special election (oath administered 6/25/82); reelected 1982, 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Elections (also 1983, 1981, eff. 6/25/82); Government Operations; Urban and Local Affairs. **1983** — Local Affairs (also 1981, eff. 7/19/82); Revenue; Legis. Coun. Com. on Bioethics; Bicycle Coordinating Coun. (eff. 2/20/84).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1192; District: (608) 868-2641.

Voting address: 509 Golden Lane, Milton 53563.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335C North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Sue R. Magnuson (Dem.), 48th Assembly District

Born Appleton, November 23, 1952; married; 2 children. Graduate Wausau High School; B.S. in education, UW-Madison 1973; graduate work in educational administration, UW-Madison. Former educational diagnostician and consultant, special education teacher. Member Greater Madison Convention and Visitor's Bureau (bd. of dir.). Former member Phi Lambda Theta (bd. of dir.); National Education Assn.; Wis. Education Assn. Coun.; Madison Teachers, Inc. (elected contract negotiator); Citizens for a Better Environment; League of Women Voters. Member Council of State Governments' Task Force on Education. Served on Madison City Council 1983-85.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (vice chp.); Economic Development and chp. of its Subcommittee on State-Local Partnership; Education; Environmental Resources.

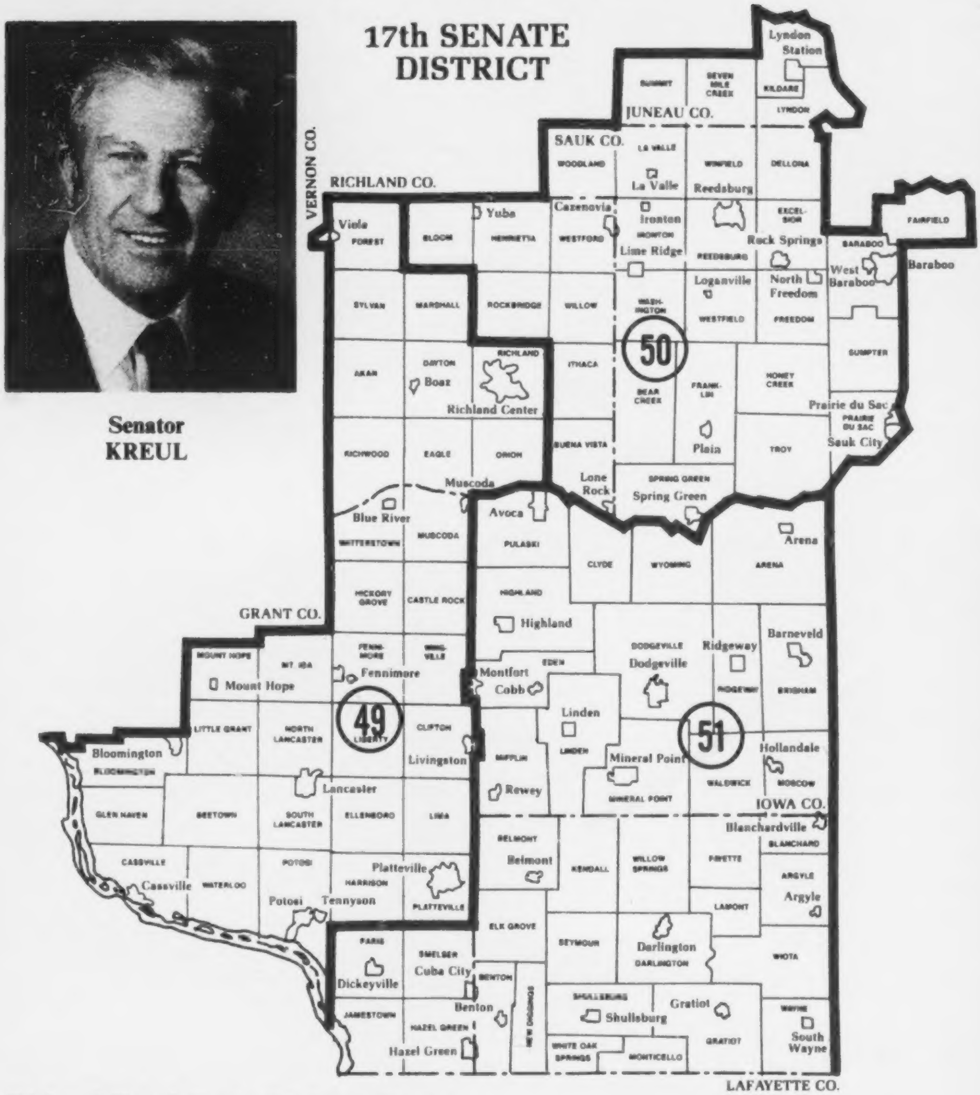
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5342; District: (608) 221-9734.

Voting address: 705 Woodlawn Drive, Madison 53716.

Mailing address: (office) Room 32 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Senator
KREUL

17th SENATE DISTRICT


VERNON CO.
RICHLAND CO.
SAUK CO.
JUNEAU CO.
GRANT CO.
IOWA CO.
LAFAYETTE CO.
49
50
51
Lyndon Station
SUMMIT
SEVEN MILE CREEK
KILDARE
LYNDON
LA VALLE
La Valle
WOODLAND
WINFIELD
Reedsburg
DELLONA
FAIRFIELD
Viola
FOREST
BLOOM
Yuba
HENRIETTA
Cazenovia
WESTFORD
Ironton
IRONTON
Lime Ridge
REEDSBURG
EXCELSIOR
Rock Springs
BARABOO
West Baraboo
Baraboo
SYLVAN
MARSHALL
ROCKBRIDGE
WILLOW
WASHINGTON
Loganville
WESTFIELD
North Freedom
FREEDOM
AKAN
DAYTON
Boaz
RICHLAND
Richland Center
ITHACA
BEAR CREEK
FRANKLIN
HONEY CREEK
SUMPTER
Prairie du Sac
PRAIRIE DU SAC
Sauk City
RICHWOOD
EAGLE
ORION
BUENA VISTA
Plain
TROY
Muscoda
Lone Rock
SPRING GREEN
Spring Green
Blue River
WHITESTOWN
MUSCODA
Avoca
PULASKI
CLYDE
WYOMING
Arena
ARENA
HICKORY GROVE
CASTLE ROCK
HIGHLAND
Highland
DODGEVILLE
Dodgeville
Ridgeway
Barneveld
MOUNT HOPE
Mount Hope
MT. IDA
FENNIMORE
Fennimore
WINGVILLE
EDEN
Montfort
Cobb
RIDGEWAY
BRIGHAM
Linden
LITTLE GRANT
NORTH LANCASTER
LIBERTY
CLIFTON
Livingston
MIFFLIN
LINDEN
Mineral Point
Hollandale
Bloomington
BLOOMINGTON
Lancaster
Rewey
WALDWICK
MOSCOW
MINERAL POINT
GLEN HAVEN
BEETOWN
SOUTH LANCASTER
ELLENBORO
LIMA
Blanchardville
BLANCHARD
CASSVILLE
Cassville
WATERLOO
POTOSI
Potosi
Tennyson
HARRISON
Platteville
PLATTEVILLE
BELMONT
Belmont
KENDALL
WILLOW SPRINGS
FAYETTE
ARGYLE
Argyle
LAMONT
ELK GROVE
SEYMOUR
Darlington
DARLINGTON
WIOTA
PARIS
Dickeyville
SMELSER
Cuba City
BENTON
Benton
NEW DIGGINGS
SHULLSBURG
Shullsburg
Gratiot
GRATIOT
WAYNE
South Wayne
JAMESTOWN
HAZEL GREEN
Hazel Green
WHITE OAK SPRINGS
MONTICELLO

Richard Kreul (Rep.), 17th Senate District

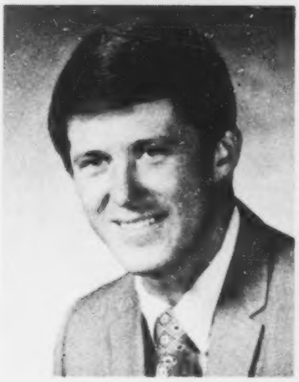
Born town of Mount Ida, April 26, 1924; married; 5 children. Graduate Fennimore High School. Farmer and real estate broker. Member Fennimore Chamber of Commerce; Masonic organization; Grant Co. Farm Bureau. Former member Grant Co. National Farmers Organization (treasurer); Kiwanis; Elks. Member school board 1953-78; Cooperative Educational Service Agency 14 Board of Control 1970-78; served as county jury commissioner 1966-78.

Elected to Senate 1978; reelected 1982. Minority Caucus Chairperson 1985 (also 1983). Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Labor, Business, Veterans' Affairs and Insurance; Transportation (also 1983); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (since 1979); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com.; Highway Safety Coun. (since 1979); Housing and Economic Development Authority; Gov.'s Comn. on Agriculture. **1983** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law, on Revision of Town Laws, on State Deposit Guarantee Fund; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com.; Transportation Projects Comn.; Traffic Law Enforcement Coun. **1981** — Labor, Government, Veterans' Affairs and Tourism; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Alien Land Ownership, on Interrelationship of Urban and Rural Policies, on Judgments Against Sheriffs, on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning, and on School Dropout Prevention (also 1979). **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Watershed Management.

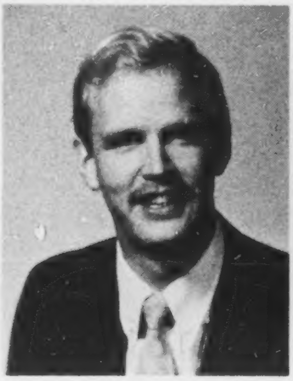
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0703; District: (608) 822-6070.

Voting address: 1955-12th Street, Fennimore 53809.

Mailing address: (office) Room 319 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707--7882; (district) P.O. Box 90, Fennimore 53809.



Representative
R. TRAVIS



Representative
SCHULTZ

Representative
TREGONING

Robert S. Travis, Jr. (Rep.), 49th Assembly District

Born Cuba City, August 24, 1947; single. Graduate Platteville High School; attended UW-Platteville 1965-69. Former U.S. Army counterintelligence special agent; served in Army 1969-76. Member of American Legion; V.F.W.; delegate to American Coun. of Young Political Leaders. Son of former state Senate majority floor leader.

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Assistant Minority Leader 1985 (also 1983); Minority Caucus Chp. 1981 (eff. 12/17/81). Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Assembly Organization (also 1983, 1981, eff. 12/18/81); Education (also 1981, 1979, 1977); Rules (also 1983, 1981, eff. 12/18/81); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (also 1983); Select Com. on the Future of the UW System. **1983** — Economic Development; Primary and Secondary Education; Revenue (eff. 12/13/83, also 1981, 1979, 1977); Legis. Coun. Com. on Telecommunications; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com.; State Historical Soc. Bd. of Curators. **1981** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning. **1979** — Government Operations; Legis. Coun. Com. on Education (also 1977). **1977** — Veterans and Military Affairs; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1170; District: (608) 348-3592.

Voting address: 550 Campbell Avenue, Platteville 53818.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335B North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Dale W. Schultz (Rep.), 50th Assembly District

Born Madison, June 12, 1953; married. Graduate Madison West H.S.; B.B.A. UW-Madison 1975. Farm manager and realtor. Former legislative assistant and welfare analyst/administrator (WIN Program). Member Sauk Co. Farm Bureau; Masons; Kiwanis; Jaycees; Hillpoint Rod and Gun Club; Wis. Woodland Owners Assn.; volunteer fire dept. Natl. Jaycee *Outstanding Young Man of America* 1984; Wis. Chiefs of Police Assn. *Statesman for Law Enforcement* 1984. Former member Wis. Soc. of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers; Wis. and Natl. Assns. of Parliamentarians.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Environmental Resources; Judiciary; Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1983). **1983** — Agriculture; Family and Economic Assistance; Legis. Coun. Com. on Medical Malpractice.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8531; District: (608) 986-3831.

Voting address: Town of Washington.

Mailing address: (office) 335A North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) P.O. Box 8A, Hillpoint 53937.

Joseph E. Tregoning (Rep.), 51st Assembly District

Born Shullsburg, May 26, 1941; married; one child. Grad. Shullsburg H.S.; Sales Training, Inc., Milw. Legislator and farmer. Member Masons; Zor Shrine; Kiwanis; Lions; Full Gospel Business Men's Fellowship Internatl.; Lafayette Co. Rep. Party (chp. 1964-67); Midwest Conf. of C.S.G.'s Coms. on Transportation and Highway Safety (vice chp.) and on Agriculture; Natl. Com. on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances; Rep. Assembly Campaign Com. 1978-83 (chp.).

Elected to Assembly in April 1967 special election; reelected since 1968. Minority Caucus Chairperson 1985 (also 1983); Vice Chairperson 1981, 1979. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Agriculture (since 1967); Assembly Organization (also 1983); Labor (since 1975); Rules (also 1983); Transportation (since 1979); Gov.'s Comn. on Agriculture. **1983** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Mining (since 1979) and on Uniform Trade Secrets Act; Interstate Cooperation Comn. (since 1973); Trans. Projects Comn. **1981** — Consumer and Commercial Credit (resigned 4/20/82); Legis. Coun. Com. on Alien Land Ownership. **1979** — Financial Institutions; Legis. Coun. Com. on Legis. Oversight (also 1977). **1977** — Insurance and Banking (since 1973). **1975** — Veterans and Mil. Affairs. **1973** — Legis. Coun. Adv. Com. to the Highway Com. on the Motor Vehicle Code; Assembly Spec. Com. on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities. **1971** — Environ. Quality.

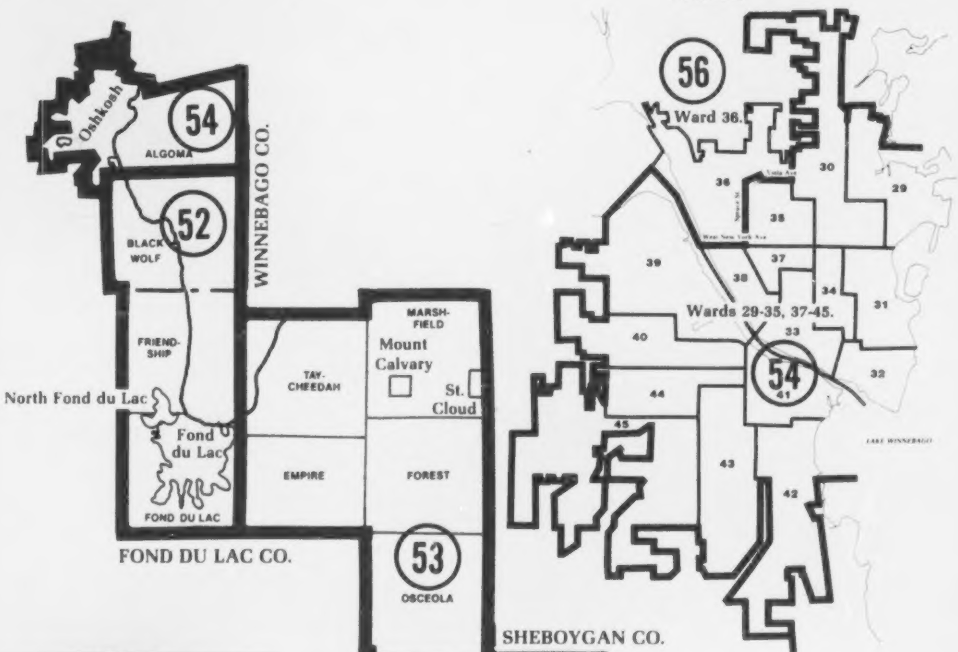
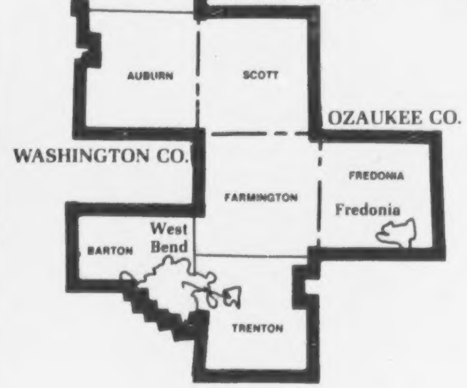
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7502, District: (608) 965-3688.

Voting address: West Oates Street, Shullsburg 53586.

Mailing address: (office) Room 318 North, State Capitol. P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

18th SENATE DISTRICT

Detail Map: Oshkosh



Oshkosh
54
ALGOMA
WINNEBAGO CO.
52
BLACK WOLF
FRIENDSHIP
North Fond du Lac
Fond du Lac
FOND DU LAC
FOND DU LAC CO.
TAYCHEEDAH
EMPIRE
MARSHFIELD
Mount Calvary
St. Cloud
FOREST
53
OSCEOLA
SHEBOYGAN CO.
AUBURN
SCOTT
OZAUKEE CO.
WASHINGTON CO.
FARMINGTON
FREDONIA
Fredonia
West Bend
BARTON
TRENTON
56
Ward 36.
30
29
36
35
37
39
38
34
31
Wards 29-35, 37-45.
33
40
54
41
32
44
45
43
42

Senator
McCALLUM

Scott McCallum (Rep.), 18th Senate District

Born Fond du Lac, May 2, 1950; married; one child. Graduate Goodrich H.S.; B.A. Macalester College 1972; M.A. Johns Hopkins University 1974. Full-time legislator, property manager and developer. Formerly YMCA program director, legislative aide to U.S. congressman. Member Wis. Special Olympics (bd. of dir.); Rotary. Former adviser YMCA Youth in Government (state chair 1976-80).

Elected to Senate 1976; reelected 1980, 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Economic Development; Transportation Projects Comn. **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1981); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Retirement Research Com.; Legislative Council (also 1981) and its Coms. on Condominium Issues and on Interstate Banking. **1981** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Correctional Services. **1979** — Education and Revenue; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Environmental Health and on Legislative Oversight (also 1977); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. **1977** — Agriculture, Aging and Labor; Audit; Tax Reform Comn.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5300; District: (414) 923-1185.

Voting address: 165 East 6th Street, Fond du Lac 54935.

Mailing address: (office) Room 323 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707 -- 7882.

Representative
McESSY

Representative
PANZER

Representative
BUETTNER

Earl F. McEssy (Rep.), 52nd Assembly District

Born Fond du Lac County; married; 3 children. Grad. Goodrich H.S.; B.S. Marquette Univ. 1939; Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree, Marian College, 1982. Legislator and real estate broker. Former purchasing agent, undersheriff. WW II vet.; Navy 1942-46; awarded 7 battle stars and 3 citations. Member Eagles; Elks; Amer. Legion; Fond du Lac Condemnation Comn.; UW Citizens Adv. Bd. (vice pres.); Transportation Com. (past v.p.) of Midwestern Conf. of Coun. of State Govts; chm. Red Cross 1957-58.

Elected to Assembly since 1956. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Excise and Fees (since 1961, chp. 1969); Highways (since 1969); Legislative Council (since 1971). **1981** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Elderly Abuse. **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Courts (also 1977) and on Highways (also 1977). **1977** — Highway Safety Coun. **1975** — State Transportation Plan Adv. Com. **1969** — Elections (chp. 1967, mbr. 1963); Legis. Coun. Com. on Age of Majority. **1967** — Education; Gov.'s Comn. on Law Enforcement and Crime.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3156; District: (414) 921-3418.

Voting address: 361 Forest Avenue, Fond du Lac 54935.

Mailing address: (office) Room 304 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Mary E. Panzer (Rep.), 53rd Assembly District

Born Waupun, September 19, 1951; single. Graduate Mayville High School; B.A. UW-Madison. Former banker, state Senate legislative analyst. Member Wisconsin Farm Bureau; Republican Party of Wis. and Washington Co.; New Republican Conference (past legislative chm.); Order of Women Legislators; PACE; Business and Professional Women.

Elected to Assembly in January 1980 special election; reelected November 1980, 1982, 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Finance; VTAE Bd. Adv. Coun. on Displaced Homemakers (also 1983). **1983** — Economic Development; Higher and Vocational Education; Jt. Com. on Audit; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Condominium Issues and on Groundwater Management (eff. 1/11/83). **1981** — Consumer and Commercial Credit; Tourism and Recreation; Job Creation and International Marketing Development (eff. 12/11/81); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Correctional Services and on Structure of Corrections System. **1979** — Financial Institutions; Government Operations; Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Correctional Facilities.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8551; District: (414) 334-7283.

Voting address: 635 Tamarack Drive West, West Bend 53095.

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Carol A. Buettner (Rep.), 54th Assembly District

Born Madison, January 16, 1948; married. Graduate Madison West High School; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1972; preretirement education leadership training, Univ. of Michigan School of Gerontology. Full-time legislator. Former director Winnebago Co. nutrition program for older adults, instructor of preretirement education at Fox Valley Technical Institute. Member Oshkosh Com. on Aging; Boys Club of Oshkosh (bd. of dir.); Oshkosh Symphony (bd. of dir.); Altrusa Internatl.; Women's Div., Oshkosh Area Merchants and Commerce; Winnebago Co. Rep. Party; Oshkosh Toastmistress (past pres.). Former member Oshkosh Foundation (bd. of dir.); Wis. Assn. of Nutrition Directors (secy.-treas.).

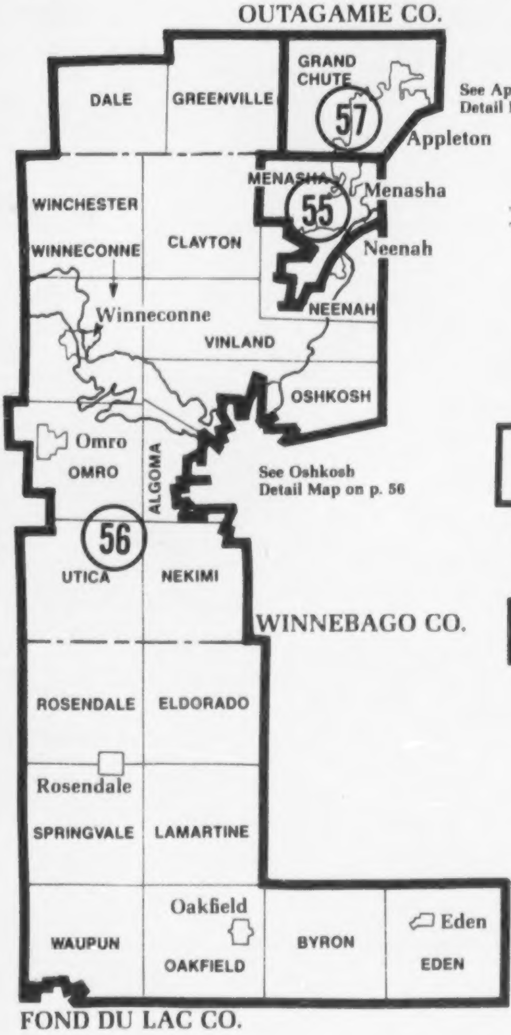
Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Aging; Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Economic Development. **1983** — Family and Economic Assistance; Health and Human Services; Small Business; Legis. Coun. Com. on Juvenile Offender Disposition; Coun. on Child Labor.

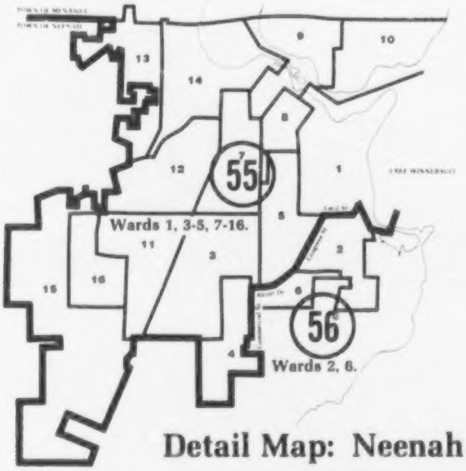
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9180; District: (414) 233-8400.

Voting address: 232 Fulton Avenue, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: (office) Room 324 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

19th SENATE DISTRICT


OUTAGAMIE CO.
DALE
GREENVILLE
GRAND CHUTE
57
See Appleton Detail Map on p. 22
Appleton
MENASHA
Menasha
55
WINCHESTER
WINNECONNE
CLAYTON
Neenah
NEENAH
Winneconne
VINLAND
OSHKOSH
Omro
OMRO
ALGOMA
See Oshkosh Detail Map on p. 56
56
UTICA
NEKIMI
WINNEBAGO CO.
ROSENDALE
ELDORADO
Rosendale
SPRINGVALE
LAMARTINE
Oakfield
Eden
WAUPUN
OAKFIELD
BYRON
EDEN
FOND DU LAC CO.


9
10
13
14
8
12
55
1
Wards 1, 3-5, 7-16.
11
3
5
2
15
16
6
4
56
Wards 2, 6.

Detail Map: Neenah

Senator
ELLIS

Michael G. Ellis (Rep.), 19th Senate District

Born Neenah, February 21, 1941; married. Graduate Neenah High School; B.A. in secondary education, UW-Oshkosh 1965. Legislator and farmer (raises horses). Former high school teacher. Served as Neenah alderman 1969-75.

Elected to Assembly 1970-80; elected to Senate 1982. Assistant Minority Leader 1985. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1985** — Energy and Environmental Resources (also 1983); Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry; Senate Organization; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Child Labor Coun. **1983** — Transportation; Legis. Coun. Peace Officer Study Com. Assembly committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979); Legislative Council (also 1979). **1977** — Internal Management; Local Affairs. **1975** — Municipalities (also 1971); Printing. **1973** — Taxation (also 1971); State Affairs; Traffic Law Enforcement Coun. **1971** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Uniform Commercial Code Amendments.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0718; District: (414) 722-0182 (home), (414) 722-9538 (office).

Voting address: 2021 East Mears Road, Neenah 54956.

Mailing address: (office) Room 408 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
WALLING

Representative
BRADLEY

Representative
PROSSER

Esther K. Walling (Rep.), 55th Assembly District

Born Winnebago Co., April 7, 1940; married; 2 children. Graduate Oshkosh High School; attended UW-Oshkosh and UW-Green Bay. Formerly secretary, bookkeeper, sales manager, executive assistant. Member Neenah-Menasha Rep. Club; Winnebago Co. Rep. Party; Neenah-Menasha Business and Professional Women. Former mbr. Wis. Towns Assn. (vice chp. Winnebago Co. unit); Wis. Suburban League (bd. of dir.); Fox Valley Tech. Instit. Small Municipality Adv. Com. (chp.); Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Wis. delegate Natl. Coun. of Engineering Examiners 1980-82. Engineers Section, Arch., Prof. Eng., Designers and Land Surveyors Exam. Bd. 1979-82 (public mbr.); town clerk 1975-77; town chairman 1977-1981.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Highways; Labor; Urban and Local Affairs; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Retirement Research Com. **1983** — Elections; Highways; Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Condominium Issues and on Custody Arrangements.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5719; District: (414) 725-9392.

Voting address: Town of Menasha.

Mailing address: (office) Room 325 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) 1225 Kluck Street, Neenah 54956.

Gordon R. Bradley (Rep.), 56th Assembly District

Born town of Utica, July 9, 1921; married. Graduate Omro High School; attended UW-Madison Agriculture Short Course 1940-41. Farmer. Member Elks. Former member Kiwanis; Optimists. School clerk Tice-Maple-Plainview 1947-62; town clerk 1962-67; town supervisor 1967-71.

Elected to Assembly since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Excise and Fees (since 1975); Highways (since 1979); Transportation; Legislative Council (also 1983, eff. 1/3/83); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (since 1981). **1983** — Consumer and Commercial Credit; Legis. Coun. Com. on Private Sewage Systems. **1981** — State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Alien Land Ownership. **1979** — Revenue (also 1977); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Highways, on Recodification of Alcoholic Beverage Laws (also 1977). **1977** — Natural Resources (since 1971); Leg. Coun. Natural Resources Com. (since 1973). **1975** — Taxation. **1973** — Vet. and Mil. Affairs (also 1969); appt. by Gov. to work with Upper Great Lakes Regional Comn. to develop model off-the-road recreation vehicle legislation. **1971** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs. **1969** — Revision (vice chp.); Conservation and Jt. Interim Com.; Labor.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7500; District: (414) 685-5344.

Voting address: 2644 Elo Road, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: (office) Room 322 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

David T. Prosser, Jr. (Rep.), 57th Assembly District

Born Chicago, Illinois, Dec. 24, 1942; single. Graduate Appleton H.S.; B.A. DePauw Univ. 1965; J.D. UW-Madison Law School 1968. Attorney. Formerly District Attorney Outagamie Co. 1977-78, admin. asst. to U.S. congressman 1973-74, attorney-advisor U.S. Dept. of Justice 1969-72, lecturer Indiana Univ.-Indianapolis Law School 1968-69. Member Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce and Industry; DePauw and UW Alumni Assns.; American, Wis. and Outagamie Co. Bar Assns.; Outagamie Co. Rep. Party; NCSL Law and Justice Com. 1981, 1983 (vice chp.). Former mbr. Wis. Coun. on Criminal Justice, 1980-83 (exec. com.); Judicial Coun. Com. on Prelim. Examinations 1981.

Elected to Assembly since 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Finance (eff. 2/20/85). **1983** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1981, 1979); Elections (also 1981, 1979); Energy and Utilities; Judiciary (also 1981, 1979); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision and on Uniform Trade Secrets Act; Sentencing Comn.; Uniform State Laws Comn. (also 1981). **1981** — Reapportionment; Legis. Coun. Com. on Prosecutorial System. **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision and on Hearing Examiner System.

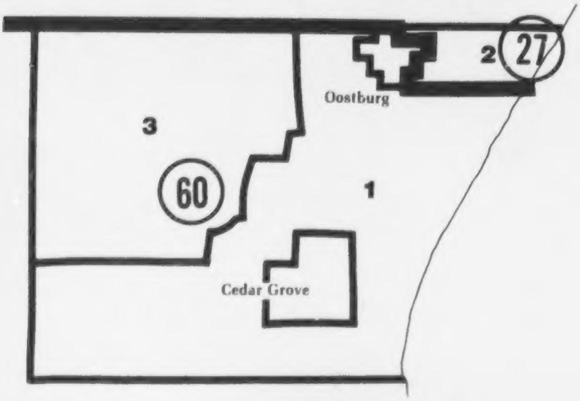
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3070; District: (414) 731-4404.

Voting address: 2904 North Meade Street, Appleton 54911.

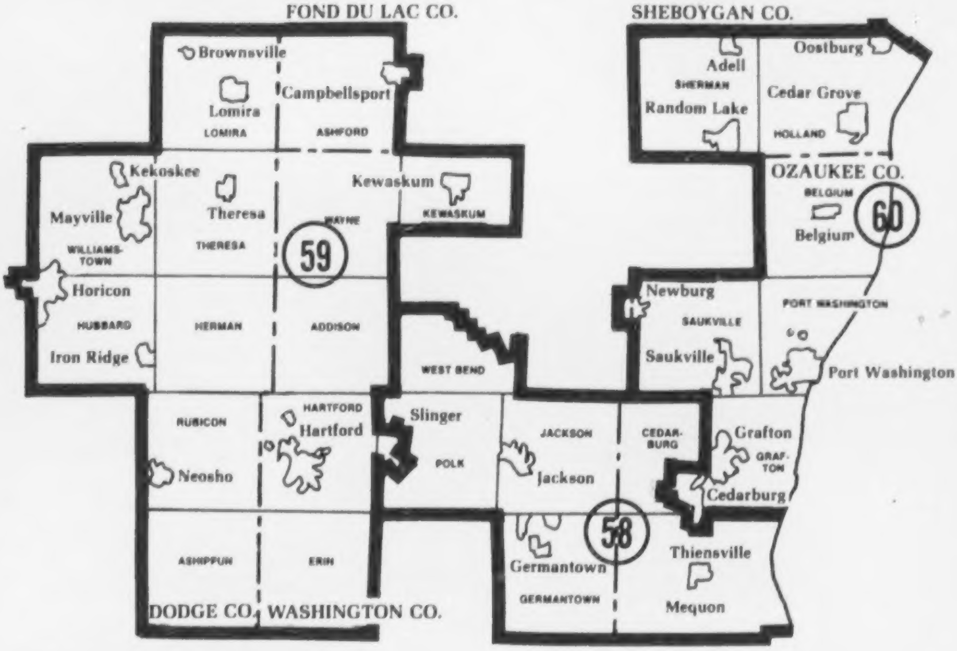
Mailing address: (office) Room 334 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Senator
STITT

Detail Map: Town of Holland



Oostburg
2
27
3
60
1
Cedar Grove



FOND DU LAC CO.
SHEBOYGAN CO.
Brownsville
Lomira
Campbellsport
LOMIRA
ASHFORD
Adell
SHERMAN
Random Lake
Oostburg
Cedar Grove
HOLLAND
Kekoskee
Mayville
WILLIAMSTOWN
Theresa
THERESA
Kewaskum
WAYNE
KEWASKUM
59
OZAUKEE CO.
BELGIUM
Belgium
60
Horicon
HUBBARD
Iron Ridge
HERMAN
ADDISON
WEST BEND
Newburg
SAUKVILLE
Saukville
PORT WASHINGTON
Port Washington
RUBICON
Neosho
HARTFORD
Hartford
Slinger
POLK
JACKSON
Jackson
CEDARBURG
Grafton
GRAFTON
Cedarburg
ASHIPPUN
ERIN
58
Germantown
GERMANTOWN
Thiensville
Mequon
DODGE CO.
WASHINGTON CO.

20th SENATE DISTRICT

Donald K. Stitt (Rep.), 20th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, November 26, 1944; married; 3 children. Graduate Whitefish Bay High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1968; J.D. Marquette Law School 1971; LL.M. Georgetown Law Center 1977. Legislator, attorney. Formerly assistant district attorney, securities broker. Member Wis. State Bar and Ozaukee Co. Bar Assn.; Rotary. Former mbr. Lakeshore Farmland Preservation Soc. (vice pres.). Served on Port Washington Bd. of Education 1978-84.

Elected to Assembly in July 1979 special election; reelected 1980, 1982; elected to Senate 1984. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1983). Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Legislative Council and its Com. on Primary Prevention. **1981** — Health and Human Services; Judiciary (eff. 1/21/82); Small Business and Economic Development; Urban Affairs and Housing; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Economic Development and on Medical Assistance. **1979** — Health and Social Services; Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7513; District: (414) 284-4455.

Voting address: E158 Norport Drive, Port Washington 53074.

Mailing address: (office) Room 417 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) 114 East Main Street, Port Washington 53074.

Representative
MERKT

Representative
YORK

Representative
VERGERONT

John L. Merkt (Rep.), 58th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, Oct. 2, 1946; divorced. Graduate Milw. Marquette H.S.; attended Marquette Univ. 1964-68; B.S. in secondary education, U.W.-La Crosse 1971. Teacher. Member Ozaukee Co. Rep. Party (vice chp.); Amer. Legion; Mequon Men's Club; Thiensville-Mequon Jaycees; Washington Co. Farm Bureau; Knights of Columbus. Served as local ward committeeman 1974-76.

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Ways and Means; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions. **1983** — Labor (also 1981); Primary and Secondary Education; Revenue; Legis. Coun. Peace Officer Study Com.; Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Coun. **1981** — Agriculture and Nutrition; Education (also 1979, 1977); Legis. Coun. Com. on Public Health Needs. **1979** — Agriculture (also 1977); Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Legis. Co. Coms. on Juvenile Correctional Facilities (also 1977) and on Education (also 1977).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3756; District: (414) 242-4942.

Voting address: 10501 North O'Connell Lane, Mequon 53092.

Mailing address: (office) Room 306 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Dwight A. York (Rep.), 59th Assembly District

Born New Lisbon, November 25, 1939; married; 2 children. Graduate New Lisbon High School; B.A. UW-Whitewater 1962; M.A. Colorado State Univ. 1965. Realtor. Former Lomira Superintendent of Schools. Member Lomira Lions; Farm Bureau; Chamber of Commerce; Dodge and Washington Cos. Republican Party.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Education; Elections.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-2367; District: (414) 269-4259.

Voting address: Town of Lomira.

Mailing address: (office) Room 308 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) Route 1, Box 115, Lomira 53048.

Susan B. Vergeront (Rep.), 60th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, Nov. 30, 1945; married; 3 children. Graduate Manitowoc Lincoln High School; B.S. in political science, UW-Madison 1967. Public relations consultant. Formerly community relations coordinator for chamber of commerce, Wis. Legislative Council research staff. Member Grafton Chamber of Commerce (past dir., vice pres.); Ozaukee Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (dir.); Grafton Jaycee Women (past vice pres., state dir.); U.S. Jaycee Women's Congress; Positive Parent Involvement; Ozaukee and Sheboygan Cos. Rep. Party. Former member A.A.U.W. (state chm.-legislation); Ozaukee Day Care Center (bd. mbr., vice pres.). Wis. Jaycee *Outstanding Young Wisconsinite* 1981. Served on Grafton Bd. of Education 1981 to present.

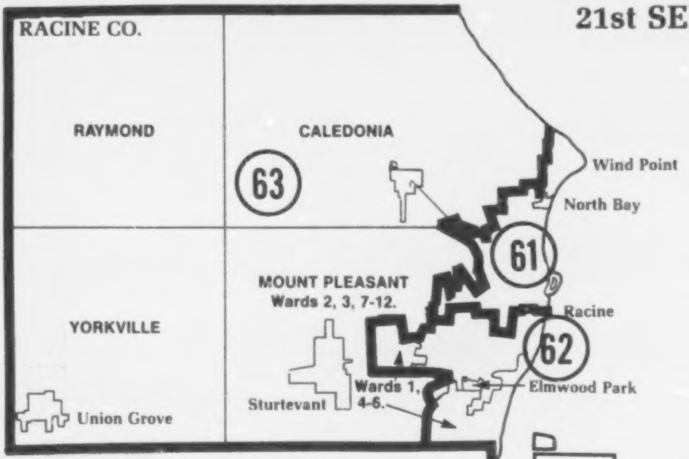
Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Economic Development; Energy; Labor; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Pregnancy Options (eff. 1/31/85) and on Primary Prevention (eff. 1/3/85).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-2369; District: (414) 377-9617.

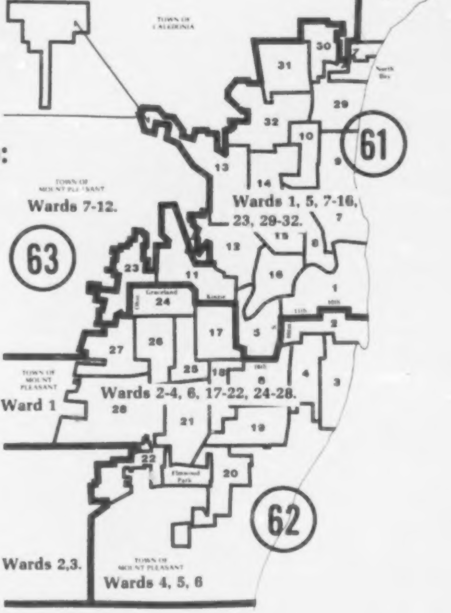
Voting address: 390 Vista View Drive (Town of Grafton) 53012.

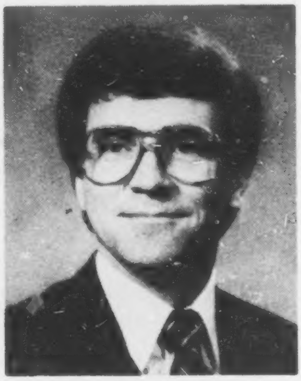
Mailing address: (office) Room 308 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) P.O. Box 173, Grafton 53024.

21st SENATE DISTRICT


RACINE CO.
RAYMOND
CALEDONIA
63
Wind Point
North Bay
61
MOUNT PLEASANT
Wards 2, 3, 7-12.
YORKVILLE
Racine
62
Wards 1, 4-6.
Elmwood Park
Sturtevant
Union Grove

Detail Map: Racine


Wind Point
TOWN OF CALEDONIA
North Bay
61
TOWN OF MOUNT PLEASANT
Wards 7-12.
Wards 1, 5, 7-16, 23, 29-32.
63
Graceland
TOWN OF MOUNT PLEASANT
Ward 1
Wards 2-4, 6, 17-22, 24-28.
Elmwood Park
62
Wards 2,3.
TOWN OF MOUNT PLEASANT
Wards 4, 5, 6



Senator
STROHL

Joseph A. Strohl (Dem.), 21st Senate District

Born Evanston, Ill., March 19, 1946; single. Grad. Stephenson, Michigan H.S.; B.S. Northern Michigan Univ. 1968; graduate work UW-Milwaukee 1968. Full-time legislator. Former aide to U.S. congressman, teacher. Member of League of Women Voters; Racine Zoological Soc.; Racine Co. Historical Soc.; NAACP; Urban League; Sierra Club; Citizens Utility Bd.; Dem. Party; Root River Restoration Coun.; Preservation Racine; Natl. Parks Assoc.; Natl. Wildlife Fed.; Wilderness Soc.; Nature Conservancy; Natural Resources Defense Coun.

Elected to Senate 1978; reelected 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Energy and Environmental Resources (chp., also 1983); Urban Affairs, Utilities and Elections (vice chp.); Jt. Com. on Finance; Legislative Council (also 1983). **1983** — Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services; Urban Affairs and Government Operations; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Acid Rain (chp., also 1981) and on Telecommunications (chp.); Radioactive Waste Review Bd. (chp., also 1981); Radiation Protection Coun. (since 1979); Low Level Radioactive Waste Coun.; Air Resources Allocation Coun. (also 1981); Transportation Projects Comn. (eff. 4/5/84). **1981** — Energy (chp.); Agriculture and Natural Resources, Human Services (also 1979); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Ground Water Management (vice chp.) and on Economic Development. **1979** — Insurance and Utilities; Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Energy Conservation (co-chp.), on Air Pollution Permit Program (vice chp.), on Criminal Justice and the Physically and Developmentally Disabled, and on Public Service Comn. Rate Case.

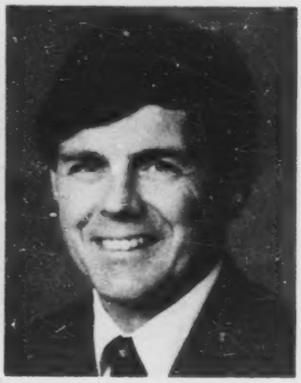
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1832; District: (414) 632-6800.

Voting address: 4300 North Main Street, Racine 53402.

Mailing address: (office) Room 331 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) Room 201, 603 Main St., Racine 53401.

Representative
FERGUS

Representative
NEUBAUER



Representative
LADWIG

Scott C. Fergus (Dem.), 61st Assembly District

Born Racine, January 27, 1955. Graduate Washington Park High School; B.A. Carthage College 1978. Full-time legislator. Formerly bricklayer and cement finisher, executive director of a mental health clinic, policy advisor to Assembly Committees on Education and on Economic Development.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Elections (vice chp.); Economic Development; Education; Financial Institutions and Insurance.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0731; District: (414) 633-4446.

Voting address: 2142-1/2 Clarence Avenue, Racine 53405.

Mailing address: (office) Room 32 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Jeffrey A. Neubauer (Dem.), 62nd Assembly District

Born Racine, December 8, 1955; single. Graduate J.I. Case High School; B.A. and graduate work Stanford University. Legislator and director of family-owned business. Formerly congressional and legislative aide. Member The Academy of Political Science; Citizens Utility Board; Common Cause; Democratic Natl. Com.; Downtown Racine Development Corp.; Environmental Defense Fund; Forward Wis. (bd. of dir.); IMPACT; League of Women Voters; NAACP; Preservation Racine; Sierra Club; Wis. Women's Network; N.C.S.L. Com. on Taxation, Trade and Economic Development.

Elected to Assembly 1980; reelected 1982, 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Ways and Means (chp.); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions. **1983** — Environmental Resources (chp., mbr. 1981); Economic Development; Elections (also 1981); Higher and Vocational Education; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Private Sewage Systems (chp.) and on Acid Rain; Air Resources Allocation Coun.; Low Level Radioactive Waste Coun.; Radiation Protection Coun.; Gov.'s. Task Force on Solid Waste Recycling (chp.). **1981** — Education (vice chp.); Government Operations (vice chp.); Small Business and Economic Development (eff. 8/24/81); Job Creation and International Marketing Development (eff. 12/11/81); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Economic Development (vice chp.) and on Close Corporations.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0634; District: (414) 633-6822.

Voting address: 111 Eleventh Street, No. 4BS, Racine 53403.

Mailing address: (office) Room 112 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

E. James Ladwig (Rep.), 63rd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, April 13, 1938; married; 3 children. Graduate Milw. Riverside H.S.; B.S. 1960, M.S. 1961 UW-Madison. Legislator and investment broker. Former high school teacher. Served in Army 1962-64. Member Racine Kiwanis Club (dir.); Racine Co. Rep. Party (chm.); Racine Co. Urban League (dir.); Salmon Unlimited; Univ. of Wis. "W" Club. Former member J.I. Case H.S. Parents Club (pres.); North Park P.T.A. (pres.); Racine Aquatic Club (pres.). Served as town supervisor 1971-73, Racine Co. supervisor 1974-78.

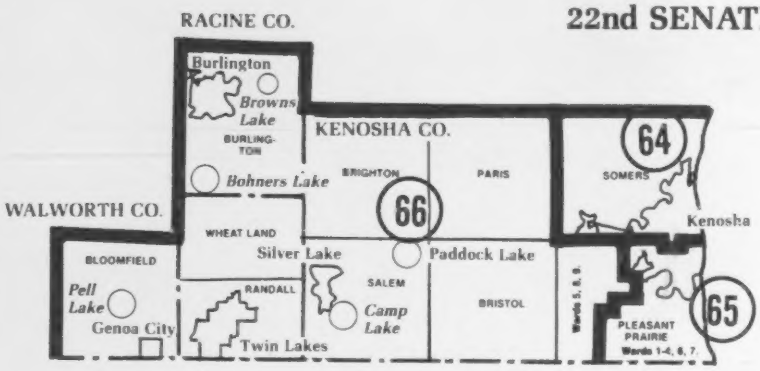
Elected to Assembly 1984; previously served in 1979 and 1981 Assembly sessions. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Financial Institutions and Insurance; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Products; Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority. **1981** — Consumer and Commercial Credit; State Affairs; Tourism and Recreation. **1979** — Elections; Financial Institutions; Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision and on Pretrial Release.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9171; District: (414) 639-0081.

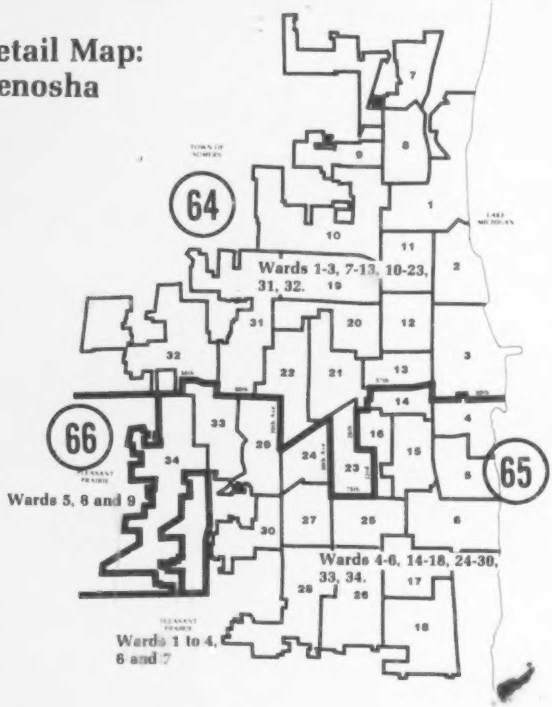
Voting address: 4616 Marcia Drive, Racine 53405.

Mail address: (office) Room 13 East, State Capitol; P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

22nd SENATE DISTRICT


RACINE CO.
Burlington
Browns Lake
BURLINGTON
KENOSHA CO.
64
SOMERS
Kenosha
BRIGHTON
PARIS
Bohners Lake
WALWORTH CO.
66
WHEAT LAND
Silver Lake
Paddock Lake
BLOOMFIELD
RANDALL
SALEM
Pell Lake
Camp Lake
BRISTOL
Wards 5, 8, 9
65
Genoa City
Twin Lakes
PLEASANT PRAIRIE
Wards 1-4, 6, 7

Detail Map: Kenosha


TOWN OF SOMERS
64
LAKE MICHIGAN
Wards 1-3, 7-13, 10-23, 31, 32.
66
PLEASANT PRAIRIE
Wards 5, 8 and 9
65
Wards 4-6, 14-18, 24-30, 33, 34.
PLEASANT PRAIRIE
Wards 1 to 4, 6 and 7

Senator
ANDREA

Joseph F. Andrea (Dem.), 22nd Senate District

Born Nov. 29, 1927; married; 4 children. Grad. Bradford High School; attended UW-Extension. Telephone cable splicer. Veteran; served in Navy 1946-48. Member Navy Club; Kenosha Achievement Center (bd. mbr.); Amer. Cancer Soc. (bd. mbr.); Holy Name Soc. (pres.); Kenosha Alpine Club; Italian-Amer. Soc. Former member Communication Workers (past pres.); Victory Credit Union (bd. mbr.); Little League; Boy Scouts (com. mbr.); United Fund (com. mbr.). Catholic Youth Org. Served as constable 1966-68; county board supervisor 1968-77.

Elected to Assembly 1976-82; elected to Senate 1984. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp.); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp., mbr. 1983, co-chp. 1981); Transportation; Retirement Research Com. (since 1981); Transportation Projects Comn. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Local Affairs (chp., vice chp. 1981, mbr. since 1977); Government Operations; Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1981); Legis. Coun. Com. on Condominium Issues. **1981** — Job Creation and International Marketing Development (eff. 12/11/81); Legis. Coun. Com. on Contractual Services. **1979** — Enrolled Bills (chp., vice chp. 1977); Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (chp.); Financial Institutions. **1977** — Insurance and Banking; State Affairs; Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-8979; District: (414) 657-6656.

Voting address: 2405-45th Street, Kenosha 53140.

Mailing address: (office) Room 4 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
BARCA

Representative
ANTARAMIAN

Representative
PORTER

Peter W. Barca (Dem.), 64th Assembly District

Born Kenosha, August 7, 1955; married. Graduate Mary D. Bradford High School; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1977; graduate work Harvard University; M.A. in public admin. and in educational admin., UW-Madison 1982. Full-time legislator. Former employment specialist, teacher of emotionally disturbed, dir. of camp for handicapped children, distribution manager. Member United Way (unit chm.); Toastmasters Internatl. (officer); Kenosha Co. Dem. Party (chp.); AFL-CIO and COPE; Assn. for Retarded Citizens; Interagency Placement Com. Former member Kenosha Legislative Affairs Com.; Multiple Sclerosis Soc. (local coord.); Coun. on Exceptional Children; Community Action Prog. for Delinquent Children.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Children and Human Services (vice chp.); Economic Development and chp. of its Subcom. on Import-Export; Environmental Resources; Labor.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5504; District: (414) 552-8859.

Voting address: 1520 Sheridan Road, Kenosha 53140.

Mailing address: (office) Room 16 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

John M. Antaramian (Dem.), 65th Assembly District

Born Kenosha, September 21, 1954; married. Graduate Tremper High School; B.S. in economics and business management, UW-Parkside 1977. Full-time legislator. Former shopping center corporation employe. Member Masons; Conservation Club; Historical Society.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (co-chp.); Economic Development (vice chp. 1983); Financial Institutions and Insurance; Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority. **1983** — Labor; Revenue; Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0455; District: (414) 694-8536.

Voting address: 8318-25th Avenue, Kenosha 53140.

Mailing address: (office) Room 103 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Cloyd A. Porter (Rep.), 66th Assembly District

Born Huntley, Ill., May 22, 1935; married; 4 children. Elem. educ. Crystal Lake, Ill.-Elkhorn, Wis.; Wis. State Sch. for the Deaf and Burlington H.S. Full-time legislator. Formerly independent trucking business. Member Rotary; church H.S. athletic bd.; K. of C.; pres. elector 1980. Wis. State Amer. Legion award 1984; Wis. Vets. Education Com. award 1980; *U.S. Jaycees Senator Membership* 1974; Burlington V.F.W. *Outstanding Citizen Award* 1972; *Outstanding Young Men in Wis.* 1970. Former mbr. Racine Co. Solid Waste Disposal Com.; Co. Planning Coun. for Health and Social Serv. (past v.p.); CSG Midwestern Conf. Task Forces on Bus. Development (1981), Energy (1979). Delegate to NCSL State-Fed. Assembly Energy Com. Served on town bd. and planning comn.; town chm. 1970-75.

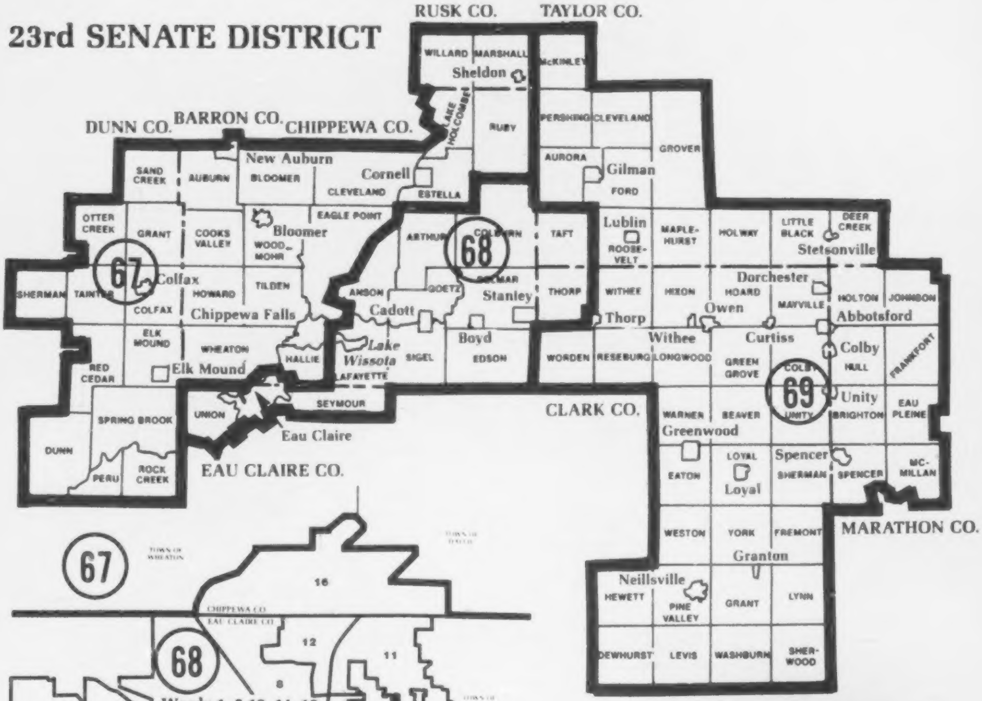
Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Energy (also 1981, 1979); Environmental Resources (since 1979); Excise and Fees. **1983** — Energy and Utilities; Family and Economic Assistance; Legis. Coun. Com. on Private Sewage Systems; Air Resources Allocation Coun. (also 1981). **1981** — Aging, Women and Minorities; Job Creation and International Marketing Development (eff. 12/11/81); Legis. Coun. Com. on Contractual Services. **1979** — Tourism, Recreation and Econ. Devel.; Jt. Com. on Audit (since 1977); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Energy Conservation and on Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste (also 1977). **1977** — Environmental Prot.; Natural Res. (also 1975); Trans. (since 1973); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Nat. Res. (also 1975), Sch. Bus Laws. **1975** — Taxation (also 1973). **1973** — Municipalities.

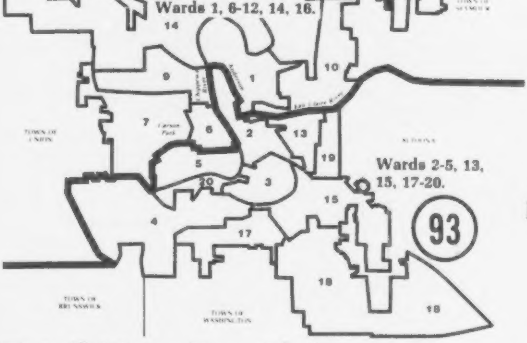
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2530; District: (414) 763-6827.

Voting address: 28322 Durand Avenue, Burlington 53105.

Mailing address: (office) Room 320 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

23rd SENATE DISTRICT


RUSK CO.
TAYLOR CO.
DUNN CO.
BARRON CO.
CHIPPEWA CO.
WILLARD
MARSHALL
McKINLEY
Sheldon
LAKE HOLCOMBE
RUBY
PERSHING
CLEVELAND
AURORA
GROVER
Gilman
FORD
SAND CREEK
AUBURN
New Auburn
BLOOMER
Cornell
CLEVELAND
ESTELLA
EAGLE POINT
OTTER CREEK
GRANT
COOKS VALLEY
Bloomer
WOODMOHR
ARTHUR
COLBURN
TAFT
Lublin
ROOSEVELT
MAPLEHURST
HOLWAY
LITTLE BLACK
DEER CREEK
Stetsonville
67
68
Colfax
SHERMAN
TAINTER
HOWARD
TILDEN
ANSON
GOETZ
DELMAR
Stanley
THORP
WITHEE
HIXON
Dorchester
HOARD
HOLTON
JOHNSON
COLFAX
Chippewa Falls
Cadott
Owen
MAYVILLE
Abbotsford
ELK MOUND
WHEATON
Lake Wissota
Boyd
Thorp
Withee
Curtiss
Colby
RED CEDAR
Elk Mound
HALLIE
LAFAYETTE
SIGEL
EDSON
WORDEN
RESEBURG
LONGWOOD
GREEN GROVE
COLBY
HULL
FRANKFORT
69
SEYMOUR
UNITY
Unity
BRIGHTON
EAU PLEINE
SPRING BROOK
UNION
Eau Claire
CLARK CO.
WARNER
BEAVER
Greenwood
DUNN
PERU
ROCK CREEK
EAU CLAIRE CO.
EATON
LOYAL
Loyal
Spencer
SHERMAN
SPENCER
MC-MILLAN
WESTON
YORK
FREMONT
MARATHON CO.
Granton
Neillsville
HEWETT
PINE VALLEY
GRANT
LYNN
DEWHURST
LEVIS
WASHBURN
SHERWOOD


67
16
CHIPPEWA CO.
EAU CLAIRE CO.
68
12
11
8
Wards 1, 6-12, 14, 16.
14
9
1
10
7
6
2
13
5
19
20
3
Wards 2-5, 13, 15, 17-20.
15
4
17
93
18
18

Detail Map: Eau Claire

Senator ROSHELL

Marvin J. Roshell (Dem.), 23rd Senate District

Born Chippewa Falls, Oct. 27, 1932; married. Graduate Cadott High School; Coyne Electrical College, Chicago. Legislator, electrical contractor and registered professional designer of electrical systems. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Air Force 1950-54. Member Lions; Masons; Shriners; Amer. Legion; VFW; AFL-CIO; Indianhead Towns Assn. (past vice pres.); Chippewa Falls Ind. Develop. Corp.; Natl. Electrical Contractors Assn. (past vice pres.); Chippewa Area Fire Protection Dist., Inc. (past secy.-treas.); Chippewa Falls Fiscal Bd. (past chp.); Jt. Apprenticeship Training Com. (past bd. mbr.); Lafayette Minor League Baseball Org. (past bd. mbr.); Wis. Lions Fdn. (past vice pres., treas.). Supervisor Lafayette Town Bd. 1969-79 (chp. 1975-79).

Elected to Senate 1978; reelected 1982. Majority Caucus Chairperson 1985; Majority Caucus Secretary 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Finance (vice chp., mbr. 1983, 1981); Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance (vice chp., mbr. 1983); Transportation. **1983** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (chp. 1981, 1979); Traffic Law Enforcement Council (also 1981, 1979); Legis. Coun. Com. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law. **1981** — Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation (also 1979). **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs (vice chp.); Governmental and Veterans Affairs (vice chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules Subcom. on State-Federal Govt'l Operations (chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Watershed Management (chp.) and on Highways.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7511; District: (715) 723-2081.

Voting address: Route 6, Box 331A, Chippewa Falls 54729 (Town of Lafayette).

Mailing address: (office) Room 134 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
BRIST

Representative
LOOBY

Representative
VAN GORDEN

Steven C. Brist (Dem.), 67th Assembly District

Born Eau Claire, Jan. 16, 1954; married. Graduate Chippewa Falls High School; attended Georgetown University; B.A. UW-Madison; J.D. UW Law School 1982. Attorney. Former realtor, savings and loan mortgage loan officer, legislative asst., staff to Congressman David Obey. Member American Bar Assn.; State Bar of Wisconsin; Wisconsin Farmer's Union; Citizens Utility Bd.; Dem. Party of Wis.; Young Dems. of Wis. (natl. committeeman, former county chp.). Democratic Party ward committeeman 1972-76; county supervisor 1976-77. Served as public member on Legislative Council Study Committee on Correctional Services 1982.

Elected to Assembly 1976, 1982, reelected 1984. Majority Caucus Secretary 1983 and 1977. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Administrative Rules (chp., vice chp. 1983, mbr. 1977); Agriculture (also 1983); Elections (also 1977); Judiciary (also 1983, 1977); Educational Communications Board (also 1983). **1983** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Mining (vice chp.) and on Condominium Issues. **1977** — Revenue; Legis. Coun. Com. on Constitutional and Statutory Review.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1194; District: (715) 962-3747.

Voting address: Rural Route 2, Box 181A (Town of Tainter), Colfax 54730.

Mailing address: (office) Room 10 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Joseph L. Looby (Dem.), 68th Assembly District

Born Eau Claire, Nov. 24, 1917; married; 7 children. Graduate St. Patrick's H.S. Full-time legislator; retired rubber company employe. Veteran of World War II; Army 1943-46. Member Wis. AFL-CIO executive board; V.F.W.; Amer. Legion; Catholic War Vets; Shamrock Club; Old Timers Baseball. Former mbr. United Rubber Workers (treas. local 1960-68). City councilman 1964-1968; county supervisor 1965-75.

Elected to Assembly 1968-76, 1980, reelected since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Labor (chp., also 1983, 1973-77; vice chp. 1971; mbr. 1969); Excise and Fees (vice chp.; mbr. 1983, 1981, 1977, 1975); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1983); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (vice chp. 1981, mbr. 1971-1977); Retirement Research Com. (vice chp. 1981, mbr. 1971-77). **1983** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Legis. Coun. Com. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law. **1981** — Local Affairs; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (vice chp.). **1975** — Transportation (vice chp. 1975, mbr. 1973); legis. observer on Council on Unemployment Compensation (also 1971). **1973** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Collective Bargaining Impasses in Public Employment (vice chp.). **1971** — Insurance and Banking; Municipalities; Council on Highway Safety.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9172; District: (715) 834-4048.

Voting address: 1529 Howard Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.

Mailing address: (office) Room 34 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Heron A. "Pink" Van Gorden (Rep.), 69th Assembly District

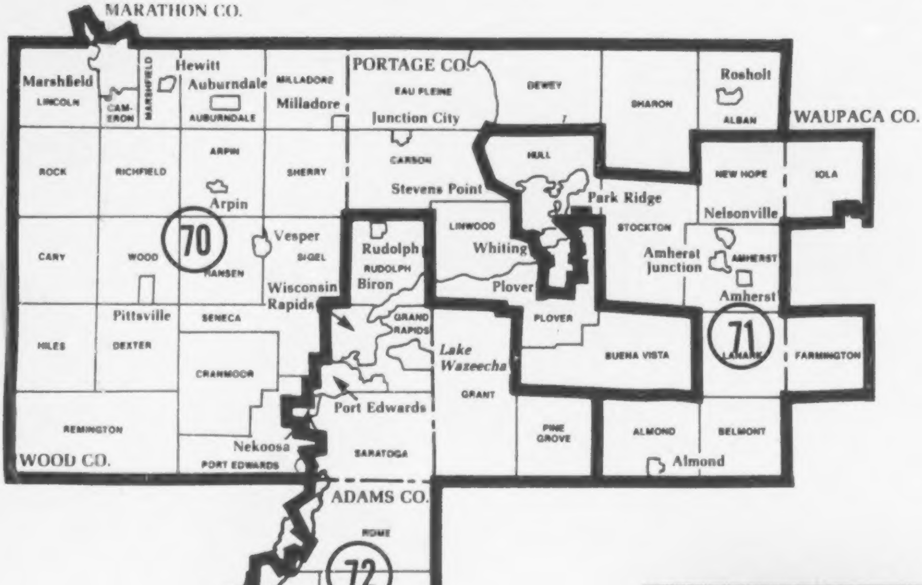
Born Alma Center, October 9, 1926; married; one child. Graduate Neillsville High School. Feed dealer. Veteran; Army 1945-47; National Guard 1947-65. Member Wisconsin Feed, Seed and Farm Supply Assn. (past secy.-treas. and director); American Legion (past commander); VFW (past commander); National Rifle Assn.; National Muzzle-Loading Rifle Assn.; director of industrial development group.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Agriculture (also 1983); Highways (also 1983); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1983).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7461; District: (715) 743-3633.

Voting address: 7 Huron Street, Neillsville 54456.

Mailing address: (office) Room 302 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.


MARATHON CO.
Marshfield
LINCOLN
CAMERON
MARSHFIELD
Hewitt
Auburndale
AUBURNDALE
MILLADORE
Milladore
PORTAGE CO.
EAU PLEINE
Junction City
DEWEY
SHARON
Rosholt
ALBAN
WAUPACA CO.
ROCK
RICHFIELD
ARPIN
Arpin
SHERRY
CARSON
Stevens Point
HULL
Park Ridge
NEW HOPE
IOLA
Nelsonville
STOCKTON
CARY
WOOD
70
HANSEN
Vesper
SIGEL
Wisconsin Rapids
Rudolph
RUDOLPH
Biron
LINWOOD
Whiting
Plover
Amherst Junction
AMHERST
Amherst
Pittsville
SENECA
GRAND RAPIDS
PLOVER
71
LANARK
FARMINGTON
MILES
DEXTER
CRANMOOR
Lake Wazeecha
BUENA VISTA
GRANT
Port Edwards
REMINGTON
PINE GROVE
ALMOND
BELMONT
WOOD CO.
Nekoosa
PORT EDWARDS
SARATOGA
Almond
ADAMS CO.
ROME
72
MONROE
BIG FLATS
STRONGS PRAIRIE
PRESTON
Friendship
Adams
ADAMS
QUINCY

24th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
HELBACH

David Helbach (Dem.), 24th Senate District

Born Stevens Point, Dec. 8, 1948; married; 2 children. Graduate Pacelli High School; B.A. in communications, UW-Stevens Point 1972; graduate work UW-Stevens Point. Legislator.

Elected to Assembly 1978-1982 (resigned 8/12/83); elected to Senate in August 1983 special election; reelected 1984. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1983, eff. 3/20/84); Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Education and Government Operations; Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry. **1983** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (vice chp., eff. 10/11/83); Energy and Environmental Resources (eff. 10/27/83, and chp. of its Subcom. on Groundwater); Tourism and Revenue (eff. 10/27/83); Transportation Projects Comn.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Medical Malpractice. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance. **1981** — Elections (chp. effective 10/29/81); State Affairs (vice chp.); Reapportionment; Revenue (also 1979); Tourism and Recreation (effective 3/31/81); Urban Affairs and Housing (effective 5/12/81); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1979 and co-chp. Subcom. on State-Federal Governmental Operations); Jt. Finance Subcom. on Low Income Energy Assistance (co-chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Groundwater Management and on False Representation in Elections. **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and Social Services; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Energy Conservation (secy.), on Air Pollution Permit Program, and on Hearing Aid Examiner System.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3123; District: (715) 341-6536.

Voting address: 1424 Clark Street, Stevens Point 54481.

Mailing address: (office) Room 136 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
HASENOHRL

Representative
GRUSZYNSKI

Representative
SCHNEIDER

Donald W. Hasenohrl (Dem.), 70th Assembly District

Born Marshfield, Nov. 25, 1935; married; 3 children. Graduate Marshfield High School. Full-time legislator. Former stainless steel fabricator, farmer, production expediter, firefighter. Member Democratic Party of Wood County (chp. 1963-64); Eau Pleine Boat Club; Business and Professional Women's Club; United Commercial Travelers; Marshfield Elks; Eagles; Central Wis. Sportsmen's Club; K. of C. Former member Boilermakers Union local; Marshfield Central Labor Body; Wis. Fair Assn. (former dir.). Marshfield City Planning Comn. 1966-67.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Transportation (chp., also 1983); Agriculture (also 1983, 1981); Excise and Fees (also 1983); Rural Development; Highways (since 1979); Coun. on Traffic Law Enforcement (also 1983). **1983** — Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Condominium Issues (vice chp.). **1981** — Small Business and Econ. Development (chp.); Agric. and Nutrition; Tourism and Recreation; Legis. Coun. Com. on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning (chp.). **1979** — Small Business (chp., mbr. 1977); Labor (vice chp., mbr. 1975); Natural Resources (also 1975); Labor Standards Adv. Com.; Legis. Coun. Nat. Resources Com. (also 1975). **1975** — Revisions (vice chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8366; District: (715) 676-3666.

Voting address: 9516 Bluff Drive, Pittsville 54466.

Mailing address: (office) Room 18 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Stan Gruszynski (Dem.), 71st Assembly District

Born Marinette, February 6, 1949; married; 4 children. Graduate Marinette Catholic Central; B.S. *magna cum laude* Northland College 1971; graduate work UW-Stevens Point 1983. Legislator. Former farmer, field staff for Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, director of state Senate Democratic Caucus, and district representative for former Congressman Robert J. Cornell. Member Democratic Party of Wisconsin-Portage County; Izaak Walton League (Bill Cook Chapter); Wetlands Conservation League. Appointed to Wisconsin Community Development Finance Authority Board 1984; served on Wisconsin Citizens Environmental Council 1978-81.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Energy (vice chp.); Aging; Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Education; Rural Development; Spec. Com. on Comparable Worth; Radioactive Waste Review Board.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-9649; District; (715) 344-3958.

Voting address: 2272 Stanley Street, Stevens Point 54481.

Mailing address: (office) Room 32 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Marlin D. Schneider (Dem.), 72nd Assembly District

Born La Crosse, Nov. 16, 1942; married; 2 children. Grad. Longfellow Elem. Sch.; La Crosse Central H.S.; B.S. UW-La Crosse 1965; M.S.T. UW-Stevens Point 1976; M.S. UW-Madison 1979; certificate from Madison Area Technical College Police Academy 1982. Full-time legislator. Former social studies teacher.

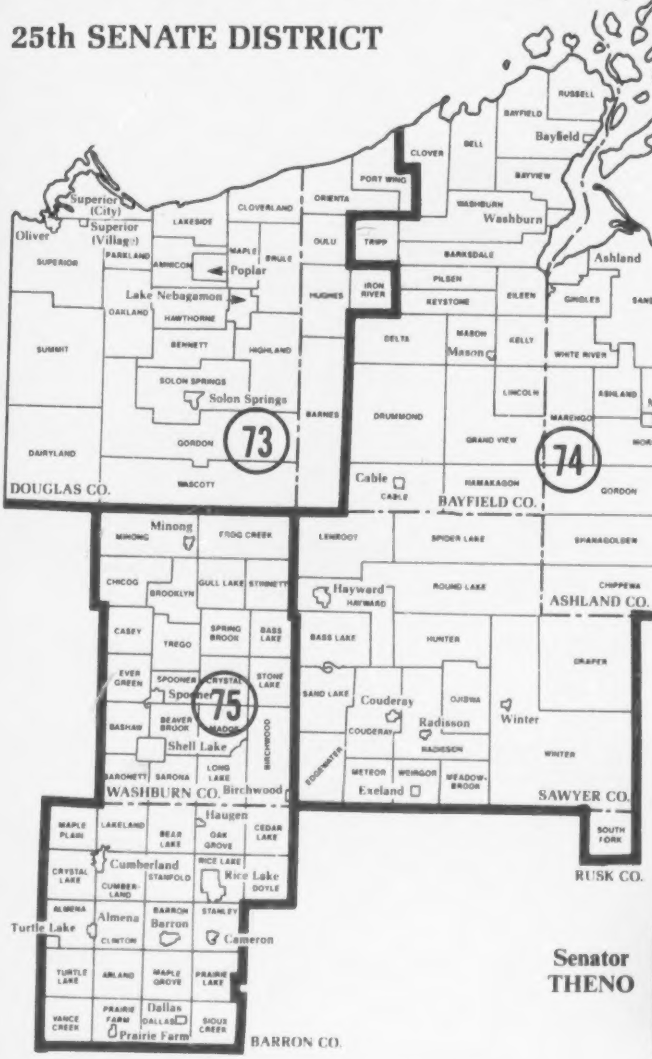
Elected to Assembly since 1970. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1973-81. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp.; mbr. 1983, resigned 10/1/83; also 1975, 1973); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Legislative Council (also 1983) and chp. of its Com. on Pregnancy Options (eff. 1/31/85). Claims Bd. (also 1983). **1983** — Audit (co-chp., eff. 11/30/83); Debt Management (vice chp., resigned 10/1/83); Excise and Fees (eff. 2/1/84); Highways (eff. 7/15/83); Primary and Secondary Education (eff. 2/1/84); Revenue (eff. 7/15/83, chp. 1977-81); Transportation (eff. 7/15/83); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Mining, on Telecommunications (vice chp.). **1981** — Children and Human Development; Consumer and Commercial Credit; Education (also 1979, 1977); Veterans and Military Affairs (vice chp., mbr. 1979, 1977). **1979** — State Building Comn. (also 1977 and chp. of its Subcom. on Higher Education). **1977** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp., resigned 10/7/77); Jt. Audit (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Mining Com. and its Subcom. on Reclamation of Nonmetallic Mining. **1973** — Engrossed Bills (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Adv. Com. to the Education Com. on Compulsory Attendance Law. **1971** — Health and Social Services; Taxation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0215; District: (715) 423-1223.

Voting address: 3820 Southbrook Lane, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.

Mailing address: (office) Room 122 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

25th SENATE DISTRICT


Superior (City)
Superior (Village)
Oliver
Lakeside
Cloverland
Orienta
Port Wing
Clover
Bell
Bayfield
Russell
La Pointe
Bayview
Washburn
Barksdale
Ashland
Poplar
Lake Nebagamon
Superior
Parkland
Amnicon
Maple
Brule
Oulu
Tripp
Iron River
Hughes
Pilsen
Keystone
Eileen
Gingles
Sanborn
Oakland
Hawthorne
Summit
Bennett
Highland
Delta
Mason
Kelly
White River
Gurney
Saxon
Kimball
Montreal
Hurley
Solon Springs
Barnes
Drummond
Lincoln
Ashland
Mellen
Anderson
Pence
Marengo
Grand View
Morse
Knight
Carey
Oma
Dairyland
Gordon
73
74
Douglas Co.
Wascott
Cable
Namakagon
Bayfield Co.
Gordon
Jacobs
Mercer
Minong
Frog Creek
Lenroot
Spider Lake
Shanagolden
Peeksville
Agenda
Chicog
Brooklyn
Gull Lake
Stinnett
Hayward
Round Lake
Chippewa
Ashland Co.
Butternut
Sherman
Iron Co.
Casey
Trego
Spring Brook
Bass Lake
Bass Lake
Hunter
Draper
Evergreen
Spooner
Crystal
Stone Lake
Sand Lake
Couderay
Ojibwa
Winter
Spooner
75
Bashaw
Beaver Brook
Madge
Birchwood
Couderay
Radisson
Radisson
Shell Lake
Edgewater
Winter
Barronett
Sarona
Long Lake
Meteor
Weirgor
Meadowbrook
Exeland
Washburn Co.
Birchwood
Sawyer Co.
Haugen
Maple Plain
Lakeland
Bear Lake
Oak Grove
Cedar Lake
South Fork
Cumberland
Rice Lake
Rusk Co.
Crystal Lake
Cumberland
Stanfold
Rice Lake
Doyle
Almena
Almena
Barron
Barron
Stanley
Turtle Lake
Clinton
Cameron
Turtle Lake
Arland
Maple Grove
Prairie Lake
Vance Creek
Prairie Farm
Dallas
Dallas
Sioux Creek
Prairie Farm
Barron Co.

Senator THENO

Daniel O. Theno (Rep.), 25th Senate District

Born Ashland, May 8, 1947; married; 2 children. B.S. UW-Madison 1969; scholarship studies in Brazil; Eagleton fellowship from Rutgers Univ. Full-time legislator. Former voc. agric. teacher. Awarded *Outstanding Young Man of America* citation; listed in *Who's Who in American Politics*; FFA *Distinguished Service Award.* Member K. of C.; Elks; Ashland Co. Rep. Club; Wis. Rep. Party; New Rep. Conf.; Rod and Gun Club; Apostle Is. Sportfishermen's Assn.; Bay Arts Coun.; UW-Mad. Horticultural Adv. Com.; Coastal Mgt. Coun. and chp. of Task Force on Harbor Dredging; L. Superior Coastal Task Force; TV station adv. bd.; UW-Alumni Assn.; Natl. Freshwater Fishing Hall of Fame; Ashland Historical Soc.; honorary mbr. UW-Superior Alumni Assn. and Gamma Sigma Delta (natl. agric. hon. soc.); UW Coll. of Agric. and Life Sciences Alumni Assn.

Elected to Senate in special election 1972; reelected since 1974. Min. Caucus Chp. 1977; Maj. Caucus Secy. 1975, 1973. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Energy and Environmental Resources; Transportation (also 1973); State Building Comn. (since 1979). **1983** — Agriculture and Rural Affairs; Board of Curators, State Historical Society. **1981** — Human Services; Spec. Com. on Reapportionment; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (also 1973). **1979** — Natural Resources and Tourism; Jt. Com. on Audit; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Changing Enrollments (also 1977), Energy Conservation. **1977** — Tourism; Legis. Coun. Com. on Remedial Legislation. **1975** — Govt. and Vet. Affairs; Natural Resources (also 1973); Legis. Coun. Natural Resources Com.; Interstate Port Authority Comn. (Superior-Duluth). **1973** — Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Highway Com.; Council on Traffic Law Enforcement.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3510; District: (715) 682-3924.

Voting address: Route 1, Ashland 54806.

Mailing address: (office) Room 415 Southeast, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
JAUCH

Representative
PLIZKA

Representative
HUBLER

Robert Jauch (Dem.), 73rd Assembly District

Born Wheaton, Illinois, November 22, 1945; married; 2 children. Graduate Wheaton Central H.S.; attended UW-Eau Claire 1968-71, UW-Superior 1973. Full-time legislator. Former field representative for Congressman David Obey. Veteran; served in Army 1964-68. Member Poplar Volunteer Fire Department; Brule River Sportsmen Club; Douglas County Democratic Party; V.F.W; American Legion.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1983, effective 10/7/83); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. **1983** — Health and Human Services (vice chp., resigned 10/25/83); Higher and Vocational Education (vice chp., resigned 10/25/83); Primary and Secondary Education (resigned 10/25/83); Consumer and Commercial Credit (resigned 10/25/83); Forest Productivity and Rural Development (resigned 10/25/83); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law (chp.), on Graduate Medical Education; Nursing Home Level of Care Study Group (chp., H. & S.S.); Governor's Task Force on Nursing Home Reimbursement.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0640; District: (715) 364-2438.

Voting address: Route 1, Box 635, Poplar 54864.

Mailing address: (office) Room 117 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

William G. Plizka (Rep.), 74th Assembly District

Born Ashland, December 8, 1944; married; 3 children. Graduate Ashland High School; B.S. in education, Northland College 1969. Full-time legislator. Former real estate broker. Member Wis. Assn. of School Boards; received *Outstanding Young Man of America* award in 1980. Former pres. of Mellen P.T.A.; Mellen Lions Club; Mellen Development Assn.; secretary Mellen Rod and Gun Club. Served as hunter safety and snowmobile safety instructor. Elected tax assessor 1973-75; school board since 1979; Ashland County Board 1980-84.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Economic Development; Legis. Coun. American Indian Study Com. (eff. 3/5/85).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7690; District: (715) 274-7956.

Voting address: (Town of Morse) Route 1, Box 131, Mellen 54546.

Mailing address: (office) Room 13 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Mary Hubler (Dem.), 75th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, July 31, 1952; single. Graduate Rice Lake High School; B.S. in speech and physical education, UW-Superior 1973; J.D. UW-Madison 1980. Full-time legislator. Formerly attorney, teacher. Member State Bar of Wisconsin; Wisconsin Farmers Union; Barron County and Wisconsin Democratic Parties.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (vice chp.); Highways; Agriculture; Judiciary.

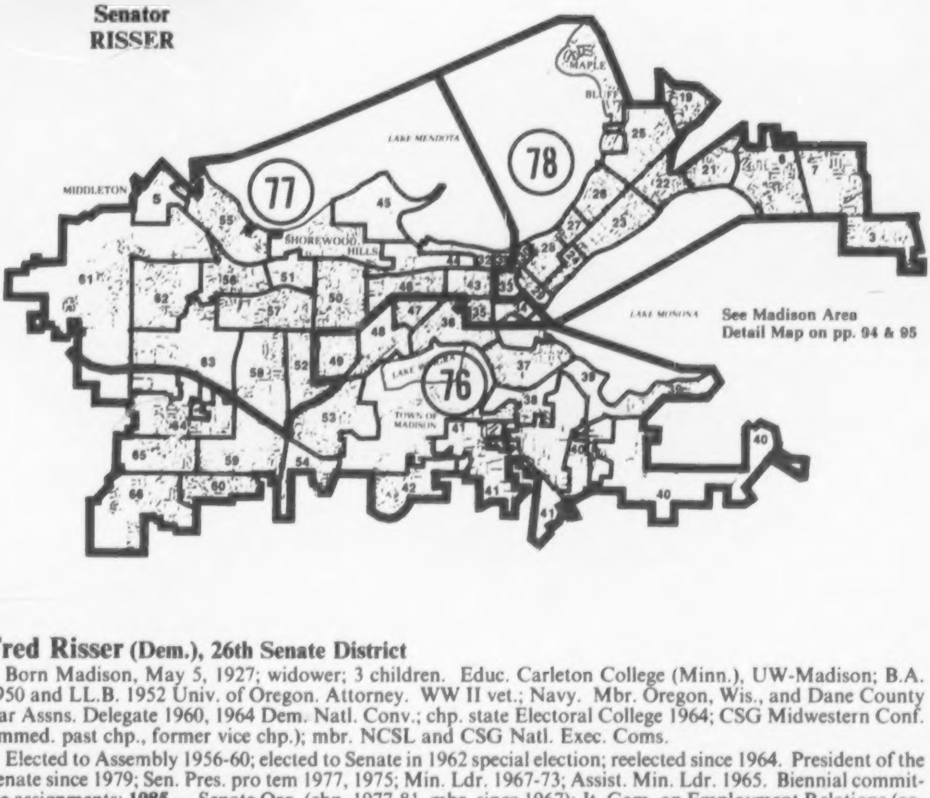
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2519; District: (715) 234-7421.

Voting address: Route 6, Box 241, Hawthorne Lane, Rice Lake 54868.

Mailing address: (office) Room 12 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Senator
RISSER

26th SENATE DISTRICT



See Madison Area Detail Map on pp. 94 & 95

Fred Risser (Dem.), 26th Senate District

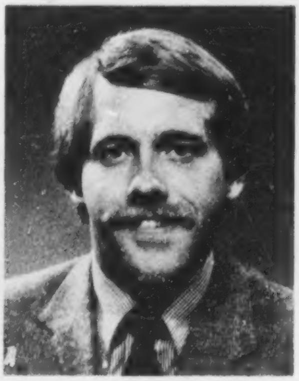
Born Madison, May 5, 1927; widower; 3 children. Educ. Carleton College (Minn.), UW-Madison; B.A. 1950 and LL.B. 1952 Univ. of Oregon. Attorney. WW II vet.; Navy. Mbr. Oregon, Wis., and Dane County Bar Assns. Delegate 1960, 1964 Dem. Natl. Conv.; chp. state Electoral College 1964; CSG Midwestern Conf. (immed. past chp., former vice chp.); mbr. NCSL and CSG Natl. Exec. Coms.

Elected to Assembly 1956-60; elected to Senate in 1962 special election; reelected since 1964. President of the Senate since 1979; Sen. Pres. pro tem 1977, 1975; Min. Ldr. 1967-73; Assist. Min. Ldr. 1965. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Senate Org. (chp. 1977-81, mbr. since 1967); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (co-chp. since 1979, mbr. since 1973); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (co-chp. since 1977, mbr. since 1967); Legis. Coun. (chp., also 1983, mbr. since 1967); State Building Comn. (vice chp. 1971-81, mbr. since 1969); Disabilities Bd. (since 1971); State Capitol and Exec. Res. Bd. (also 1983). **1983** — Interstate Coop. Comn. (chp., mbr. since 1967); Legis. Coun. Com. on Courts. **1981** — Legis Coun. Coms. on Adoption Laws (vice chp.), the Prosecutorial System (vice chp.), Courts (also 1979, 1977) and Legis. Oversight (also 1979, 1977). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (co-chp.), State Employment Relations (co-chp., also 1977), Determinate Sentencing (vice chp., also 1977), Mun. Collective Bargaining Process (also 1977), Pretrial Release. **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Definition of Death (chp.). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Criminal Penalties (chp. since 1971), Recycled Paper (chp.), and Insurance Laws Revision (since 1969). **1973** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Review of Performance and Program Audit Procedures (chp.), and on Preserving Agric. and Conservancy Lands. **1971** — Bond Bd. (vice chp., mbr. 1969). **1969** — Judiciary; Legis. Coun. Judiciary Com.; Task Force on Local Bldg. Codes. **1967** — Bd. on Govt. Oper. (mbr. 1965, 1961, chp. 1959). **1965** — Jt. Finance (also 1963, Assembly chp. 1959).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1627, District: (608) 255-2956.
Voting address: 5409 Esther Beach Road, Madison 53713.
Mailing address: (office) Room 235 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
R. YOUNG

Representative
BLACK



Representative
CLARENBACH

Rebecca Young (Dem.), 76th Assembly District

Born Clairton, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1934; married; 4 children. Graduate Clairton High School; B.A. University of Michigan 1955; M.A. in teaching, Harvard University 1963; J.D. UW-Madison 1983. Full-time legislator. Formerly attorney, Deputy Secretary of Wisconsin Department of Administration, member of State Highway Commission. Elected to Dane County Board 1970-76; Madison School Board 1979-85; member Madison Library Board 1979-85; Dane County Health Facilities Review Committee 1980-83.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Judiciary (vice chp.); Children and Human Services; Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Economic Development; Education; Governor's Advisory Bicycle Coordinating Council.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3784; District: (608) 233-8364.

Voting address: 639 Crandall Street, Madison 53711.

Mailing address: (office) Room 110 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Spencer Black (Dem.), 77th Assembly District

Born New York City, May 25, 1950; married. Graduate Stuyvesant (New York) High School; B.A. in economics, State Univ. of N.Y.-Stony Brook 1972; M.S. in urban and regional planning, UW-Madison 1980; M.A. in public policy and administration, UW-Madison 1981. Full-time legislator. Former Midwest representative, Sierra Club; curator of education, State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Member Wisconsin Alumni Assn.; West Side (Madison) Coalition for the Aging; Nature Conservancy; Wisconsin Cooperative Housing Assn.; Center for Community Technology; Wisconsin Federation of Teachers; Environment Wisconsin; Wisconsin Coalition for Recycling.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Environmental Resources (vice chp.); Administrative Rules; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Health; Judiciary.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7521; District: (608) 233-0317.

Voting address: 5727 Dogwood Place, Madison 53705.

Mailing address: (office) Room 16 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

David E. Clarenbach (Dem.), 78th Assembly District

Born St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 1953. Educated Madison public schools; UW-Madison. Full-time legislator. Former member Wis. Civil Liberties Union; Bd. of Directors of Environment Wisconsin, Inc.; Wis. Women's Political Caucus; Capitol Community Citizens; Madison Art Center. Delegate 1980 and 1984 Democratic Natl. Conventions. Dane Co. supervisor 1972-74. Madison alderperson 1974.

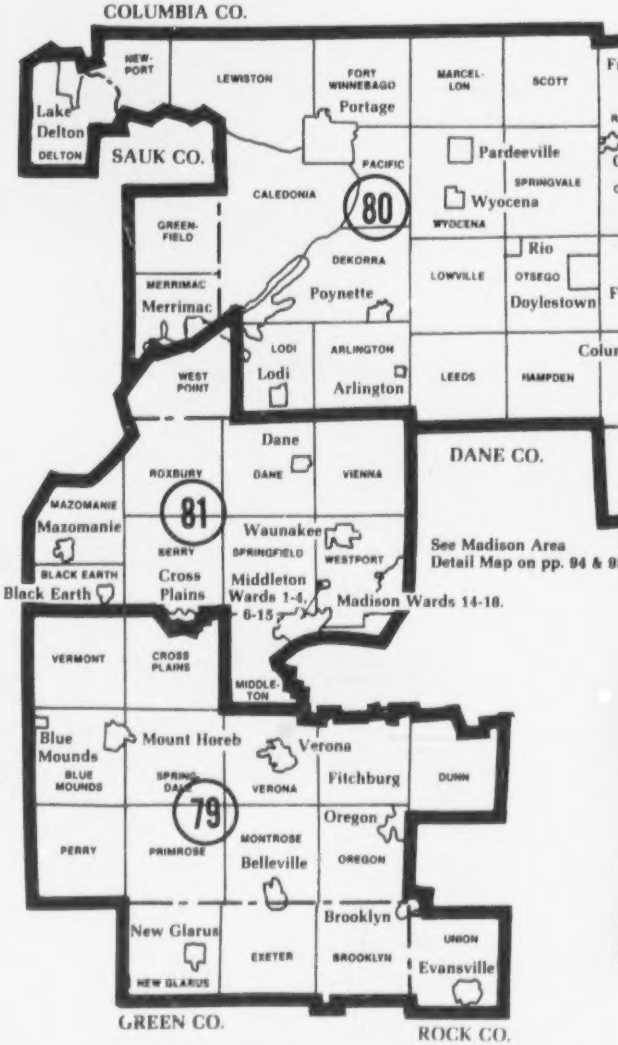
Elected to Assembly 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984. Speaker pro tempore 1985, 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Agriculture (also 1983, 1979); Assembly Organization (also 1983); Elections (also 1977, 1975); Labor (also 1983, 1981); Legislative Council (also 1983, 1981); Rules (also 1983); State Affairs; Spec. Com. on Comparable Worth; State Historical Society Bd. of Curators (also 1983). **1983** — Economic Development. **1981** — Government Operations (chp.); Agriculture and Nutrition; Legis. Coun. Com. on Economic Development (chp.). **1979** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Adm. Rules (Assembly vice chp., also mbr. 1977, 1975); Energy (vice chp.); Judiciary (also 1975, 1977). **1977** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1975). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Privacy of Personal Records (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8570.

Voting address: 454 Sidney Street, Madison 53703.

Mailing address: (office) Room 422 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

27th SENATE DISTRICT


COLUMBIA CO.
NEW-PORT
LEWISTON
FORT WINNEBAGO
Portage
MARCEL-LON
SCOTT
Friesland
Lake Delton
DELTON
SAUK CO.
RANDOLPH
Pardeeville
Cambria
PACIFIC
CALEDONIA
80
SPRINGVALE
Wyocena
WYOCENA
COURTLAND
WEST FORD
GREEN-FIELD
Rio
FOUNTAIN PRAIRIE
DODGE CO.
DEKORRA
LOWVILLE
OTSEGO
MERRIMAC
Merrimac
Poynette
Doylestown
Fall River
Columbus
LODI
Lodi
ARLINGTON
Arlington
LEEDS
HAMPDEN
WEST POINT
COLUM-BUS
ELBA
Dane
ROXBURY
DANE
VIENNA
DANE CO.
YORK
PORTLAND
MAZOMANIE
Mazomanie
81
Waunakee
BERRY
SPRINGFIELD
WESTPORT
See Madison Area Detail Map on pp. 94 & 95
BLACK EARTH
Black Earth
Cross Plains
Middleton Wards 1-4, 6-15
Madison Wards 14-18.
VERMONT
CROSS PLAINS
MIDDLE-TON
Blue Mounds
Mount Horeb
Verona
BLUE MOUNDS
SPRING-DALE
VERONA
Fitchburg
DUNN
79
Oregon
PERRY
PRIMROSE
MONTROSE
Belleville
OREGON
Brooklyn
New Glarus
EXETER
BROOKLYN
UNION
Evansville
NEW GLARUS
GREEN CO.
ROCK CO.

Senator
FEINGOLD

Russell D. Feingold (Dem.), 27th Senate District

Born Janesville, March 2, 1953; married; 2 children. Graduate Janesville Craig Senior High 1971; B.A. with honors UW-Madison 1975; B.A. in law with honours Oxford University 1977; J.D. with honors Harvard Law School 1979. Attorney. Former legislative aide. Member Wisconsin and Dane County Democratic Parties; American, Wisconsin and Dane County Bar Assns.; Phi Beta Kappa; American Assn. of Rhodes Scholars.

Elected to Senate 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (chp.); Agriculture, Health and Human Services; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (vice chp., mbr. 1983); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (also 1983). **1983** — Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions (chp.); Agriculture and Rural Affairs (vice chp.); Higher Education and Economic Development (eff. 5/24/83); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Marital Property Implementation, on State Deposit Guarantee Fund.

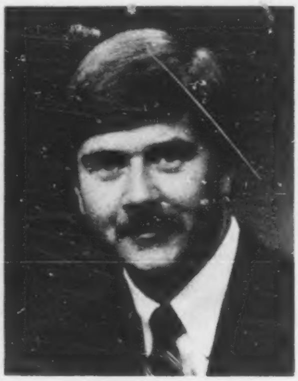
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-6670; District: (608) 831-7363.

Voting address: 3705 Lynn Street, Middleton 53562.

Mailing address: (office) 28 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative WINEKE

Representative R. THOMPSON



Representative D. TRAVIS

Joseph S. Wineke (Dem.), 79th Assembly District

Born Madison, January 5, 1957; married; 2 children. Graduate Verona High School 1975; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1980. Legislator. Former researcher for tax organization, service station mechanic. Member Verona Jaycees. Served on Verona City Council 1980-83.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Audit (co-chp.); Environmental Resources, Urban and Local Affairs; Ways and Means. **1983** — Revenue (vice chp.); Government Operations (vice chp., eff. 7/15/83); Higher and Vocational Education; Judiciary (resigned 7/15/83); Local Affairs; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Regulation of Nursing Homes, on State Deposit Guarantee Fund.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3520; District: (608) 845-9656.

Voting address: 116 Berkley Road, Verona 53593.

Mailing address: (office) Room 106 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Robert M. Thompson (Dem.), 80th Assembly District

Born Madison, November 25, 1927; married; one child. Graduate Poynette H.S. 1945. Full-time legislator. Formerly electrician, gunsmith. Former chm. Wisconsin Conservation Congress. Served as Senate Sergeant at Arms 1975-78; U.S. Marshal 1978-82. Dekorra Town Chairman since 1981; served on Columbia County Board since 1982.

Elected to Assembly 1970 and 1982; reelected 1984. Majority Caucus Chairperson 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Aging; Criminal Justice and Public Safety (vice chp. 1983 and chp. of Subcom. on Law Enforcement); Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity and chp. of Subcom. on Promoting Wisconsin; Assembly Org.; Rules. **1983** — Revenue (chp.); Tourism and Recreation and chp. of Subcom. on Promoting Wisconsin; Labor, Children and Human Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Revision of Town Laws. **1971** — Environmental Quality (vice chp.); Natural Resources; Environmental Education Council.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3404; District: (608) 635-2154.

Voting address: (Town of Dekorra) Route 1, Box 300, Poynette 53955.

Mailing address: (office) 14 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708

David M. Travis (Dem.), 81st Assembly District

Born September 21, 1948; married. B.A. UW-Milwaukee 1970; graduate work UW-Milwaukee. Former director of Senate Democratic Caucus staff, legislative analyst and administrative assistant for the Wisconsin Senate.

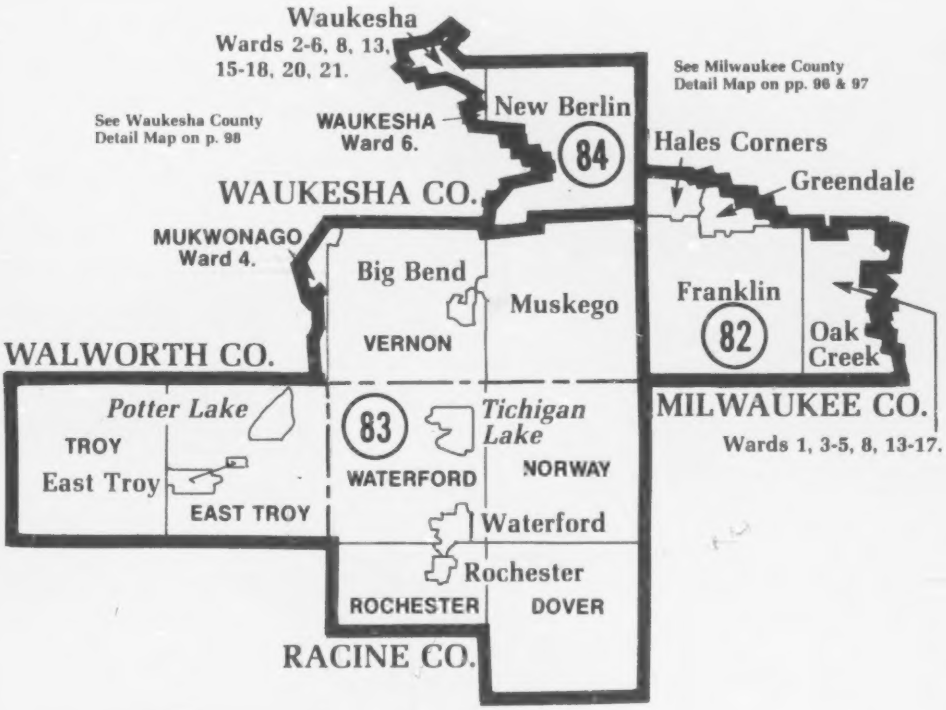
Elected to Assembly since 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management; Ways and Means; Sentencing Comn. (chp., also 1983). **1983** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (chp., also 1981, vice chp. 1979); Health and Human Services; Elections (also 1981, 1979); Audit; Interstate Cooperation Comn.; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Juvenile Offender Disposition (chp.). **1981** — Reapportionment (co-chp. eff. 10/29/81); Judiciary; Radiation Protection Council; Sentencing Guidelines Advisory Committee; Legis. Coun. Com. on Structure of Corrections System. **1979** — Revisions (vice chp.); Health and Social Services; State-Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Com. on Determinate Sentencing.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5340, District: (608) 249-4673.

Voting address: 4229 Mandrake Road, Madison 53704.

Mailing address: (office) Room 240 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

28th SENATE DISTRICT


Waukesha
Wards 2-6, 8, 13, 15-18, 20, 21.
See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97
See Waukesha County Detail Map on p. 98
WAUKESHA Ward 6.
New Berlin
84
Hales Corners
Greendale
WAUKESHA CO.
MUKWONAGO Ward 4.
Big Bend
Muskego
Franklin
82
Oak Creek
VERNON
WALWORTH CO.
MILWAUKEE CO.
Wards 1, 3-5, 8, 13-17.
Potter Lake
83
Tichigan Lake
TROY
East Troy
WATERFORD
NORWAY
EAST TROY
Waterford
Rochester
ROCHESTER
DOVER
RACINE CO.

Senator
ADELMAN

Lynn S. Adelman (Dem.), 28th Senate District

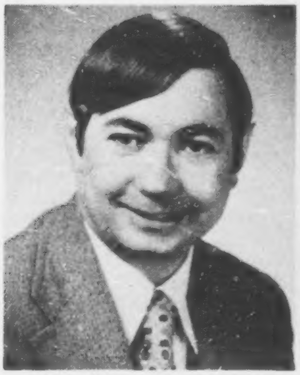
Born Milwaukee, October 1, 1939; married, 2 stepdaughters. Graduate Shorewood High School; B.A. Princeton University *cum laude* 1961; LL.B. Columbia Law School *cum laude* 1965. Attorney. Member New Berlin Prospect Lions; New Berlin Friends of the Library; New Berlin Historical Society.

Elected to the Senate 1976; reelected 1980, 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (chp., also 1983, 1981, 1979, mbr. 1977); Education and Government Operations; Energy and Environmental Resources (also 1983); Judicial Council (also 1983, 1981, 1979); Council on Highway Safety (also 1983, 1981). **1983** — Higher Education and Economic Development (eff. 5/24/83); Legislative Council Coms. on Courts, on Law Revision, on Custody Arrangements (vice chp.), on Marital Property Implementation (co-chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5400; District: (414) 782-3183.

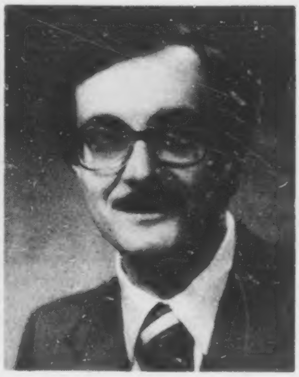
Voting address: 4380 S. Moorland Road, New Berlin 53151.

Mailing address: (office) Room 8 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
RUTKOWSKI

Representative
LEPAK



Representative
SCHOBER

James A. Rutkowski (Dem.), 82nd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, April 6, 1942; married. Grad. Bay View H.S.; B.S. in business, Marquette Univ. 1964; J.D. 1966. Legislator and attorney. Former instructor Marquette Univ., asst. instructor UW-Milw. Army Reserve 1966-72. Mbr. K. of C.; Greendale Roosters; Common Cause. Awards: *Wis. Man of Achievement, 1976; Community Leaders & Noteworthy Americans*, 10th ed., 1978; *Outstanding Young Man in America, 1973*; *Who's Who in Am. Law*, 2nd ed., 1978. Elected Hales Corners trustee 1970.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Judiciary (chp. since 1977, mbr. since 1971); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (since 1977); Transportation; Judicial Council (since 1977). **1983** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Courts (since 1977), on Law Revision (since 1979), on Custody Arrangements, on Marital Property Implementation. **1981** — State-Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Coms. on the Prosecutorial System, on Sexual Assault and Abuse. **1979** — Elections (vice chp. 1975); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision, on Hearing Examiner System (vice chp.), on Pretrial Release (chp.), on Product Liability (vice chp. 1979, mbr. 1977), on Strengthening the Family (also 1977). **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Remedial Legis. (also 1975, 1973). **1975** — Jt. Survey Com. on Ret. Systems (co-chp.); Ret. Research Com. (co-chp.); Joint Audit Com. (co-chp.); Amer. Rev. Bicen. Comn.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Judiciary (also 1973, 1971). **1973** — Tourism (chp.); Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Recreation Industry (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8590; District: (414) 425-4227.

Voting address: 11335 W. Woodside Drive, Hales Corners 53130.

Mailing address: (office) Room 128 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

David J. Lepak (Rep.), 83rd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, April 17, 1959; married. Graduate Muskego High School; B.A. in political science, Carthage College 1982. Full-time legislator. Former staff assistant to U.S. Congressman F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. Member Muskego Jaycees; Muskego Chamber of Commerce; Republican Party of Waukesha County; Little Muskego Lake Assn. Former member Milwaukee Jaycees (vice pres.); Carthage College Alumni Assn. (exec. com.).

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Education; State Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3363; District: (414) 679-3243.

Voting address: S81 W18051 Reise Drive, Muskego 53150.

Mailing address: (office) Room 307 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

John C. Schober (Rep.), 84th Assembly District

Born Waukesha, June 25, 1951; married; 2 children. Graduate New Berlin H.S.; B.S. Marquette Univ. 1973; J.D. Marquette Univ. Law School 1976. Attorney. Served as city of New Berlin alderman 1973-79 (common council pres. 1978-79); Big Bend Village Attorney since 1981. Member Exec. Bd. of the Southeast Wis. Chapter of Muscular Dystrophy Assn. of America; New Berlin Citizens Against M.D. (chm.); Rotary; Jaycees.

Elected to Assembly April 1982 special election; reelected 1982, 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Aging; Children and Human Services; Judiciary (also 1983). **1983** — Children and Human Development; Consumer and Commercial Credit (also 1981, eff. 5/11/82); Legis. Coun. Com. on Custody Arrangements. **1981** — Urban Affairs and Housing (eff. 5/11/82).

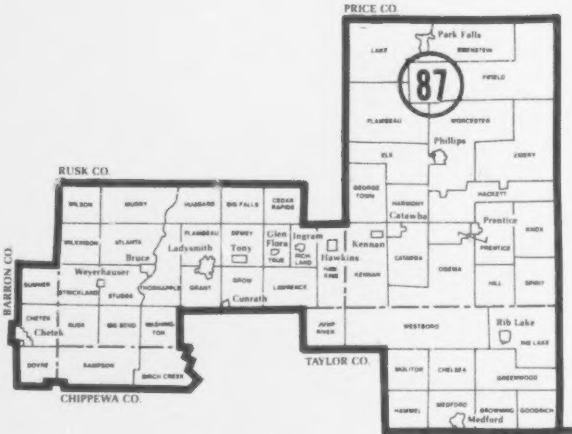
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1190; District: (414) 679-3448.

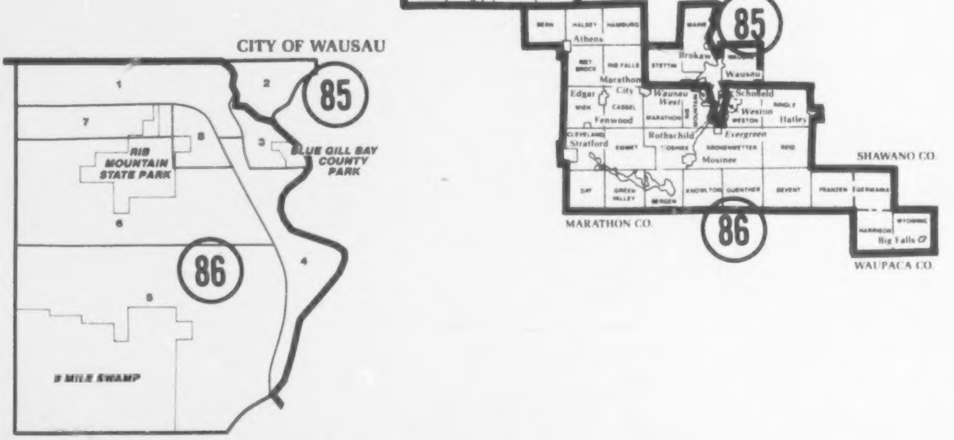
Voting address: 5840 South Vista Drive, New Berlin 53151.

Mailing address: (office) Room 336 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

29th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
CHILSEN




PRICE CO.
Park Falls
87
Phillips
Prentice
Catawba
Kennan
RUSK CO.
BARRON CO.
Ladysmith
Bruce
Weyerhauser
Tony
Glen Flora
Ingram
Hawkins
Conrath
Sheldon
Rib Lake
TAYLOR CO.
Medford
CHIPPEWA CO.
Athens
Brokaw
85
Wausau
Marathon City
Edgar
Fenwood
Wausau West
Schofield
Weston
Hatley
Stratford
Rothschild
Evergreen
Mosinee
SHAWANO CO.
MARATHON CO.
86
Big Falls
WAUPACA CO.
CITY OF WAUSAU
85
RIB MOUNTAIN STATE PARK
BLUE GILL BAY COUNTY PARK
86
8 MILE SWAMP

Detail Map: Town of Rib Mountain

Walter J. Chilsen (Rep.), 29th Senate District

Born Merrill, Nov. 18, 1923; married; 8 children. B.S. Lawrence Univ. 1949; attended Northwestern Univ. Communications consultant. Former TV news dir. World War II veteran; Army Air Force 1943-45. Mbr. V.F.W.; D.A.V.; K. of C.; Wis. State Rural Dev. Council (vice chp., exec. com. 1973-76). Former mbr. Marathon Co. Workshop for Handicapped (co-founder, mbr. of bd.).

Elected to Senate since 1966. Minority Leader 1981; Assistant Minority Leader 1979, 1975; Maj. Caucus Chp. 1971, 1969; Maj. Caucus Secy. 1967. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979, 1977); Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (since 1979); State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (since 1977). **1983** — Administrative Rules; Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance; Tourism and Revenue (eff. 5/24/83); Council on Child Labor; Rural Caucus (co-chp.); Leg. Coun. Com. on Juvenile Offender Disposition. **1981** — Senate Organization (also 1979, 1975); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (also 1979); Spec. Com. on Reapportionment; Legis. Council (since 1975) and its Coms. on Native Amer. Study (since 1975), on Public Health Needs, on Elderly Abuse; Educ. Communications Bd. (since 1973). **1979** — Spec. Com. on Energy; Jt. Com. on Audit; Legis. Co. Coms. on Care of the Mentally Ill (also 1977), on Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste (also 1977), on U.W. Sys. Enrollment Funding Formula. **1977** — Agric., Aging and Labor; Legis. Coun. Com. on Library Laws; Rural Area and Community Devel. Coun. **1975** — Agric., Human Services, Labor and Taxation; Urban Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Public Liability of Local Govts. **1973** — Agric. and Rural Development (chp.); Health, Educ. and Welfare; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Education and on Liability of Health Professionals. **1971** — Agric. (chp.); Educ. (vice chp., mbr. 1967); Adv. Com. on Kerner Report (chp.); Legis. Coun. Adv. Com. on Health and Social Services Laws. **1969** — Labor, Taxation, Ins. and Bkg. (vice chp.); Health and Social Services.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2502; District: (715) 842-4262.

Voting address: 1821 Town Line Road, Wausau 54401.

Mailing address: (office) Room 40B South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
ROBINSON

Representative
KASTEN

Representative
LARSON

John H. Robinson (Dem.), 85th Assembly District

Born Wausau, July 25, 1955; married; one child. Grad. Wausau Newman High School; attended UW-Marathon County 1973-75 and UW-Stevens Point 1975-77. Full-time legislator. Former insurance agent. Member Wausau Area Jaycees (past state dir.); Wausau Area Chamber of Commerce; Marathon Co. Democratic Party (past treas.). Former mbr. and pres. Wausau Area Youth Unlimited, Inc. Served on Wausau City Council 1974-1981; Marathon Co. Board 1974-81.

Elected to Assembly 1980; reelected 1982, 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Health (chp.) and chp. of its Subcom. on Long Term and Community Based Care; Children and Human Services; Environmental Resources; Urban and Local Affairs; Council on Housing (also 1983, 1981). **1983** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (co-chp.); Health and Human Services (also 1981) and chp. of its Subcom. on Community-Based Care; Local Affairs (also 1981); Small Business (resigned 9/1/83); Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Graduate Medical Education (chp.), on Health Care Provider Systems, on Primary Prevention. **1981** — Urban Affairs and Housing (vice chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Public Health (chp.) and on Medical Assistance; Rural Caucus (steering com.); H&SS Post-Moratorium Planning System Advisory Com.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0654; District: (715) 845-4726.

Voting address: 415 Kolter Street, Wausau 54401.

Mailing address: (office) Room 123 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

William A. Kasten (Rep.), 86th Assembly District

Born Wausau, September 24, 1956; single. Graduate Mosinee High School; attended U.S. Naval Academy 1974-76; B.S. UW-Madison 1979. Former dairy farmer, legislative aide. Member Toastmasters International; U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Assn. Former member United Paperworkers International Union.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Agriculture (also 1983); Children and Human Services; Environmental Resources (also 1983, eff. 10/18/83); Low Level Radioactive Waste Council (also 1983); Legis. Coun. Com. on Pregnancy Options (eff. 1/31/85). **1983** — Transportation; Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Council on Highway Safety.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1182; District: (715) 693-2219.

Voting address: 1921 Hickory Road, Mosinee 54455.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335D North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Robert J. Larson (Rep.), 87th Assembly District

Born Osseo, December 4, 1932; married; 4 children. Graduate Osseo High School; B.S. UW-Eau Claire 1959; M.S. in guidance, UW-Stout 1966; Educational Administration Specialist degree, Univ. of Minnesota 1974. Legislator. Former program coordinator UW Center System, high school teacher, counselor, principal. Served in Air Force 1951-1955. Member American Legion and V.F.W.

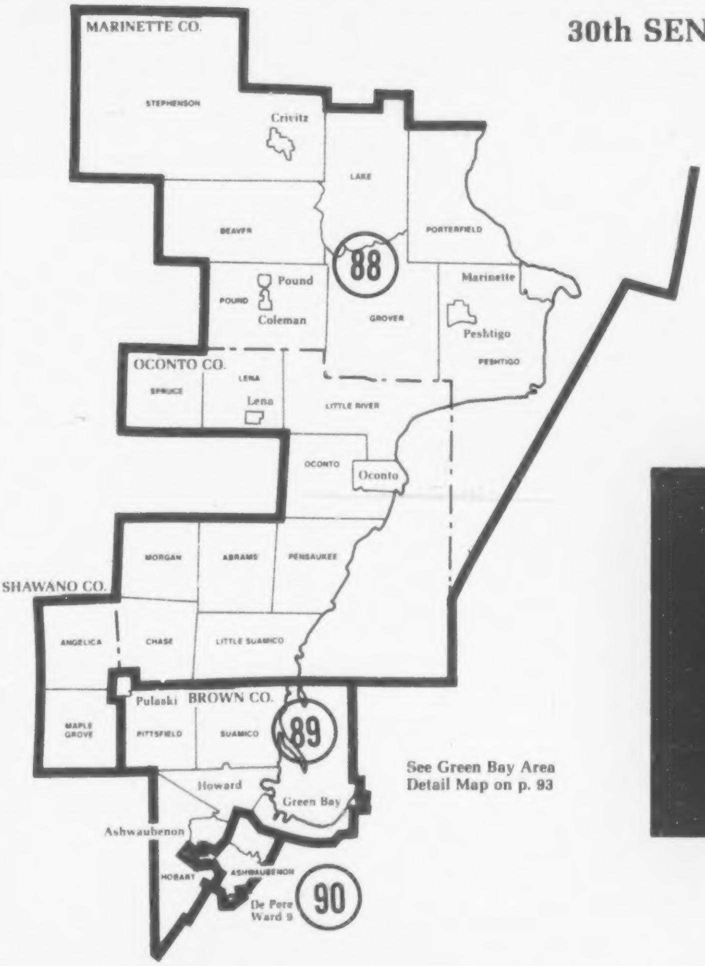
Elected to Assembly since 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Aging; Education; Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1983, 1981). **1983** — Local Affairs (also 1981, 1979); Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Regulation of Nursing Homes, on Revision of Town Laws. **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management. **1979** — Small Business; Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7506; District: (715) 748-5488.

Voting address: 228 East Broadway, Medford 54451.

Mailing address: (office) Room 305 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

30th SENATE DISTRICT


MARINETTE CO.
STEPHENSON
Crivitz
LAKE
BEAVER
PORTERFIELD
88
Pound
POUND
Coleman
GROVER
Marinette
Peshtigo
PESHTIGO
OCONTO CO.
SPRUCE
LENA
Lena
LITTLE RIVER
OCONTO
Oconto
MORGAN
ABRAMS
PENSAUKEE
SHAWANO CO.
ANGELICA
CHASE
LITTLE SUAMICO
Pulaski
BROWN CO.
MAPLE GROVE
PITTSFIELD
SUAMICO
89
Howard
Green Bay
Ashwaubenon
HOBART
ASHWAUBENON
De Pere Ward 9
90

See Green Bay Area Detail Map on p. 93

Senator
VAN SISTINE

Jerome Van Sistine (Dem.), 30th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, Aug. 16, 1926; widower; 3 children. Grad. West De Pere H.S.; B.S. UW-Platteville 1952. Full-time legislator. Formerly construction worker, teacher and carpenter. World War II veteran; Navy. Mbr. V.F.W.; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Amer. (secy.); Fox River Valley Dist. Coun. of Carpenters (pres.); Ashwaubenon Bus. Assn.; Dem. Party. Appointed to NCSL Natl. Task Force on Landsat; NCSL Rural Development Com.; NCSL Commerce, Labor and Economic Development Com.; Natl. Conference of Insurance Legislators (exec. com.). Former mbr. Town Boards Assn.; Brown County Planning Comn.; 51.42 Mental Health Bd.; Ashwaubenon Town Bd.; Brown County Bd.

Elected to Senate 1976; reelected 1980, 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Labor, Business, Veterans' Affairs and Insurance (chp., also 1983); Urban Affairs, Utilities and Elections; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Retirement Research Com.; State Building Comn. (also 1983, eff. 4/5/84); Council on Child Labor (mbr. since 1977); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (co-chp., also 1983); Legis. Coun. American Indian Study Com. (eff. 3/5/85). **1983** — Urban Affairs and Govt. Operations; Tourism and Revenue (eff. 5/24/83); Legis. Coun. Com. on Medical Malpractice (chp.). **1981** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Tourism (chp.); Insurance and Utilities; State and Local Affairs and Taxation; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd.; Governor's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Tourism; Council on Vietnam Era Veterans Education Grants; Legis. Coun. Com. on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning. **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs (chp.); Governmental and Veterans Affairs; Natural Resources and Tourism (vice chp. 1977); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Juvenile Correctional Facilities (also 1977), on Native American Study, on Natural Resources (also 1977), on Recodification of Alcoholic Beverage Laws (also 1977), on Small Business; Coastal Mgt. Coun.; State Energy Conservation Adv. Com.; Wis. Housing Finance Authority. **1977** — Agriculture, Aging and Labor; Human Services.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5670; District: (414) 494-3038.

Voting address: 684 Lida Lane, Green Bay 54304.

Mailing address: (office) Room 12 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) 1521 — 6th Street, Green Bay 54304.

Representative
MATTY

Representative
VANDERPERREN

Representative
METZ

Richard P. Matty (Rep.), 88th Assembly District

Born Menominee, Mich., Sept. 16, 1932; married. Graduate Crivitz H.S. Legislator. Former operator of small business 25 years. Served in U.S. Air Force 1950-54. Member Crivitz Recreation Assn. (past pres.); Northeast Wis. Conservation Council (former pres.); Amvets Post No. 6 (life mbr.); Amer. Legion; V.F.W.; Marinette Elks Club; Crivitz Lions (past pres.); Boy Scouts (life scout, former scoutmaster); Marinette Jaycees (hon. mbr.); numerous Wis. sportmen's clubs. Former mbr. Wis. Conservation Cong. (3 yrs. vice chm.); Amvets Post No. 68 (comdr.). Served as county coroner 1966-70.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1983); Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Ways and Means. **1983** — Excise and Fees; Tourism and Recreation (also 1981); Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Interstate Banking. **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management; State Affairs; Council on Highway Safety (chp., mbr. since 1973); Ad Hoc Com. on Child Care; Legis. Coun. Com. on Structure of Corrections System. **1979** — Energy; Highways (also 1975); Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development; Veterans and Military Affairs (since 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Highways. **1977** — Third Reading; Transportation (also 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Changing Enrollments. **1973** — Revision.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2343; District: (715) 854-7288.

Voting address: Box 789, Crivitz 54114 (Town of Stephenson).

Mailing address: (office) Room 312 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Cletus Vanderperren (Dem.), 89th Assembly District

Born town of Pittsfield, Brown County, March 4, 1912; married. Educated in Mills Center school; completed 2 short courses UW-Madison. Semiretired farmer. Member town board 30 years, county board 16 years and served on many county committees.

Elected to Assembly since 1958. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Highways (chp. since 1973); Transportation (vice chp., also 1983, mbr. since 1971); Excise and Fees (mbr. since 1971, vice chp. 1973); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (co-chp., also 1983, mbr. 1981, 1977, chp. 1975); Council on Highway Safety (since 1973); Rustic Roads Bd. (since 1975); Uniform Traffic Laws. **1979** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Highways (co-chp. since 1973). **1977** — State Bldg. Comn. (also 1975, 1973, 1971). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Hwy. Com.'s Adv. Com. on the Motor Vehicle Code (chp., vice chp. 1971), Spec. State Trans. Plan Adv. Com. **1973** — Com. to Visit State Properties (mbr. since 1960, chp. 1971, 1965).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0616; District: (414) 865-7660.

Voting address: Route 16, Green Bay 54303-9803 (Town of Pittsfield).

Mailing address: (office) Room 23 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Sharon Metz (Dem.), 90th Assembly District

Born Omro, Sept. 13, 1934; married; 4 children. Graduate Winneconne H.S.; B.A. in communication and the arts, UW-Green Bay 1984. Full-time legislator. Former admin. asst. to dir. of Vista program, salesperson, receptionist, typist. Former member United Way (bd. of dir.); Wis. Epilepsy Assn. (bd. of dir.); Voluntary Comn. on Human Rights (bd. of dir.); Junior Woman's Club (secy.). Member Green Bay Welfare Comn. 1973-75.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Finance (vice chp., also 1983 eff. 10/7/83, mbr. 1981). **1983** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Bioethics, on Private Sewage Systems (vice chp.) and American Indian Study Com. (chp.). **1981** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Child Care and Early Education. **1979** — Energy (chp.); Financial Institutions; State Affairs; Transportation; Council on Child Labor (also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Jt. Audit (co-chp.); Internal Mgt. (resigned as chp. 9/1/77); Environmental Protection; Health and Social Services (also 1975 and co-chp. of its Subcom. on Juvenile Alcoholism and Drug Abuse); Coastal Zone Coord. Council.

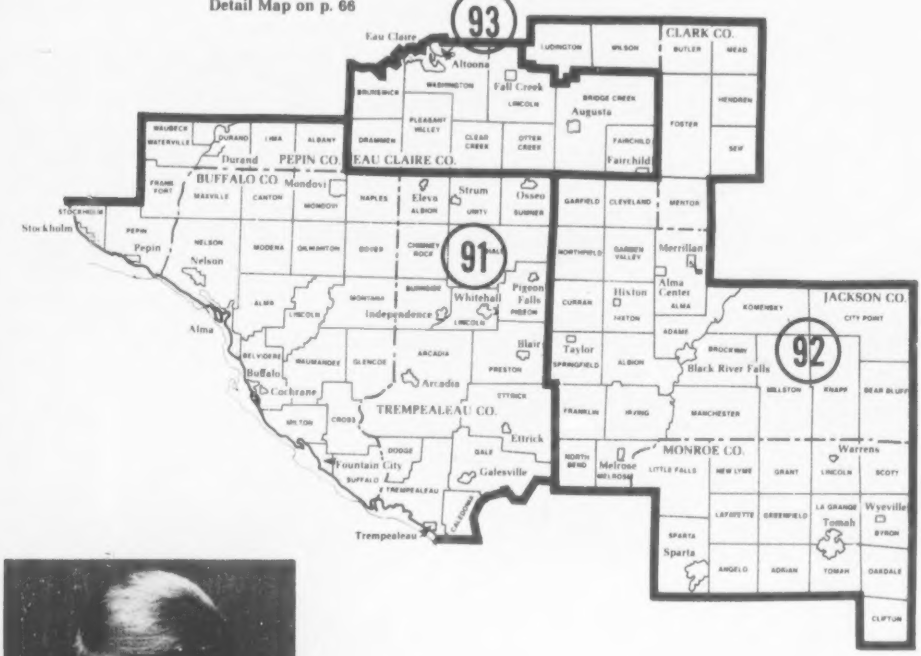
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5840; District: (414) 498-3030.

Voting address: 816 Shawano Avenue, Green Bay 54303.

Mailing address: (office) Room 118 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

31st SENATE DISTRICT

See Eau Claire Detail Map on p. 66


93
91
92
Eau Claire
Altoona
Fall Creek
Augusta
Fairchild
CLARK CO.
EAU CLAIRE CO.
PEPIN CO.
BUFFALO CO.
Durand
Mondovi
Eleva
Strum
Osseo
Stockholm
Pepin
Nelson
Alma
Buffalo
Cochrane
Independence
Whitehall
Pigeon Falls
Blair
Arcadia
TREMPEALEAU CO.
Ettrick
Galesville
Fountain City
Trempealeau
Merrillan
Alma Center
Hixton
Taylor
JACKSON CO.
Black River Falls
MONROE CO.
Melrose
Warrens
Wyeville
Tomah
Sparta

Senator MOEN

Rodney C. Moen (Dem.), 31st Senate District

Born Whitehall, July 26, 1937; married; 5 children. Graduate Whitehall Memorial H.S. 1955; attended Rochester Inst. of Tech. 1960, Syracuse Univ. 1964-65; B.A. in cinematography, Univ. of So. Calif. 1972; grad. work Ball State Univ. 1974-76. Retired naval officer. Veteran; served in Navy (active duty) 1955-76. Member Lions; American Legion; V.F.W.; Knights of Columbus; Chamber of Commerce; Trempealeau County Democratic Party; CSG Ad Hoc Com. on Federal Price Support System; NCSL Com. on Agriculture and Food Policy.

Elected to Senate 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Agriculture, Health and Human Services (chp.); Transportation (vice chp., also 1983); Education and Govt. Operations; Governor's Comn. on Agriculture; Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd.; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (also 1983); Education Comn. of the States (also 1983). **1983** — Agriculture and Rural Affairs (chp.); Jt. Com. on Finance (eff. 4/5/84); Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services; State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Regulation of Nursing Homes (chp.), on Revision of Town Laws, and American Indian Study Com.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8546; District: (715) 538-4848.

Voting address: 2119 Dewey Street, Whitehall 54773.

Mailing address: (office) Room 35 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) P.O. Box 295, Whitehall 54773.

Representative
GRONEMUS

Representative
MUSSER

Representative
M. D. LEWIS

Barbara Gronemus (Dem.), 91st Assembly District

Born Norwalk, November 21, 1931; married; 3 children. Graduate Ontario Public H.S. 1949. Legislator and homemaker. Former farmwife and nursing home activity director. Member Trempealeau County Democratic Party (past chm.); Third Congressional District Democratic Party (past chm.); GFWC Whitehall Women's Study Club; Trempealeau County Homemakers Club; Trempealeau County Mental Health Assn. (past pres.).

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Rural Development (chp.); Agriculture (vice chp., mbr. 1983) and chp. of its Subcom. on Swine Pseudorabies; Commerce and Consumer Affairs (vice chp. 1983); Excise and Fees; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (also 1983). **1983** — State Affairs; Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7015; District: (715) 538-4130.

Voting address: 1634 West Street, Whitehall 54773.

Mailing address: (office) Room 30 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Terry M. Musser (Rep.), 92nd Assembly District

Born Black River Falls, November 15, 1947; married; 2 children. Graduate Melrose High School; attended UW-La Crosse 1973-76. Dairy farmer. Former driver license examiner. Viet Nam veteran; paratrooper and Green Beret 1965-68. Member Melrose American Legion (past commander); Monroe County 40 et 8; Cataract Sportsman Club; Sparta V.F.W. Former member Melrose Rod and Gun Club; Quad County Ambulance Service (past pres.).

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Children and Human Services; Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Transportation.

Telephone: (Capitol: (608) 266-7461; District: (608) 488-2955.

Voting address: (Town of Irving) Route 1, Box 98, Black River Falls 54615.

Mailing address: (office) Room 302 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Mark D. Lewis (Dem.), 93rd Assembly District

Born Duluth, Minnesota, July 24, 1949; married; one child. Graduate Duluth East H.S. 1967; attended Univ. of Northern Colorado 1968-69; B.S. Univ. of Minnesota 1977. President communications firm. Member Eau Claire Area Convention and Tourism Bureau (pres. 1980-82); Eau Claire Chamber of Commerce; Chippewa Valley Communicators; Eau Claire County Democratic Party; State Democratic Party (platform com.); Lions International; Council of State Governments Business Development Task Force. Former member Jaycees; Wisconsin Indianhead Country. Served on Eau Claire City Council 1979-82; Sewer Use Charge Appeals Bd. 1979-82 (chp. 1981-82).

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Economic Development (chp., mbr. 1983 eff. 7/15/83); Urban and Local Affairs (vice chp.); Highways (also 1983); Judiciary (also 1983). **1983** — Small Business (vice chp.); Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Uniform Trade Secrets Act (vice chp.).

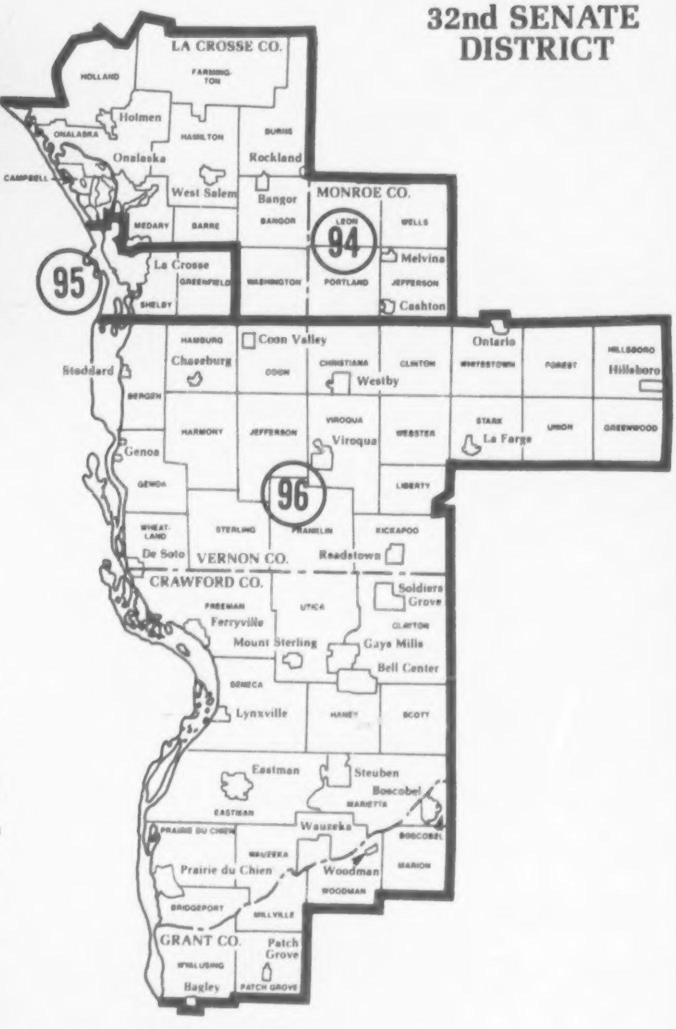
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0660; District: (715) 832-3662.

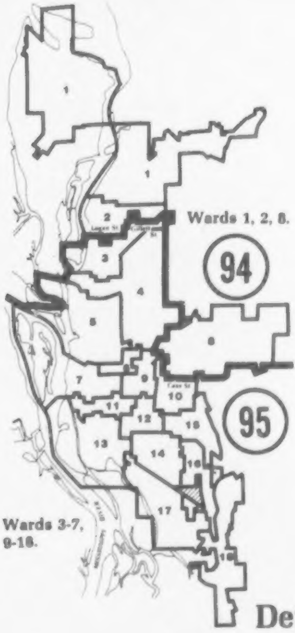
Voting address: 1509 South Farwell, Eau Claire 54701.

Mailing address: (office) Room 107 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

32nd SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
RUDE


LA CROSSE CO.
HOLLAND
FARMINGTON
Holmen
ONALASKA
HAMILTON
BURNS
Onalaska
Rockland
CAMPBELL
West Salem
Bangor
MONROE CO.
MEDARY
BARRE
BANGOR
LEON
WELLS
94
Melvina
95
La Crosse
GREENFIELD
WASHINGTON
PORTLAND
JEFFERSON
SHELBY
Cashton
HAMBURG
Coon Valley
Ontario
Chaseburg
COON
CHRISTIANA
CLINTON
WHITESTOWN
FOREST
HILLSBORO
Hillsboro
Stoddard
Westby
BERGEN
HARMONY
JEFFERSON
VIROQUA
WEBSTER
STARK
UNION
GREENWOOD
Viroqua
La Farge
Genoa
GENOA
96
LIBERTY
WHEATLAND
STERLING
FRANKLIN
KICKAPOO
De Soto
VERNON CO.
Readstown
CRAWFORD CO.
Soldiers Grove
FREEMAN
UTICA
Ferryville
CLAYTON
Mount Sterling
Gays Mills
Bell Center
SENECA
Lynxville
HANEY
SCOTT
Eastman
Steuben
Boscobel
MARIETTA
EASTMAN
Wauzeka
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN
BOSCOBEL
WAUZEKA
Prairie du Chien
Woodman
MARION
WOODMAN
BRIDGEPORT
MILLVILLE
GRANT CO.
Patch Grove
WYALUSING
Bagley
PATCH GROVE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18
Wards 1, 2, 8.
94
95
Wards 3-7, 9-18.

Detail Map: La Crosse

Brian D. Rude (Rep.), 32nd Senate District

Born Viroqua, August 25, 1955; married. Graduate Westby High School 1973; B.A. *magna cum laude* Luther College 1977; graduate work UW-Madison 1980-81. Employe communications specialist. Former administrative asst. Wisconsin Senate, research analyst Iowa Senate. Member Jaycees; Westby Sons of Norway (youth dir.); Kickapoo Valley Assn.; Lions; Norwegian-American Historical Assn.; Vernon County Republican Party; La Crosse County Republican Party; Crawford County Republican Party; Luther College Alumni Council; New Republican Conference; Friends of Norskedalen; Friends of Villa Louis; La Crosse Chamber of Commerce.

Elected to Assembly 1982 (resigned eff. 4/23/84); elected to Senate in April 1984 special election; reelected November 1984. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1985** — Agriculture, Health and Human Services; Urban Affairs, Utilities and Elections; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. **1983** — Labor, Business, Veterans' Affairs and Insurance (eff. 5/24/84); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Health Care Provider Systems, on Telecommunications. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Energy and Utilities; Environmental Resources; Transportation; Judiciary (eff. 11/4/83); Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission's Legis. Adv. Com.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5490; District: (608) 452-3305.

Voting address: 307 Babcock Street, Coon Valley 54623.

Mailing address: (office) Room 419 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) P.O. Box 367, Coon Valley 54623.

Representative
CLEMENTS

Representative
MEDINGER

Representative
JOHNSRUD

Sylvester G. Clements (Rep.), 94th Assembly District

Born La Crosse, May 1, 1936; married; 4 children. Graduate Aquinas High School 1954. Dairy farmer. Former small business manager, factory worker, truck driver. Member National Guard 1953-59. Member Farm Bureau; Lions; Holstein Assn. Elected Washington Town Board 1970-84; La Crosse County Board 1976-85.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Agriculture; Excise and Fees; Highways.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5831; District: (608) 788-6954.

Voting address: (Town of Washington) Route 1, Coon Valley 54623.

Mailing address: (office) Room 9 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

John Donald Medinger (Dem.), 95th Assembly District

Born La Crosse, April 26, 1948; married. Grad. Aquinas H.S.; B.S. in political science, history, UW-La Crosse 1970; M.A. in teaching 1972. Legislator. Former teacher, service station operator, bus driver, bartender, construction worker, grocery clerk, VISTA volunteer. Member La Crosse County Dem. Party; Knights of Columbus; Wis. Citizens Concerned for Life; League of Women Voters; Logan, Aquinas and Central Booster Clubs; Eagles; Moose; UW-La Crosse Alumni Assn.; Viterbo College Bd. of Advisors; Retired Seniors Volunteer Program Adv. Bd.; Holy Trinity Men's Club; La Crosse Assn. for Retarded Citizens; Sons of the Amer. Legion; Coulee Coun. on Alcoholism; Shelby Mutual Aid and Benevolent Society.

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Assistant Majority Leader 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Children and Human Services; Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Education; Health; Assembly Organization; Rules; Jt. Com. on Legis. Org.; Select Com. on Future of the University System; Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission's Legis. Adv. Com.; State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; Legis. Coun. Com. on Pregnancy Options. **1983** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Medical Malpractice, on Regulation of Nursing Homes.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5780; District: (608) 788-4594.

Voting address: 1809 South 16th Street, La Crosse 54601.

Mailing address: (office) 9 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

DuWayne Johnsrud (Rep.), 96th Assembly District

Born Boscobel, September 4, 1943; married; 3 children. Graduate Boscobel High School; B.S. in business administration, UW-La Crosse 1970. Farmer. Former feed and grain operations manager. Member Army Reserves 1964-70. Member Prairie Du Chien Lions Club; Delta Sigma Pi (prof. business fraternity) Alumni Assn.; Crawford County Farm Bureau; St. John's Home and School Assn. (past pres.); Crawford County Republican Party; Southwest Wis. Assessor Assn.; Wis. Towns Assn.; Wis. Assn. of School Boards; Wis. Counties Assn.; N.R.A.; American Legion; Police Pistol Assn.; 4-H; F.F.A. Elected assessor 1983-84; Prairie du Chien School Bd. since 1983; Crawford County Board since 1984.

Elected to Assembly 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Children and Human Services; Health.

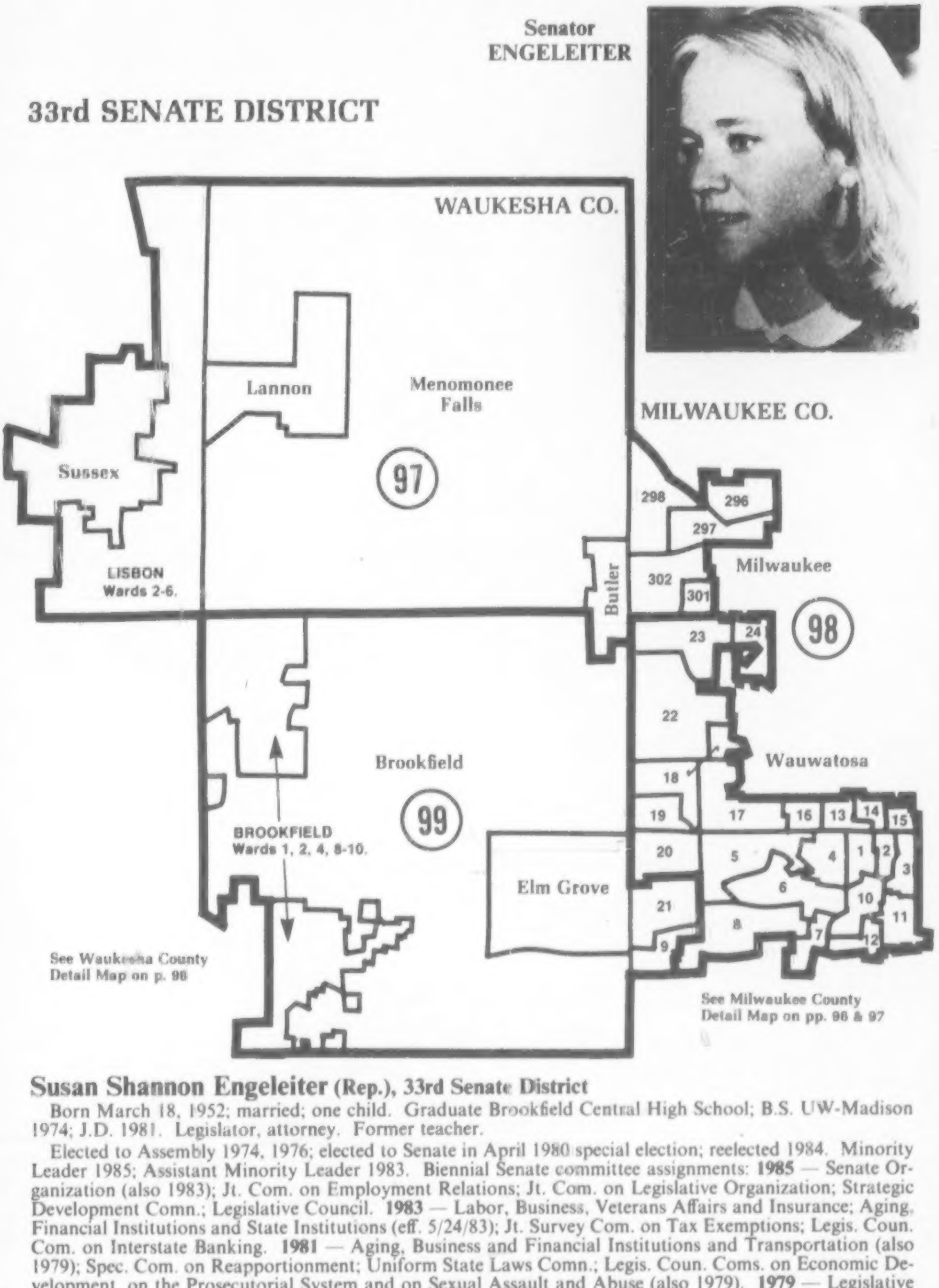
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3534; District: (608) 874-4231.

Voting address: (Town of Eastman) Route 1, Box 91A, Eastman 54626.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335A North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Senator
ENGELEITER

33rd SENATE DISTRICT


WAUKESHA CO.
Lannon
Menomonee Falls
97
MILWAUKEE CO.
Sussex
298
296
297
Milwaukee
302
301
Butler
LISBON Wards 2-6.
23
24
98
22
Wauwatosa
Brookfield
18
99
19
17
16
13
14
15
BROOKFIELD Wards 1, 2, 4, 8-10.
20
5
4
1
2
3
Elm Grove
6
10
21
8
11
7
12
9
See Waukesha County Detail Map on p. 96
See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97

Susan Shannon Engeleiter (Rep.), 33rd Senate District

Born March 18, 1952; married; one child. Graduate Brookfield Central High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1974; J.D. 1981. Legislator, attorney. Former teacher.

Elected to Assembly 1974, 1976; elected to Senate in April 1980 special election; reelected 1984. Minority Leader 1985; Assistant Minority Leader 1983. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1985** — Senate Organization (also 1983); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Strategic Development Comn.; Legislative Council. **1983** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance; Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions (eff. 5/24/83); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Legis. Coun. Com. on Interstate Banking. **1981** — Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation (also 1979); Spec. Com. on Reapportionment; Uniform State Laws Comn.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Economic Development, on the Prosecutorial System and on Sexual Assault and Abuse (also 1979). **1979** — Legislative Council Com. on Community Correctional Programs. Assembly committee assignments: **1977** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Engrossed Bills (also 1975); Local Affairs. **1975** — Education; Legislative Council Education Committee and Subcommittee on Truancy; Special Committee on Income Factor in School Aid Formula.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0390; District: (414) 251-3326.

Voting address: N76 W14416 North Point Drive, Menomonee Falls 53051.

Mailing address: (office) Room 241 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
SCHNEIDERS

Representative
ROSENZWEIG

Representative
J. YOUNG

Lolita Schneiders (Rep.), 97th Assembly District

Born Chicago, Ill., March 3, 1931; married; 3 children. Grad. Chicago Lourdes High School; attended Mundelein (Ill.) College 1948-50; B.E. UW-Stevens Point 1952. Former saleswoman, teacher and insurance agent. Member Amer. Assn. of University Women (past vice pres.); Business and Professional Women; Friends of the Golda Meir Library (bd. of dir.); Falls Boosters; Republican Party of Waukesha County; Menomonee Falls Historical Society. Former mbr. League of Women Voters (past vice pres.).

Elected to Assembly 1980; reelected 1982, 1984. Minority Caucus Secretary 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Financial Institutions and Insurance; Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1983, 1981); Jt. Com. on Audit; Spec. Com. on Comparable Worth. **1983** — Health and Human Services; State Affairs; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd.; Wis. Women's Council; Governor's Task Force on Comparable Worth. **1981** — Children and Human Development; Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Adoption Laws.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3796; District: (414) 251-0139.

Voting address: N89 W17151 Highland Court, Menomonee Falls 53051.

Mailing address: (office) Room 314 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Peggy A. Rosenzweig (Rep.), 98th Assembly District

Born Detroit, Michigan, November 5, 1936; married; 5 children. Graduate Detroit Mumford H.S. 1954; B.S. in political science UW-Milwaukee 1978; attended Wayne State Univ. 1954-1957. Full-time legislator. Former director of community relations, Milwaukee Regional Medical Center; research associate with Medical College of Wisconsin. Member Wauwatosa Chamber of Commerce; Wauwatosa PTA; (former pres., Washington School PTA); Camp Committee of Jewish Community Center (bd. mbr.); Medical College of Wis. Auxiliary (former pres.); Milwaukee County Medical Society Auxiliary; Wauwatosa Historical Society; Wauwatosa Republican Club; League of Women Voters.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Economic Development; Energy; Health. **1983** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and Human Services; Transportation; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Health Care Provider Systems, on Juvenile Offender Disposition, on Graduate Medical Education.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9180; District: (414) 258-4664.

Voting address: 6236 Upper Parkway North, Wauwatosa 53213.

Mailing address: (office) Room 324 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

John M. Young (Rep.), 99th Assembly District

Born Dubuque, Iowa, Feb. 3, 1926; married; 3 children. Grad. Milwaukee South Division H.S.; B.S. South Dakota Univ. 1953. Pharmaceutical consultant. Veteran of World War II; served in Marine Corps 1943-46. Member Wis. Pharm. Assn. (past bd. dir.); Pharmacists Soc. of Milwaukee Co. (past pres. and bd. chp.); American Inst. for History of Pharmacy; S.D. Pharmaceutical Assn.; Elmbrook Hist. Soc. (charter mbr.); Elmbrook Kiwanis (charter mbr.); Masonic Order of S.D.; Scottish Rite; Tripoli Shrine; Amer. Legion; Elmbrook Humane Soc.; Friends of Elmbrook Hospital. Former mbr. West Milwaukee Lions Club (secy.). Member Brookfield Common Council 1972-78 (pres. 1976-78); Planning Comn. 1966-76.

Elected to Assembly since 1978. Minority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1985, 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1983); Health; Building Comn.; Block Grant Adv. Com. to Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (also 1983). **1983** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1981); Health and Human Services (also 1981, 1979); Legis. Coun. Com. on Regulation of Nursing Homes. **1981** — State-Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Com. on Public Health Needs. **1979** — Government Operations.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9174; District: (414) 781-7666.

Voting address: 17990 Parish Drive, Brookfield 53005.

Mailing address: (office) Room 304 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Donald J. Schneider: Senate Chief Clerk

Born Sheboygan, May 29, 1947; single. Graduate Montello H.S.; attended Sacramento City College and Sacramento State College 1967-70, UW-Madison 1970-71. Served in Air Force 1966-70. Member Amer. Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries (immediate past president). Served as Assembly assistant sergeant at arms 1973 and 1975 sessions.

Elected Senate Chief Clerk 1977; reelected by each succeeding Senate.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2517.

Voting address: Route 1, Turtle Lake 54889.

Mailing address (office): Room 131A South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Daniel B. Fields: Senate Sergeant at Arms

Born Oshkosh, May 22, 1952; single. Graduate Oshkosh High School 1970; B.A. in English literature, UW-Madison 1974. Member National Legislative Service and Security Association (regional chm.). Served as acting Senate sergeant at arms 1978; assistant Senate sergeant at arms 1975-77.

Elected Senate Sergeant at Arms 1979; reelected by each succeeding Senate.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1801.

Voting address: 712 Mt. Vernon Street, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: Room 204 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Joanne M. Duren: Assembly Chief Clerk

Born Cazenovia, Oct. 11, 1931; single. Grad. Cazenovia H.S.; Madison Business College 1950. Former legislator, owner secretarial service and secy. for business and public officials. Mbr. Richland Center Ch. of Com. (a dir. 1969-70); Com. for an Effective Legislature, 3rd Dist. (chp. 1969-70); Richland Co. Dem. Party (secy. 1969); 3rd Cong. Dist. Dem. org. (secy. 1967-68); Richland Co. Rec. Devel. Com. (chp. 1969-70). Secy. to Cazenovia sch. bd. 1963-64.

Elected to Assembly 1970; reelected through 1980; served 12 years. Majority Caucus Secretary 1975. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — State-Federal Relations (chp.); Aging, Women and Minorities (vice chp.); Energy and chp. its Subcom. on Alternative Energy; Small Business and Econ. Devel.; State Affairs (mbr. since 1973 and of 1979 Subcom. on the Arts); Tourism and Recreation. **1979** — Tourism, Rec. and Econ. Devel. (chp.); Education (mbr. since 1971); Interstate Coop. Comn. (also 1977, 1975); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Educ. (also 1977, 1975), on Small Business and chp. its Subcom. on Liability of Rec. Facilities. **1977** — Tourism and Econ. Devel. (chp.); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (also 1975); Legis. Coun. Com. on Small Business. **1975** — Tourism (chp.); Bicentennial Comn.'s Com. on Historic Preservation. **1973** — Health and Social Serv. (also 1971 and Jt. Interim Com.); Assem. Spec. Com. on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities.

Elected Assembly Chief Clerk 1983 and 1985 by the Assembly.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1108.

Voting address: Cazenovia 53924.

Mailing address: Room 126 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) Box 234, Cazenovia 53924.

Patrick Essie: Assembly Sergeant at Arms

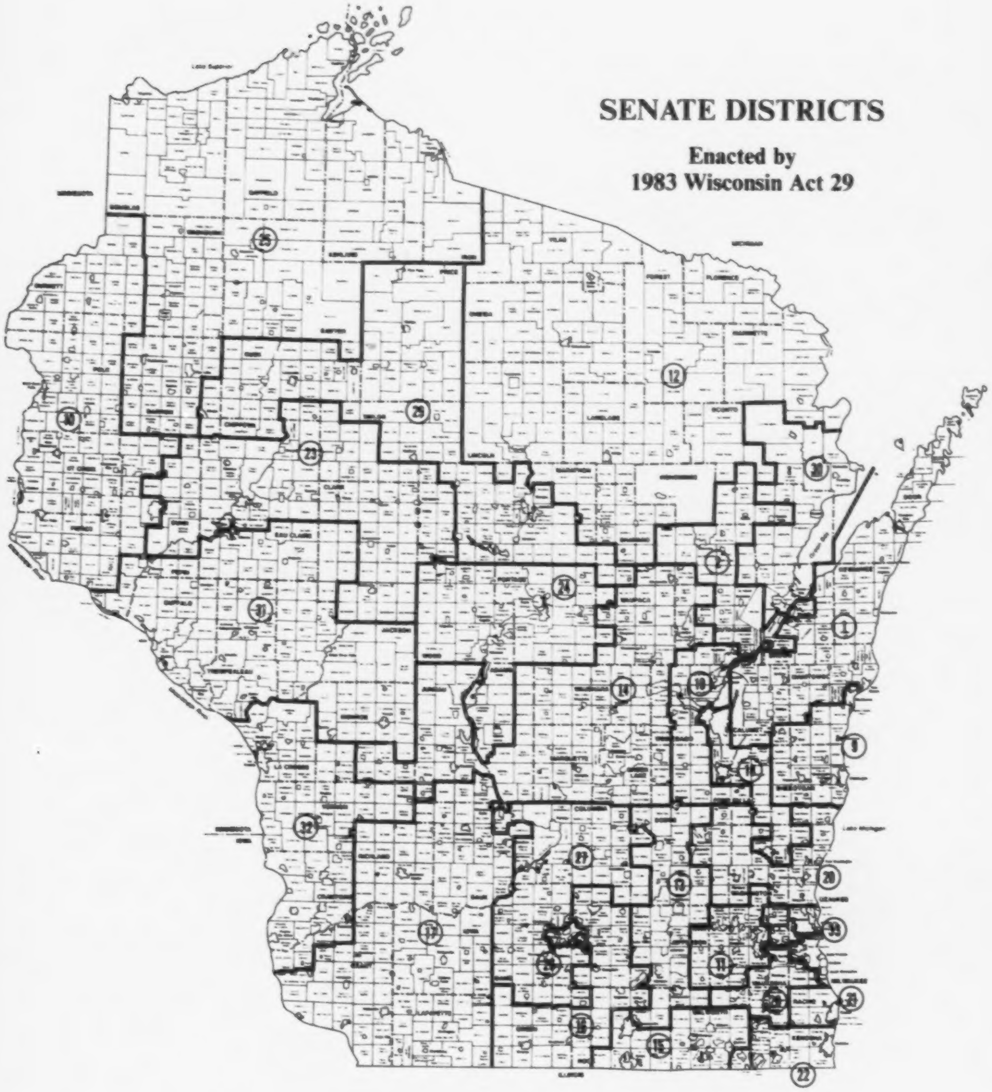
Born Madison, May 30, 1953; single. Graduate Monona Grove High School 1971; degree in liberal study, Madison Area Technical College 1974; B.S. in political science UW-Madison 1977. Former Assembly postmaster and legislative aide. Member Big Brothers of Dane County; Wisconsin Screen Writers Forum; Wisconsin Epilepsy Center.

Elected Assembly Sergeant at Arms 1985 by the Assembly.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0124.

Voting address: 177 Dixon Street, Madison 53704.

Mailing address: Room 10 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



SENATE DISTRICTS

Enacted by
1983 Wisconsin Act 29

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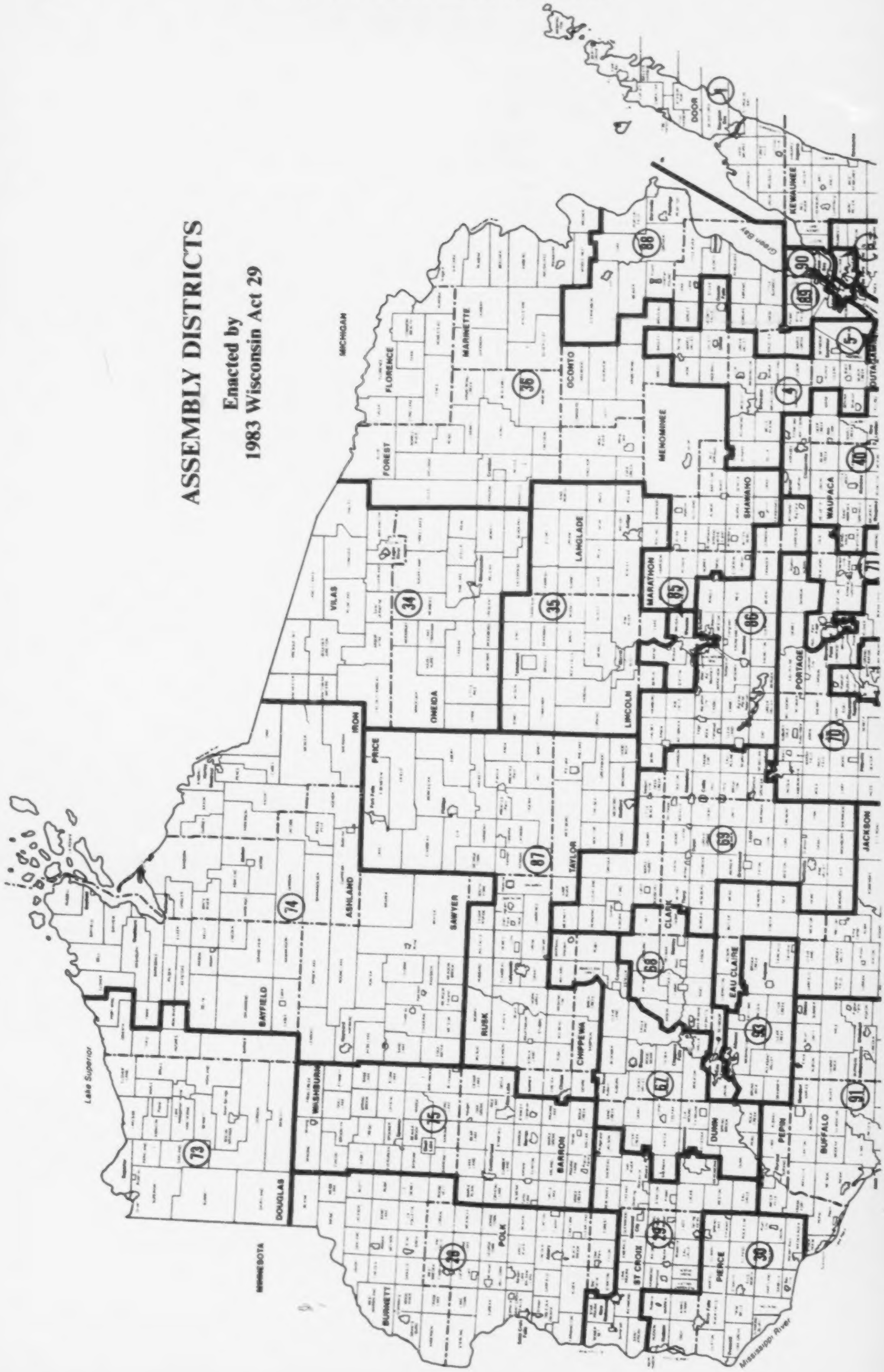
ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

Enacted by
1983 Wisconsin Act 29


MICHIGAN
MINNESOTA
Lake Superior
Green Bay
Mississippi River
DOOR
KEWAUNEE
FLORENCE
MARINETTE
OCONTO
MENOMINEE
SHAWANO
WAUPACA
OUTAGAMIE
FOREST
VILAS
ONEIDA
LANGLADE
MARATHON
LINCOLN
PORTAGE
IRON
PRICE
TAYLOR
ASHLAND
SAWYER
BAYFIELD
RUSK
CHIPPEWA
CLARK
EAU CLAIRE
JACKSON
BUFFALO
PEPIN
DUNN
BARRON
WASHBURN
DOUGLAS
POLK
BURNETT
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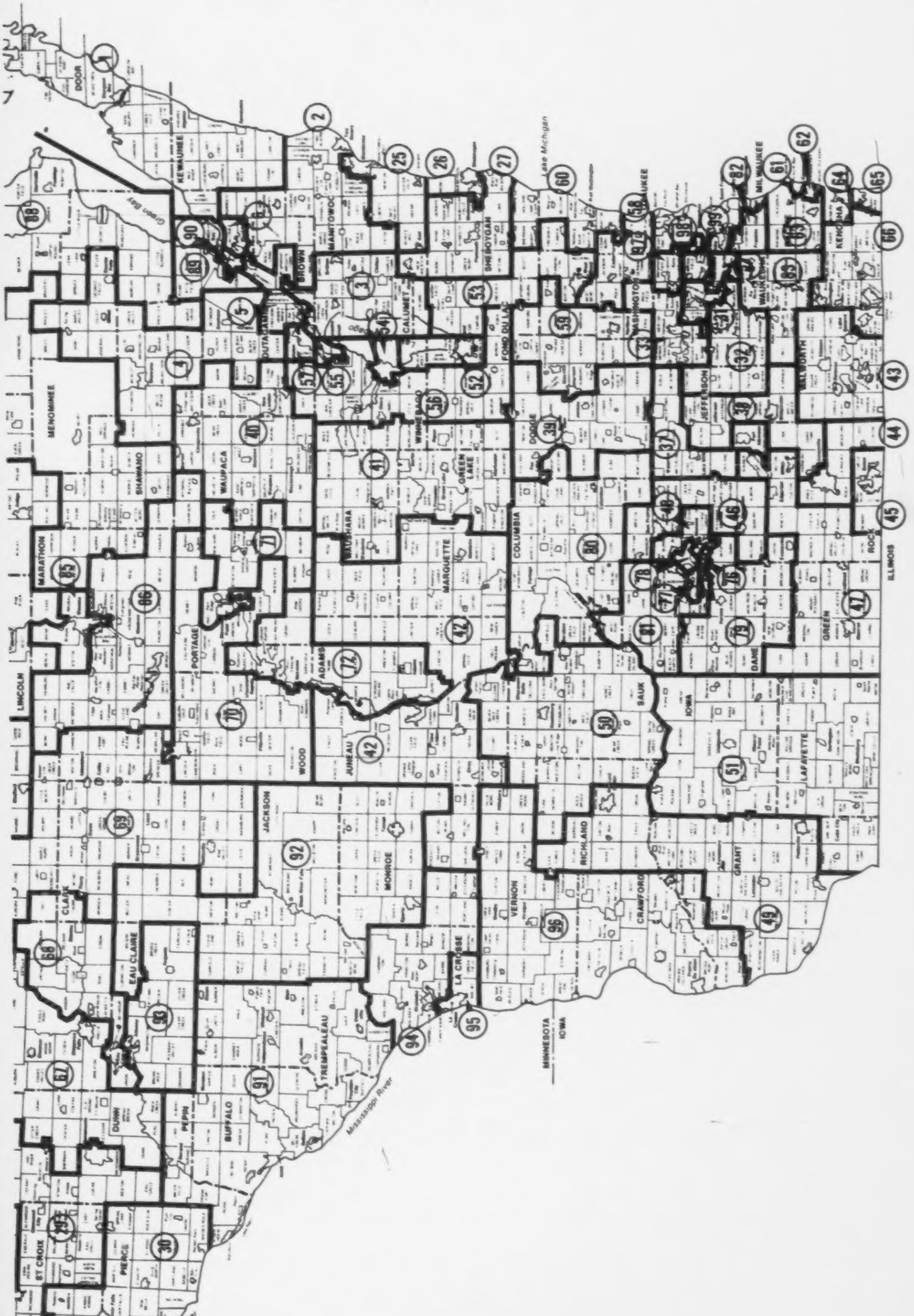
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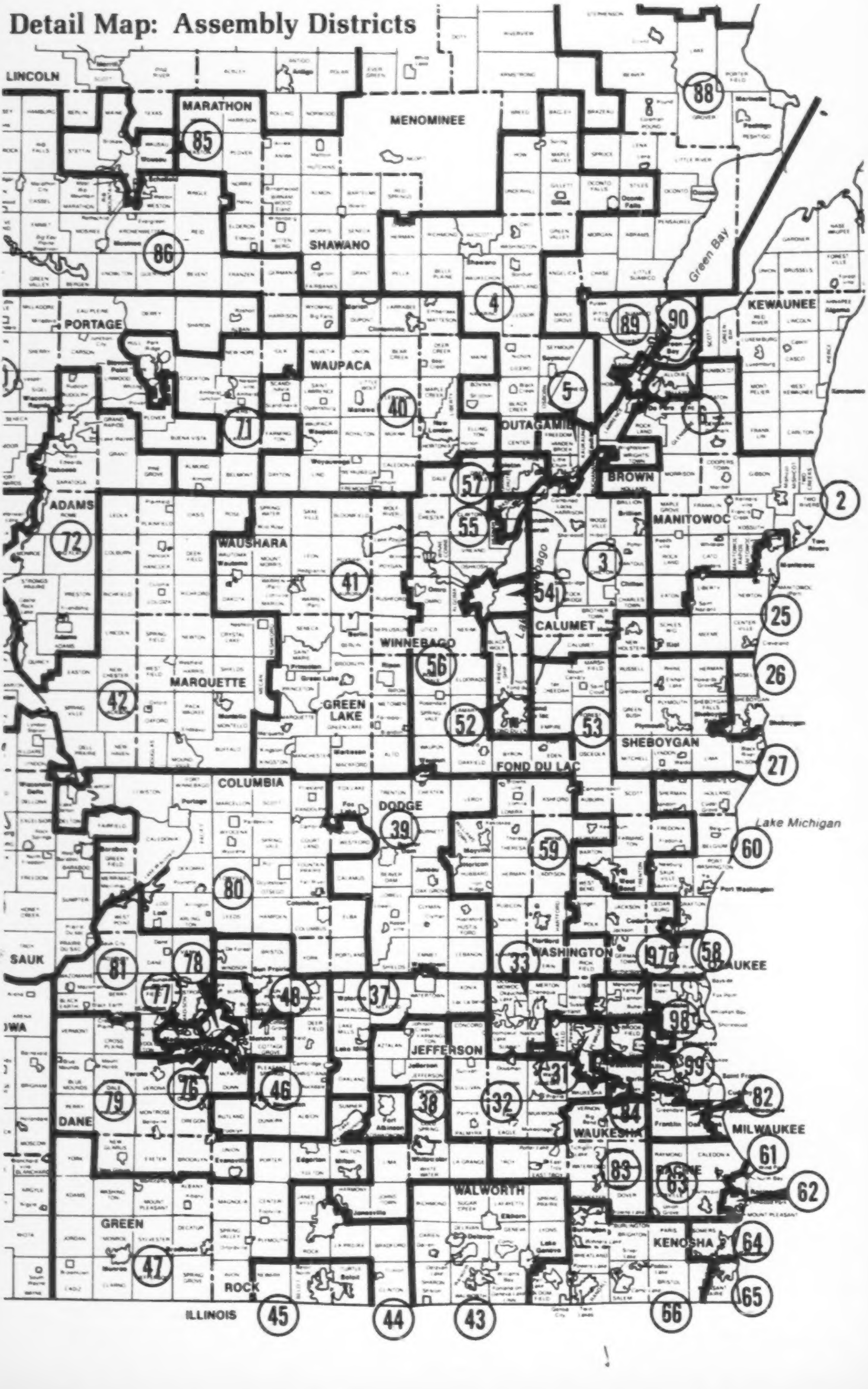
BROWN
SHEBOYGAN
CALUMET
OUTAGAMIE
Lake Michigan
OZAUKEE
WASHINGTON
FOND DU LAC
MILWAUKEE
WAUKESHA
KENOSHA
RACINE
WALWORTH
JEFFERSON
DODGE
WINNEBAGO
GREEN LAKE
MENOMINEE
SHAWANO
WAUPACA
WAUSHARA
MARQUETTE
COLUMBIA
DANE
ROCK
GREEN
ILLINOIS
MARATHON
PORTAGE
ADAMS
SAUK
IOWA
LAFAYETTE
LINCOLN
WOOD
JUNEAU
JACKSON
MONROE
RICHLAND
GRANT
CRAWFORD
VERNON
LA CROSSE
MINNESOTA
IOWA
CLARK
EAU CLAIRE
TREMPEALEAU
BUFFALO
PEPIN
DUNN
PIERCE
ST CROIX
Mississippi River

Detail Map: Assembly Districts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PORTAGE
WAUPACA
OUTAGAMIE
BROWN
KEWAUNEE
Green Bay
ADAMS
WAUSHARA
WINNEBAGO
CALUMET
MANITOWOC
MARQUETTE
GREEN LAKE
FOND DU LAC
SHEBOYGAN
COLUMBIA
DODGE
WASHINGTON
Lake Michigan
SAUK
DANE
JEFFERSON
WAUKESHA
MILWAUKEE
RACINE
KENOSHA
WALWORTH
ROCK
GREEN
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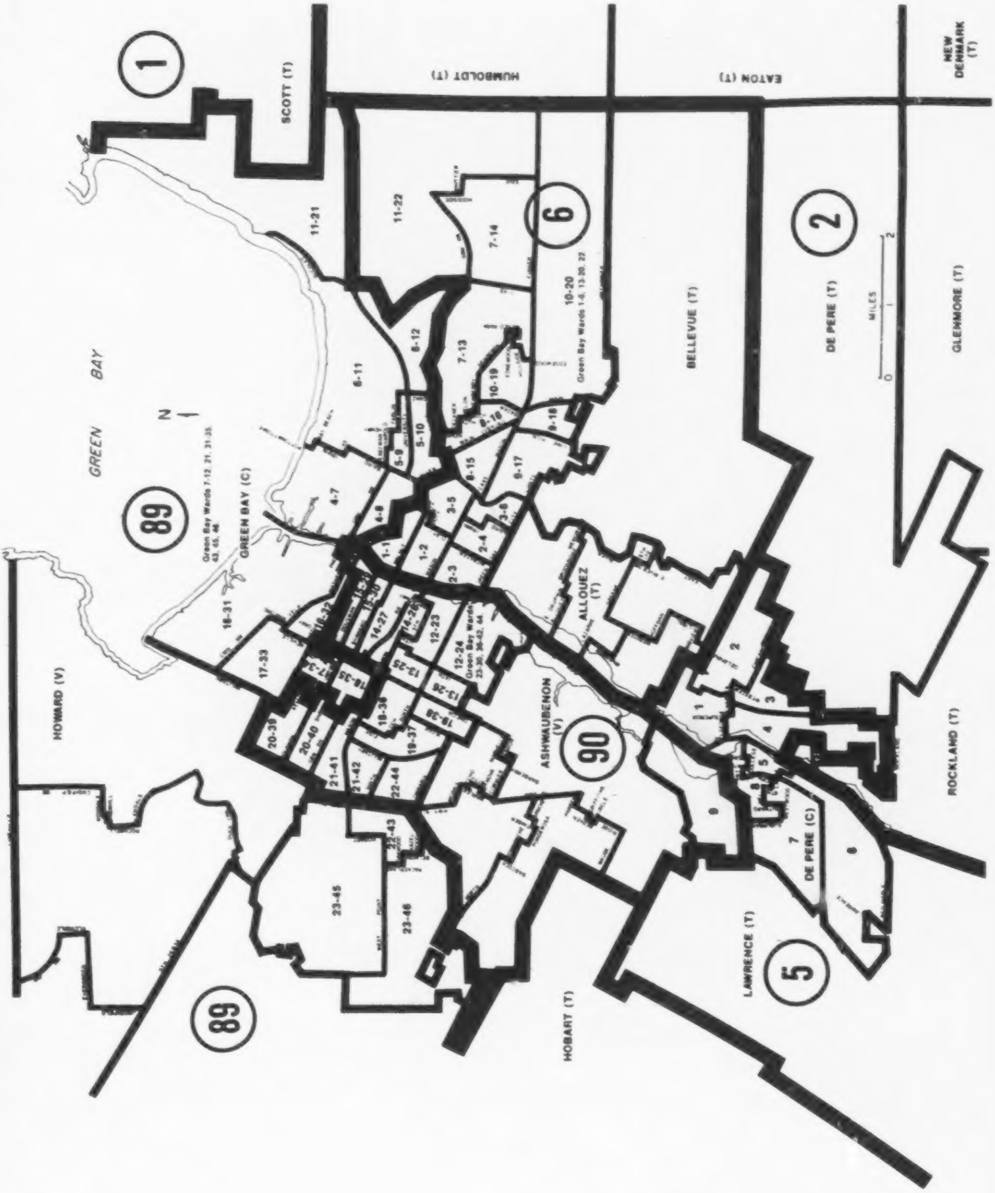
Detail Map: Green Bay Area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EATON (T)
NEW DENMARK (T)
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BELLEVUE (T)
DE PERE (T)
GLENMORE (T)
MILES
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GREEN BAY
N
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GREEN BAY (C)
Green Bay Wards 7-12, 21, 31-35, 43, 45, 46
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Green Bay Wards 1-6, 13-20, 22
12-24
Green Bay Wards 23-30, 36-42, 44
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22-44
22-43
23-45
23-46
ALLOUEZ (T)
ASHWAUBENON (V)
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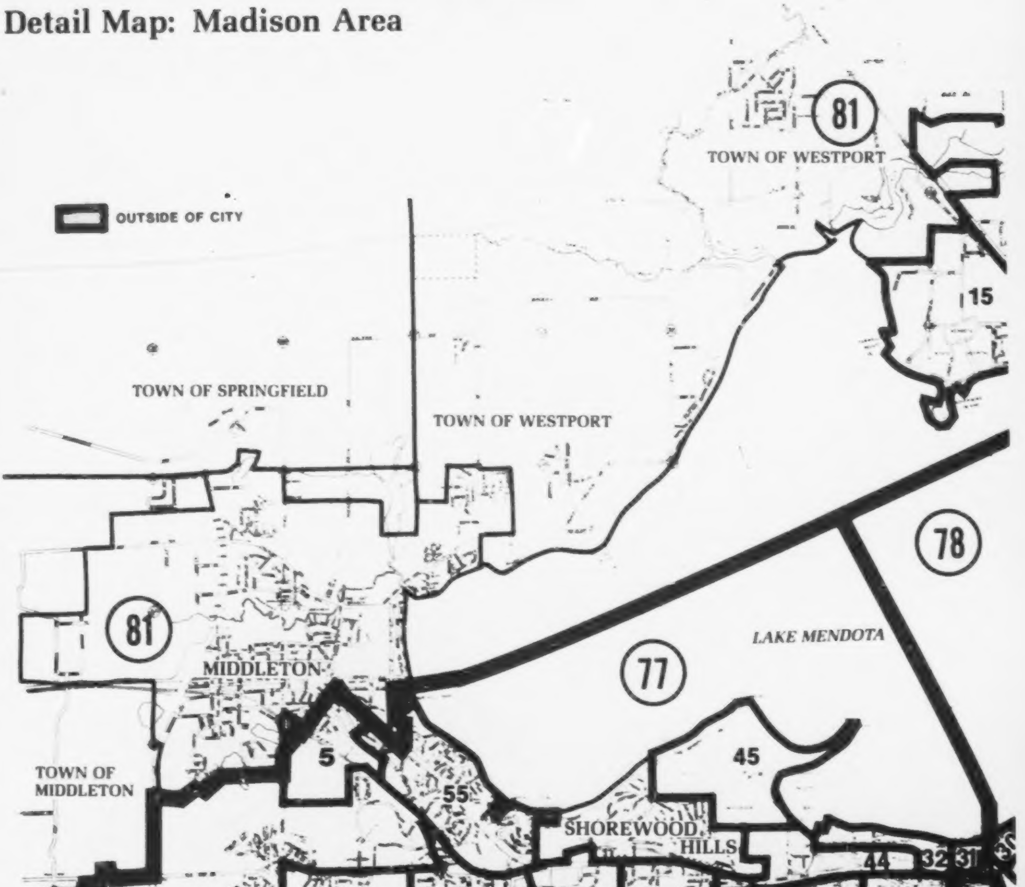
HOWARD (V)
ROCKLAND (T)
LAWRENCE (T)
DE PERE (C)
5
HOBART (T)
89

Detail Map: Madison Area


OUTSIDE OF CITY
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TOWN OF WESTPORT
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TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD
TOWN OF WESTPORT
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LAKE MENDOTA
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MIDDLETON
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TOWN OF MIDDLETON
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SHOREWOOD HILLS
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MONONA
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LAKE WINGRA
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76
TOWN OF MADISON
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TOWN OF VERONA
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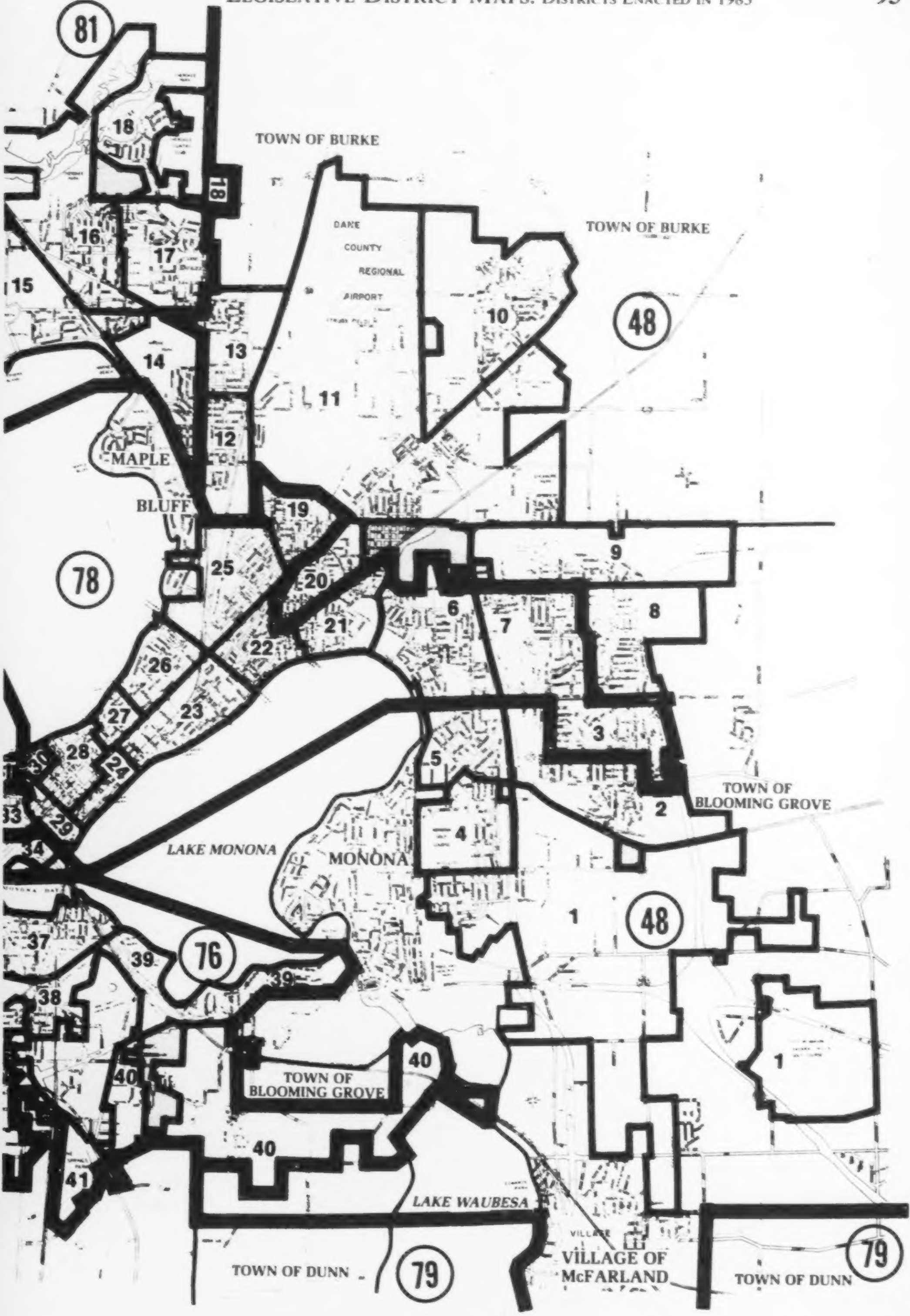
FITCHBURG

*All parts of the Town of Madison are in the 76th Assembly District. All parts of the Town of Middleton are in the 81st Assembly District.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TOWN OF BURKE
DANE
COUNTY
REGIONAL
AIRPORT
TOWN OF BURKE
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MAPLE
BLUFF
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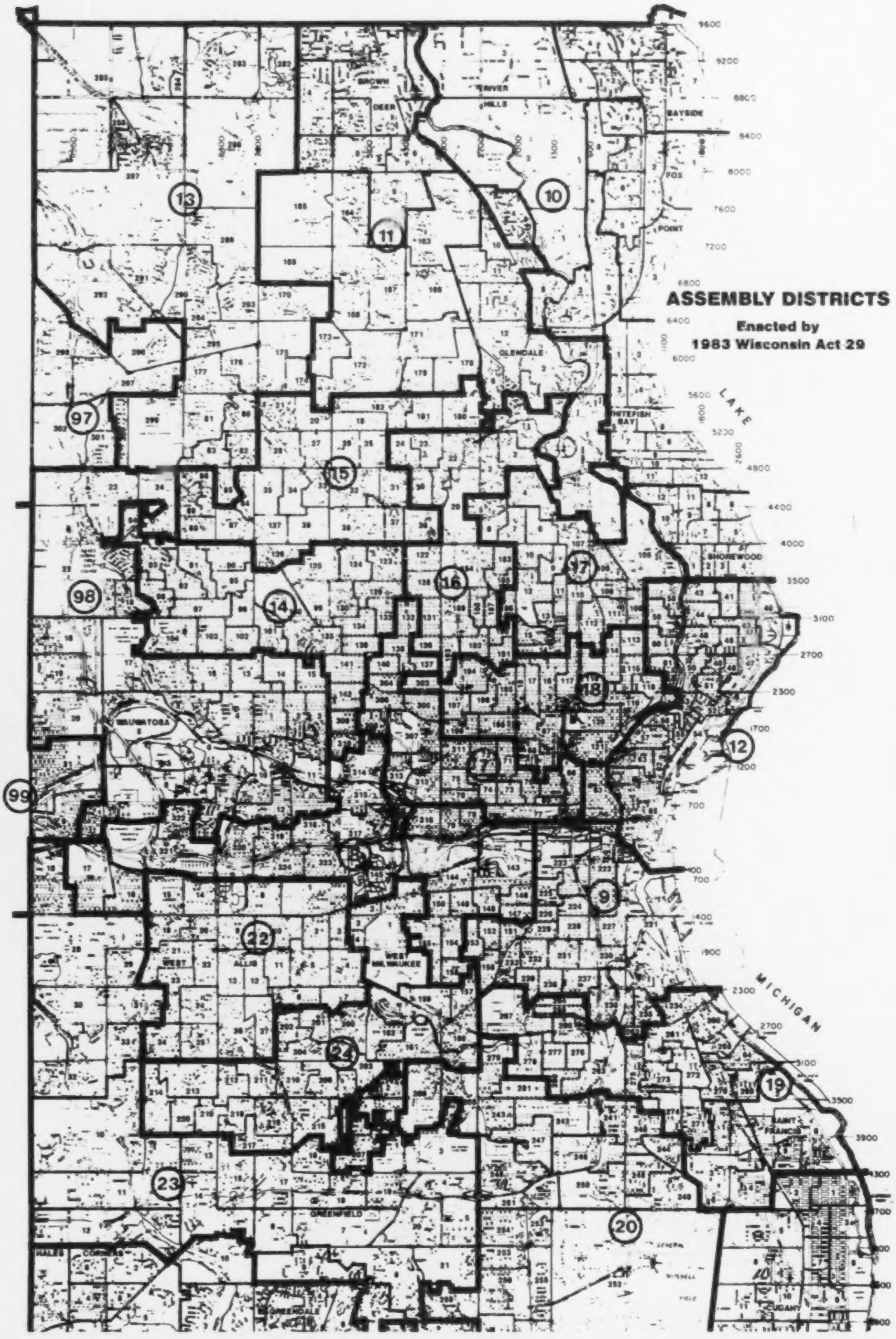
33
29
TOWN OF
BLOOMING GROVE
2
4
34
LAKE MONONA
MONONA
1
48
37
39
76
39
38
1
40
40
TOWN OF
BLOOMING GROVE
40
41
LAKE WAUBESA
TOWN OF DUNN
79
VILLAGE OF
McFARLAND
TOWN OF DUNN
79

*All parts of the Town of Blooming Grove are in the 48th Assembly District.

Detail Map: Milwaukee County (North)


ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS
Enacted by
1983 Wisconsin Act 29
BROWN DEER
RIVER HILLS
BAYSIDE
FOX POINT
GLENDALE
WHITEFISH BAY
SHOREWOOD
WAUWATOSA
WEST ALLIS
WEST MILWAUKEE
GREENFIELD
HALES CORNERS
GREENDALE
SAINT FRANCIS
CUDAHY
LAKE MICHIGAN
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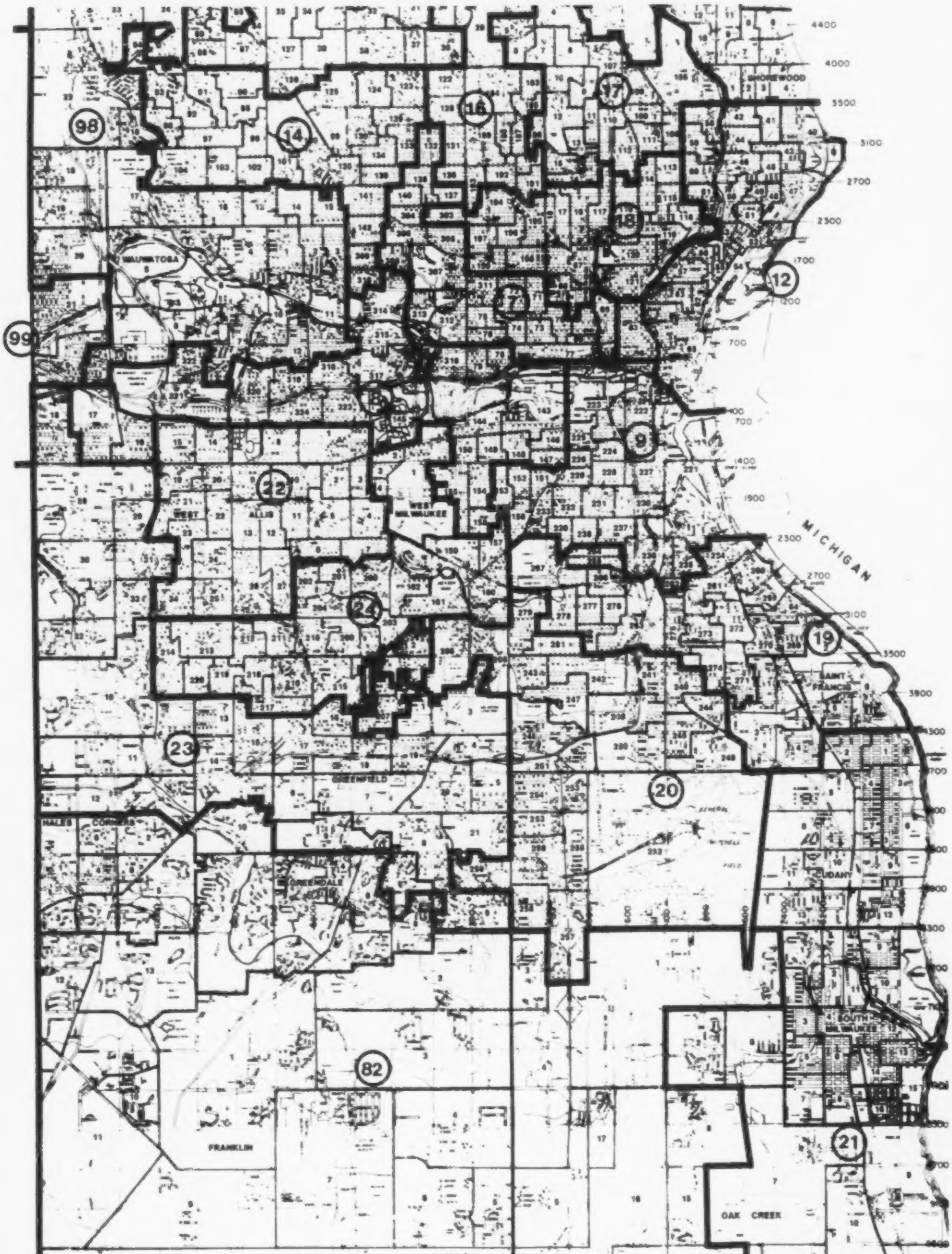
Detail Map: Milwaukee County (South)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SHOREWOOD
WAUWATOSA
WEST ALLIS
WEST MILWAUKEE
SAINT FRANCIS
GREENFIELD
HALES CORNERS
GREENDALE
CUDAHY
SOUTH MILWAUKEE
FRANKLIN
OAK CREEK
MICHIGAN
4400
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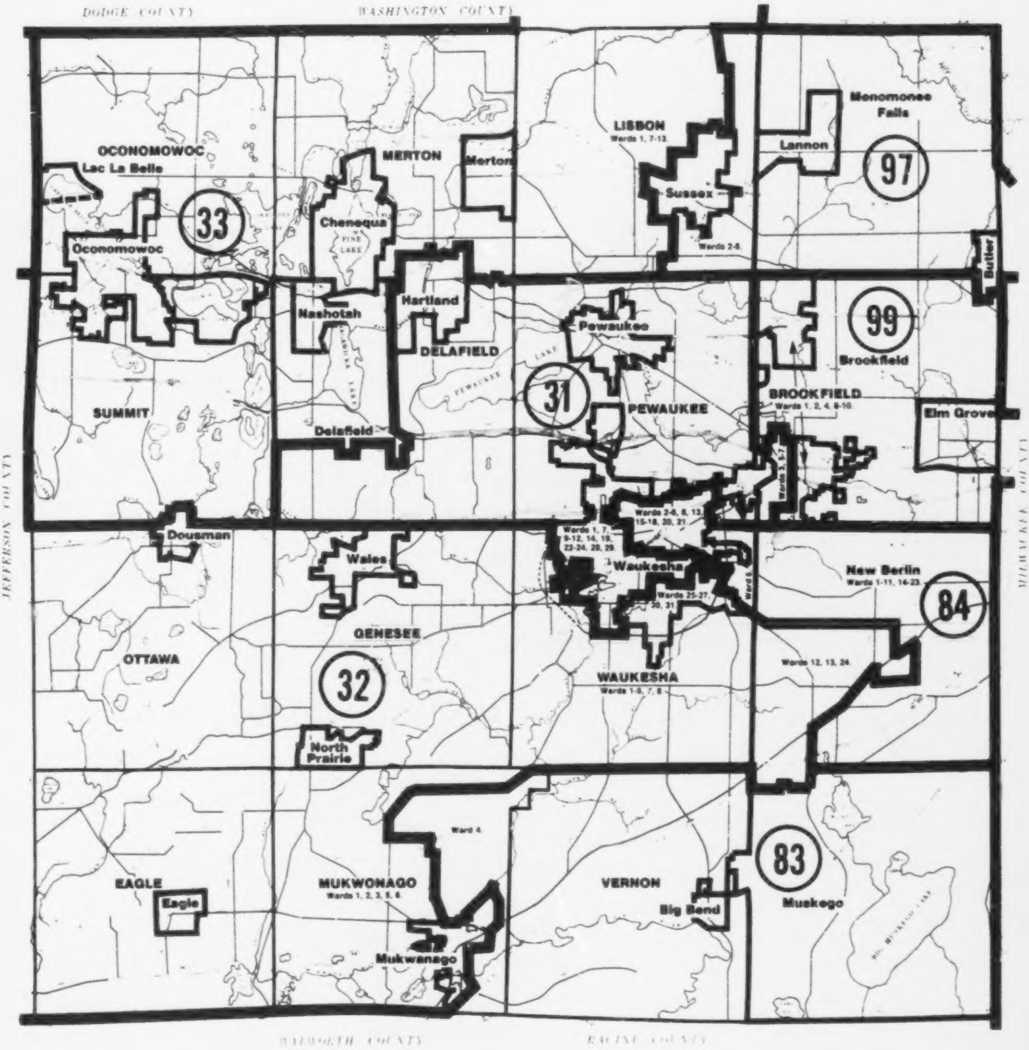
Detail Map: Waukesha County


DODGE COUNTY
WASHINGTON COUNTY
JEFFERSON COUNTY
MILWAUKEE COUNTY
WALWORTH COUNTY
RACINE COUNTY
OCONOMOWOC
Lac La Belle
Oconomowoc
33
MERTON
Merton
Chenequa
PINE LAKE
Nashotah
Hartland
DELAFIELD
Delafield
SUMMIT
LISBON
Wards 1, 7-13
Sussex
Wards 2-6
Lannon
Menomonee Falls
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Butler
Pewaukee
PEWAUKEE LAKE
31
PEWAUKEE
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Brookfield
BROOKFIELD
Wards 1, 2, 4, 8-10
Wards 3, 5-7
Elm Grove
Wards 2-6, 8, 13, 15-18, 20, 21
Wards 1, 7, 9-12, 14, 19, 22-24, 28, 29
Waukesha
Wards 25-27, 30, 31
Ward 6
Dousman
Wales
GENESEE
OTTAWA
32
North Prairie
WAUKESHA
Wards 1-5, 7, 8
New Berlin
Wards 1-11, 14-23
84
Wards 12, 13, 24
EAGLE
Eagle
MUKWONAGO
Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6
Ward 4
Mukwonago
VERNON
Big Bend
83
Muskego
BIG MUSKEGO LAKE

2

Feature Article

Rules and Rulings: Parliamentary procedure from the Wisconsin perspective

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RULES AND RULINGS

Parliamentary Procedure from the Wisconsin Perspective

Dr. H. Rupert Theobald
Chief, Legislative Reference Bureau

Introduction

In a democratic society, decisions are made under rules of parliamentary procedure. This feature article reviews parliamentary procedure from the Wisconsin perspective. It is hoped that it will be widely read in Wisconsin schools, so that the *Wisconsin Blue Book* will again prove "useful for civics classes in schools" as directed by Section 35.24 (1) (a) of the statutes. The author also hopes that those who read this feature article will share his pride in being a part of this unusual state.

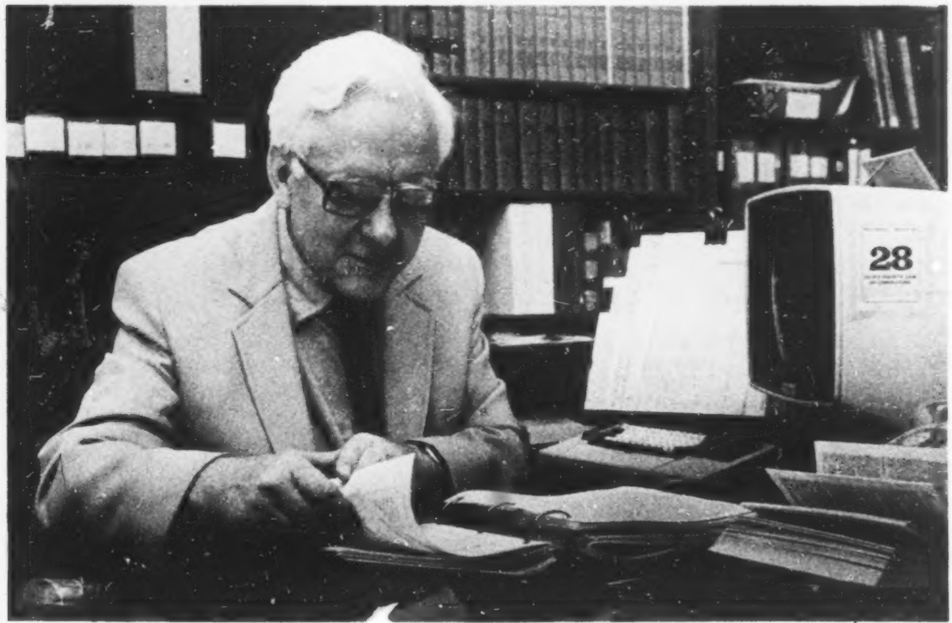
The Wisconsin Legislature is often cited as a model among state legislatures, not only because many innovative ideas were first enacted into law in this state, but also because of the comprehensive and internally consistent quality of the Wisconsin law product. There are many reasons why this should be so. Such reasons may include the heritage and traditions of the people of Wisconsin and their unshakable faith that good government and useful education improve the quality of life. Such reasons may also include the rational procedures under which Wisconsin government, at all levels, goes about its business in the public interest.

If the Wisconsin Legislature is a leader among state legislatures, the credit must go to the presiding officers who have guided the law-making process since the Territory of Wisconsin was founded in 1836 and the State was born in 1848, and to the men and women who have served in the Wisconsin Legislature during all that time. Our Legislature operates under rules of procedure based on precedent. Each new generation has faced new problems and, in trying to find solutions, has found itself in situations requiring new decisions. Each succeeding generation has built upon the experiences of its predecessors. By codifying parliamentary decisions of precedential value, each new Legislature has been able to refine and improve the rules of procedure.

Having been first so many times, the Wisconsin Legislature early recognized the opportunities of the computer age for procedures improvement. Beginning with the text of the 1965 *Wisconsin Statutes*, the laws were translated into machine-readable form to assist legal research. In the 2 decades that followed, a bill-typing system expanded to include subject and author indexes to legislation, bill histories, legislative journals, research reports and other applications (including the preparation of the *Wisconsin Blue Book*). Two years ago, this author discovered that the computer records prepared to typeset the daily *Journals* of the Senate and Assembly had been saved on tape, beginning with the 1973 *Senate Journal* and the 1975 *Assembly Journal*. For the period covered, the tapes made it possible to find *every* ruling on a point of order and every "parliamentary inquiry" requesting the presiding officer to explain a legislative rule or procedure, and how the knowledge gained from the rulings and explanations was incorporated into the rules of the Wisconsin Legislature.

As to the rulings, 2 types can be distinguished: 1) rulings documented by the presiding officer in writing after consultation of precedents and standard sources (the presiding officer's written decision is printed in the *Journal*); and 2) on-the-spot rulings which merely state that the point of order was held "well taken" or "not well taken" because the issue was already covered by a codified rule. For each on-the-spot ruling made during the sessions of the 1979, 1981 and 1983 Legislatures, this author then researched the issues raised by the point of order and the codified rules on which the decision was based, and wrote a note explaining the circumstances.

The author is indebted to former Speaker Ed Jackamonis, Senate President Fred Risser and Speaker Tom Loftus for their assistance and helpful suggestions, and for the time they took to review the notes and manuscript for completeness and accuracy. Many others were consulted; among them, the counsel and experience of Dick White and Michael Youngman (Speaker's staff), of Robert P. Knowles (Senate President pro tem., 1967 to 1974), and of Norman C. Anderson (Assembly Speaker, 1972 to 1976), were particularly appreciated. However, the author alone is responsible for the opinions and conclusions found in this article.



Dr. H. Rupert Theobald, Chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau, at work on the feature article in this year's edition of the Wisconsin Blue Book.

CHAPTER 1

Government by Consent of the Governed

As a system of government, democracy grows from the consent of the governed. During 1984, grass roots revolts in Massachusetts and California — by initiative petition and referendum — to reduce the parliamentary freedom of their state legislatures appear to indicate that the governed have withdrawn some of their consent. In both states, the initiatives attempted to supersede rules of legislative procedure by statute law; in both states, the initiated law was found to be in violation of the common constitutional guarantee that each house of a state legislature may determine the rules of its own proceedings.

In a legislature, proceedings remain productive only when all members ultimately accept the rectitude of their self-imposed rules and of the chair's decisions thereunder. Do the proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature suffer from the same alleged inequities that gave rise to the initiatives in Massachusetts and California?

This article is the result of a review of the rules of the Wisconsin Legislature, and of the rulings interpreting those rules made by presiding officers during the last 10 years. In Wisconsin, every "reform" sought without success in the other 2 states either is part of todays's legislative procedures or, reviewed and debated in open forum, could not support its claimed benefits. Judging from the experience of the past decade, the self-imposed rules governing the procedures of the Wisconsin Legislature provide a sound basis for the continued flourishing of representative democracy in the State of Wisconsin.

Rules of legislative procedure

In the second sentence of Section 5 of Article I, the Constitution of the United States proclaims that, in the U.S. Congress, "each house may determine the rules of its proceedings". This is a fundamental principle, basic to a democratic society in which a doctrine of separation of powers protects the right of each coequal branch of government to regulate its own conduct.

With one exception, the power to make rules to govern its own proceedings is today specifically granted by the state constitution to each house of every state legislature (the constitution of North Carolina is silent on the subject).

In our state, the grant of power is stated in Section 8 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution, in words which echo the federal statement: "each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings". Apparently, permitting each house to set its own rules was an issue so well settled that the grant was included in our state constitution without debate. If there was any discussion at all, it is not recorded in Milo M. Quaife's comprehensive, 4-volume, constitutional series of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections* published by the State Historical Society.

Except for the change from mandatory to permissive (which the committee may have considered a stylistic change), the Wisconsin phrasing has remained unchanged since it was first proposed by the Committee on Constitution and Organization of the Legislature on October 21, 1846, at Wisconsin's first constitutional convention, to read: "each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings". The permissive style had already been used in the federal model; its Wisconsin adoption subsequently enabled the use of house rules, or joint rules, or a combination of both, as desired by each legislature.

Beyond the challenge of any other body or tribunal

As well accepted as the principle is today that "each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings", the 1777 *Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union* did not mention a procedural rule-making power. Some very basic rules were prescribed in the concluding paragraphs of Article 9: a quorum for the conduct of business required a majority of the states, and any delegate could ask for a roll call vote.

To permit each house to determine its own rules of procedure is a natural outgrowth of the premises of "separation of powers" and "checks and balances" embodied in the Constitution of the United States. It appears to have been adopted without controversy. The grant of internal rule-making power to the 2 branches of the national legislature was not discussed in the *Federalist Papers* essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay in support of state ratification of the new U.S. Constitution.

Thomas Jefferson, in Section I [1-b] of his famous *Manual of Parliamentary Practice*, does not comment on the power given each house of Congress to make its own rules of proceedings. Jefferson quotes with approval from Mr. Hatsel (a commentator on English parliamentary practice) that the observance of rules may be more important that the specific content of the rules:

> And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business not subject to the caprice of the Speaker or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency, and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body.

The power of each house of Congress to determine the rules of its own proceedings has been litigated only once, and in that case the method of establishing the presence of a quorum (i.e., a ruling by the presiding officer) rather than a rule of the House of Representatives was challenged. The case was *United States v. Ballin*, 144 U.S. 1 (1892). On page 5, the court said:

> The Constitution empowers each house to determine its rules of proceedings. It may not by its rules ignore constitutional restraints or violate fundamental rights, and there should be a reasonable relation between the mode or method of proceeding established by the rule and the result which is sought to be attained. But within these limitations all matters of method are open to the determination of the house .... The power to make rules is not one which once exercised is exhausted. It is a continuous power, always subject to be exercised by the house, and within the limitations suggested, absolute and beyond the challenge of any other body or tribunal.

According to the annotated "analysis and interpretation" of the U.S. Constitution published in 1973 by the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress (pocket part to July 1980), only 2 other cases have touched on the power of Congress to govern its proceedings under its own rules. In *United States v. Smith*, 286 U.S. 6 (1932), the court held that a congressional rule affecting private rights was a proper subject for judicial construction. The Senate's attempt to reconsider its confirmation of a person nominated by the President as chairman of the Federal Power Commission was not warranted by the rules of the Senate and could not deprive the appointee of his title to the office. In *Christoffel v. United States*, 388 U.S. 84 (1949), a "divided court upset a conviction for perjury in the district courts of one who had denied under oath before a House committee any affiliation with Communism. The reversal was based on the ground that, inasmuch as a quorum of the committee, while present at the outset, was not present at the time of the alleged perjury, testimony" was not given before a "competent tribunal" because the committee was not properly constituted at the time of the testimony.

We will not intermeddle in .... purely legislative concerns

Quite in contrast to the scarcity of U.S. Supreme Court rulings construing the supremacy of the U.S. Congress over its internal rules of procedure, the Wisconsin Supreme Court has clearly expressed on a number of occasions that it will not investigate the Legislature's compliance, or the compliance of either house of the Legislature, with the internal rules of procedure of the Legislature or of one house — as long as the law passed was treated by the respective houses in accordance with all applicable constitutional requirements.

In the recent case of *State ex rel. La Follette v. Stitt*, 114 Wis.2d 358 (1983), the court stated, at p. 364:

> ....this court will not determine whether internal operating rules or procedural statutes have been complied with by the legislature in the course of its enactments .... we will not intermeddle in what we view, in the absence of constitutional directives to the contrary, to be purely legislative concerns....
>
> Courts are reluctant to inquire into whether the legislature has complied with legislatively prescribed formalities in enacting a statute. This reluctance stems from separation of power and comity concepts, plus the need for finality and certainty regarding the status of a statute [citing *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 215 (1962)]....
>
> If the legislature fails to follow self-adopted procedural rules in enacting legislation, and such rules are not mandated by the constitution, courts will not intervene to declare the legislation invalid. The rationale is that failure to follow such procedural rules amounts to an implied *ad hoc* repeal of such rules.

The *Stitt* case also quoted Sutherland's *Statutory Construction*, volume 1 (4th ed.) sec. 7.04 at page 264:

> The decisions are nearly unanimous in holding that an act cannot be declared invalid for failure of the house to observe its own rules. Courts will not inquire whether such rules have been observed in the passage of the act. Likewise, the legislature by statute or joint resolution cannot bind or restrict itself or its successors as to the procedure to be followed in the passage of legislation.

"Wisconsin", said the court in *Stitt*, "has long followed this general rule". For instance, the Wisconsin Supreme Court held in 1891 (*McDonald v. State*, 80 Wis. 407, 411-412) that "no inquiry will be permitted to ascertain whether the two houses have or have not complied strictly with their own rules in their procedure on the bill, intermediate its introduction and final passage".

In 1923, in *State v. P. Lorillard Co.*, 181 Wis. 347 (at page 372), the question was:

> ....whether sec. 13.06, [1921] Stats., which required the legislature to refer appropriation bills to the joint committee on finance before passage, meant that such bills had to be referred by each house before final passage. This court, in rejecting the argument that each house had to refer the proposal, pointed out that there was no constitutional requrement involved and moreover, that the statute as written did not require reference by each house. This court stated: "This is a question of policy for legislative, not judicial, determination."

Similarly, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled in 1968, in *Outagamie County v. Smith*, 38 Wis.2d 24, 41, that:

> This court will not interfere with the conduct of legislative affairs in the absence of a constitutional mandate to do so or unless either its procedures or end result constitutes a deprivation of constitutionally guaranteed rights. Short of such deprivations which give this court jurisdication, recourse against legislative errors, nonfeasance or questionable procedure is by political action only.

In only one case, *State ex rel. General Motors Corp. v. Oak Creek*, 49 Wis.2d 299, 329 (1971), had the Wisconsin Supreme Court ever implied that a statute might be invalid because the Legislature failed to comply with the mandate of a legislative procedure rule expressed as a statute. Said the court in the *Stitt* case (at page 368):

> ....Because this *dicta* is inconsistent with the uniform holding of prior Wisconsin cases and the general rule which limits a court's authority to invalidate legislation only for constitutional violations, we withdraw this language in the *Oak Creek* case and expressly disavow any implication that this court will invalidate legislation when it finds the legislature has violated a procedural statutory provision in passing an act.

Judicial reluctance to inquire into legislative adherence to legislative rules must not be misunderstood. Clearly, it does not mean that a legislature need not comply with its own rules. It merely means that the courts will not force a legislature to observe its own rules of procedure (unless failure to observe the rule violates a constitutional requirement).

When Section 8 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution provides that "each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings" it not only grants to the Wisconsin Legislature a power to make rules, but also places on the Legislature itself the burden of seeing that the rules are observed.

Legislative rules not subject to lawmaking initiative

On December 14, 1983, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts ruled, in *Paisner v. Attorney General,* 458 N.E.2d 734 (Mass. 1983) that the constitutional power of each house of the legislature (in Massachusetts, "General Court") is "unicameral" and distinct from the legislature's "bicameral" power to make a law.

Not decided was the question of whether the people could have used the power of initiative to amend the constitution itself. In rescinding to the people of Massachusetts a lawmaking power by popular initiative, the Massachusetts Constitution prohibits religion, certain fiscal laws, and some basic constitutional rights, as topics for "constitutional amendments and laws" which may be enacted by referendum. The unicameral rule-making power granted to each house of the Massachusetts legislature is not among the protected basic rights for which change by initiative and referendum is expressly prohibited.

At issue was a proposed initiative to create a statute law on the procedures for: 1) nomination of presiding officers; 2) appointment of majority and minority floor leaders; 3) nomination, approval, and election of committee chairpersons; 4) selection of committee members; 5) reports by committees; 6) discharge of legislative matters by petition; 7) approval and signing of favorable committee reports; 8) recording of committee votes under certain circumstances; 9) public notice of committee sessions; 10) a mandatory public hearing on every bill; 11) printing of daily calendars, bills, and roll calls; 12) creating a committee on legislative administration and budget; and 13) salary differentials for legislative leaders.

Finding that the people's power by initiative and referendum to make a "law" was coextensive with the legislature's power to enact a law by bicameral action, the court held (at p. 739):

> ....each branch of each successive Legislature may proceed to make rules without seeking concurrence or approval of the other branch, or of the executive, and without being bound by action taken by an earlier Legislature.
>
> ....the Commonwealth has statutes which directly relate to the internal proceedings of the two Houses .... obviously accomplished by the voluntary participation of each of the two Houses. Thus each House was essentially engaged in its rule-making function.
>
> ....procedural statutes are not binding upon the Houses; consequently they are not laws in the [constitutional] sense .... Either branch, under its exclusive rule-making constitutional prerogatives, is free to disregard or supersede such statutes by unicameral action.
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> ....Where internal proceedings are concerned, future legislative sessions cannot be bound by an action of the [legislature. The] discretion to determine the method of procedure cannot under the Constitution (Part II, c. 1, sec. 2, art. 7, and Part II, c. 1, sec. 3, art. 10) be abrogated by an action taken by an earlier Legislature.

The court concluded that the initiative petition, because it attempted to use statute law to establish rules for future legislative sessions, claimed a power for the people which was greater than that of the legislature. This was "clearly wrong". The power to make rules to govern its internal conduct is a unicameral power granted exclusively to each house of the legislature. Consequently, the initiative petition did not propose a "law" and was "not a proper subject for the popular initiative".

In December 1983, the press seems to have considered the *Paisner* case a local Massachusetts issue, of interest mainly to the New England area. By contrast, California's *Proposition 24* of June 1984, the "Gann Initiative" to reduce the power of the legislative leadership, received a great deal of national attention.

One of the reasons for this attention was the personality of Paul Gann. "Mr. Gann", wrote the *Christian Science Monitor* of June 11, 1984, "is the crusty populist and lobbyist-at-large who teamed with Howard Jarvis to sponsor Proposition 13 in 1978, launching a national wave of tax-cutting, and Proposition 8 in 1982, the country's most sweeping get-tough-on-criminals measure."

Like the earlier Massachusetts initiative, Gann's "legislative reform act" addressed many issues concerning the power of each house to adopt rules to govern its own proceedings. Beyond that, however, the California initiative proposed to cut the legislature's budget for 1984-85 staff and expenses to 70% of the 1983-84 level ($141 million). To the voting public, commented the *Monitor*, "political arcana probably captures few imaginations. It was more likely the chance to cut a politician's budget that won over the public." The first time many voters encountered Proposition 24 may have been in the voting booth and, at that point, they "saw it as a money-saving measure without understanding all the political intricacies."

Aside from cost cutting and "political arcana", it is likely that Proposition 24 had partisan political overtones and was aimed directly at the power of Democrat Willie Brown, the speaker of the California Assembly. "The initiative was written by a small group of Republican assemblymen who found themselves, they thought, completely stripped of power by a Democratic majority", claimed the *California Journal* of October 1984. Paul Gann, himself, had in 1980 been an unsuccessful Republican candidate for the U.S. Congress. Whatever the background, the votes on Proposition 24 in the June 1984 election were 53% to 47% in its favor.

Clark McKinley, reporting from Sacramento for *United Press International* on November 29, 1984, gave the following overview of the initiative's content:

> A reduction in the Legislature's appropriations by 30 percent, or $37 million in 1984-85.
>
> A one-vote majority maximum on the Assembly and Senate Rules Committees for the prevailing party, which in these days is the Democratic Party. The two housekeeping committees are routinely used by Democrats to control legislation, pay bills, make contracts and hire and fire aides.
>
> Restriction of membership on other legislative committees in proportion to the party's numbers in the Senate and Assembly.
>
> Approval by two-thirds vote of any new rules, the establishment of new committees, appointments by the Assembly speaker and disbursement of legislative money.

The UPI story continued: "The measure sharply curtailed the powers presently wielded by Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, D-San Francisco, who virtually runs the Assembly. Because the Senate is organized differently than the Assembly, with the Senate Rules Committee holding much of the power, the Senate's top leader, David Roberti, D-Los Angeles, was less directly affected .... By requiring a two-thirds vote on rules changes, it allowed the Republican minority to effectively counter Democrats who hold a 25-15 edge in the Senate and a 47-33 advantage in the Assembly."

Two former speakers of the California Assembly — one of them a Republican — were quoted in the same UPI story. Their assessment was less partisan. As former speakers, they were concerned about the future of the legislature as an institution; they pointed out that the two-thirds vote requirement "changes the rules by which the Legislature is governed so that any minority .... has the power to prevent the Legislature from legislating."

The initial court challenge of Proposition 24 was turned down by the California State Supreme Court on June 20, 1984. The vote on the initiative had not yet been certified. In order to challenge the measure on constitutional grounds, the law first had to take effect. The next action was filed on October 23 in the Sacramento superior court. This suit was brought by the backers of Proposition 24, to seek full implementation of the initiative.

Judge James Ford, in an oral decision given November 29, 1984, ruled Proposition 24 unconstitutional. As reported by the wire services, Judge Ford noted that: "It's obvious Proposition 24 is the popular will of the people of this state. There is no question about that. [But] that will, however popular, must bow to the Constitution." According to UPI, Judge Ford held that there was only one issue: "whether the Legislative Reform Act is in violation of the constitutional right of the Legislature to" choose its own officers and adopt rules for its proceedings. "The mere fact that a statutory initiative sets rules forth does not necessarily make the rules law."

According to the Associated Press, the judge "threw out the entire initiative, including the 30-percent budget cut, despite pleas by Gann's attorney that the cut could be upheld even if the rest [of the law] was not". Said Judge Ford: "The Legislative Reform Act is unconstitutional, is void and has no force and effect." Speaker Willie Brown and Senate President pro tem Roberti, on the other hand, were mindful of the political implications. Both, as reported by UPI, immediately announced that "in keeping with the public's expression there [are] no plans to restore the $21.2 million budget cut in the Assembly and $15.8 million in the Senate."

Majority rule: the cornerstone of democracy

William Safire, the nationally syndicated columnist of the *New York Times*, on the occasion of the 1985 anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, attributed Lincoln's preeminence in American history to the president's preservation of democratic government by majority rule. Safire's column was reprinted in the *Wisconsin State Journal* of February 12, 1985. Lincoln, wrote Mr. Safire:

> ....held a central idea: .... that the essence of democracy was majority rule.
>
> If the losers in an election could pull out and set up shop for themselves, the result would not be independence and freedom but a never-ending cycle of subdivision and anarchy.
>
> ....majority rule makes the United States the most stable polity in the world. After the closest, most bitterly divisive elections, the power passes majestically and peacefully — as if there were no other way....
>
> We are a superpower today not because we are 50 states, but because we are a democracy. We are a democracy, and the last best hope of the earth, because we have enshrined majority rule.
>
> That is the difference Lincoln made. That is why we celebrate his birthday.

Majority rule is "enshrined" in American democracy. Thomas Jefferson already expressed it as a simple declaratory sentence: "The voice of the majority decides" (*Jefferson's Manual*, Section XLI [41-m]). Indeed, Jefferson quoted the earlier English writer Hatsell to the effect that the rules of parliamentary procedure are the direct result of the principle of majority rule:

> ....that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary, from time to time, and are become the law of the House, by a strict adherence to which the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities. (*Jefferson's Manual*, Section I [1-a])

The procedures handbook quoted by parliamentarians at every level of American society, *Robert's Rules of Order*, in its first section (page 3) calls majority rule the "basic principle of decision in a deliberative assembly":

> ....to become the act or choice of the body, a proposition must be adopted by a *majority vote*; that is, direct approval must be registered by more than half of the members present and voting on the particular matter, in a regular or properly called meeting at which the necessary minimum number of members, known as the quorum, is present.

Paul Mason, the long-time parliamentarian of the California state Senate, calls majority rule "a fundamental and seemingly universal principle". In Mason's *Manual of Legislative Procedure*, all of Section 50 is a discussion of "majority control":

> 1. A fundamental and seemingly universal principle is that at least a majority vote is required to make decisions for a group. It would seem in fact that no other rule would be capable of application, for to require more than a majority to reach any decision confers on less than a majority the power to block or prevent a decision. If powers are given to a minority the question would immediately arise — to what minority is the authority given? In any group there can be but one majority, but there may be many different minorities. The requirement of a majority to take an action is not in any sense an arbitrary rule but is a fundamental principle. The only deviation from this rule is that sometimes a plurality, under a special rule, is permitted to elect.
>
> 2. The power which establishes a public body can require the vote of more than a majority to take certain actions, but unless more is clearly required a majority can take any action which the body has the power to take.
>
> 3. In public bodies without a definite membership, like town meetings, if notice of a meeting has been properly given then the members who attend the meeting can act for the entire group.

For the Wisconsin Legislature, the principle of majority rule has been codified as a joint rule:

> JOINT RULE 12. **Required vote total.** (1) Unless a different and higher total vote is required by the state constitution for a specific action, all questions are decided by a majority of a quorum.

Wisconsin's joint rule is of relatively recent origin. It was enacted by 1977 Assembly Joint Resolution 23 as part of a general overhaul of the joint rules because, "enshrined" or not, the principle of majority is not always as well understood as it should be. In fact, an old requirement, self-imposed by the legislature, survived even the codification of the majority rule principle. Joint Rule 96 (1) continued to say:

> No standing joint rule shall be rescinded or changed except by joint resolution adopted by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present but not less than a majority of the actual membership of each house.

Section 22, paragraph 2, of Mason's *Manual*, and sec. 512, par. 6, of the same authority, clearly point out that a two-thirds vote requirement not imposed by the state's constitution only prevails because the majority voluntarily pledges itself not to act unless it obtains the approval of two-thirds of the membership:

> [Section 22] 2. A majority does not have power to make a rule which cannot be modified or repealed by a majority. If a majority of an official public body has authority in the first instance to pass a rule, it has authority to annul or repeal the same rule. Rules which can be adopted by a majority vote can be repealed or annulled by the same vote, even a rule which provides that no rule can be repealed or amended without a vote greater than a majority.
>
> [Section 512] 6. A deliberative body, whether a state legislature, city council, or administrative board, cannot by its own act or rule require a two-thirds vote to take any action where the constitution or controlling authority requires only a majority vote. Duties and responsibilities imposed on a public body are, of necessity, to be exercised by a majority of that body unless otherwise provided by the power establishing the body. To require a two-thirds vote, for example, to take any action would be to give to one-third of the members the power to defeat the action and amount to a delegation of the powers of the body to a minority.

Clearly, Paul Mason's conclusion is incontrovertible. Majority rule is the essence of democracy. Why, then, is that fundamental truth so alien to the "good government" reformers? Their pet idea has not been heard (so they say); they circulate a petition; they let "the people" decide — and the very basic principle of democracy, majority rule, is no more because an advocate of reform thought decisions by two-thirds votes were a good idea.

Whatever faults advocates of "direct" democracy perceive in representative government, lack of information should not, in fairness, be among them. Citizens have their own problems. The media does a creditable job offering to readers and listeners reliable information on which informed decisions can be based, but many voters just do not have the time to absorb all that information in addition to whatever other news they need to know for survival in a competitive world.

The elected representatives of the people, on the other hand, are responsible for making informed decisions on political issues. They will digest all of the media information and, in addition, will seek out whatever else they find necessary to make each decision. But, when the time to make the decision comes, the decision makers must be treated as equals. Shifting minorities cannot be invested with veto power. Only the informed consensus of a majority can ultimately guarantee the continued flourishing of democratic government.

CHAPTER 2

Sources of Legislative Rules

Many years ago, the story goes, there was a democratic society with representative government. That society, the story continues, had great respect for ideas; especially for ideas expressed as proposals to be considered by its lawmaking assembly. So that ideas could flourish, nobody ever killed a proposal.

While the ancient assembly debated a proposal, the author was placed on the table (a noose around the neck kept him on his toes). Then came the vote. If the proposal passed, admiring colleagues lifted the author to their shoulders and carried him around the legislative halls. If the proposal failed to pass, dismayed colleagues paraded the table instead.

All ideas lived, but after a while there was a shortage of authors. It comes as no surprise that the ancient assembly's custom did not become one of the inherited procedures of modern lawmaking.

Tradition

The dictionary tells us that "tradition" means the past customs and usages which influence or govern present acts or practices. As regards rules of parliamentary procedure, tradition was firmly in place on October 25, 1836, when the Legislative Assembly for the brand-new Territory of Wisconsin held its first meeting at Belmont, then in the County of Iowa.

The area from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river had been recognized as a part of the United States in the "second Treaty of Paris" of 1783, and was successively governed under the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the Northwest Teritory of 1789, the Indiana Territory of 1800 (in 1802 William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, appointed Robert Dickson of Prairie Du Chien justice of the peace for the area, and 3 other residents of that village to be militia officers), the Illinois Territory of 1809 and, beginning in 1818, the Michigan Territory (which had been created in 1805). When the Wisconsin Territory was formed in 1836, representative government and, with that, parliamentary procedures were part of the inherited tradition.

Right from the start, the Wisconsin Territory had a bicameral legislature: a 13-member Council and a 26-member House of Representatives (for the Northwest, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan territories, the lawmaking power had been vested in a single-chamber Legislative Council). Four of the first Council's 13 members had served in the "rump council" for the western lands of the Michigan Territory which had met in Green Bay in January 1836: Gilbert Knapp of Milwaukee, James R. Vineyard of Iowa, and Joseph B. Teas and Jeremiah Smith of Des Moines county.

The Council convened on Tuesday, October 25, 1836. The election was already canvassed because the *proclamation* by Governor Henry Dodge, to convene the Territorial Legislature, named the *duly elected* members: 2 each from the Counties of Brown and Milwaukee; and 3 each from the Counties of Iowa, Du Buque and Des Moines. Somebody — the journal does not tell us who — read the proclamation and *called the roll.* The journal reports the presence of a *quorum*, the election of *officers* and: "On motion of Mr. Knapp, Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft standing rules for the Council" (all of the words highlighted in this paragraph, still in use today, appeared in the *journal* of the Council's opening session).

Overnight, the committee proposed the following rules based, no doubt, on the recorded rules of the Michigan Legislative Council. Of the drafting committee's 3 members two, Knapp and Vineyard, had served in Green Bay. Within 24 hours after its first meeting, the Council had adopted the rules, had considered a resolution "That thirty copies of the Rules be printed for the use of the members of the Council", had amended the resolution "by striking out 'thirty' and inserting 'fifty'", had "accepted" the amendment and had "adopted" the resolution. Both "regulations" (today called "orders of business") and "rules" were established:

> REGULATIONS FOR THE DAILY TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.
>
> After the journal is read, and the Council is open for business, the following order will govern:
>
> 1st.--Petitions or Memorials to be offered.
>
> 2nd.--Resolutions.
>
> 3rd.--Reports of Committees.
>
> 4th.--Bills, Resolutions and communications on the President's table.
>
> 5th.--Bills and Resolutions ready for a second reading.
>
> 6th.--Bills on their passage.
>
> 7th.--Reports in possession of the Council, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.
>
> 8th.--Bills or other matters before the Council, and unfinished the preceding day.
>
> 9th.--These matters being despatched, for expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers are then taken up, agreeably to their first introduction to the Council.

Acting just as speedily as the Council, the 1836 House adopted regulations (order of business) and rules at the same time, substituting "speaker" for "president" and "house" for "council" where appropriate. With one important difference, the orders of business adopted by the 1836 legislature of the Wisconsin Territory are similar to the sequence still followed today. In 1836, unfinished business from prior calendars was to be handled after completion of the business on today's calendar; today, unfinished business must be completed before current business is taken up.

The Territorial Council adopted 42 rules numbered, in the fashion of the time, by roman numerals from "I" to "XLII":

> STANDING RULES.
>
> 1. The Council shall choose by ballot one of their own number to occupy the Chair. He shall be styled President of the Council. He shall hold his office during one session of the Council. He shall take the Chair at the hour to which the Council is adjourned, and call the members to order; and, if a quorum be present, he shall direct the minutes of the preceding day to be read, and mistakes, if any, corrected. He shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Council. In committee of the whole he shall call some member to the chair, and may debate any question before the committee; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment. He shall, unless otherwise directed by the Council, appoint all committees. He shall vote on a call of the yeas and nays. In the absence of the President, the Council shall appoint a President pro tem.

Rule 1 of the 1836 Wisconsin Council is amazing. Not only does it already provide for an appeal from a ruling of the Chair, but the words "such substitution shall not extend beyond an ajournment" can still be found, without change and 150 years later, in Rule 2 (3) of the 1985 Wisconsin Senate and Rule 4 (3) of the 1985 Wisconsin Assembly!

The 1836 standing rules continued:

2. Any member may have a call of the Council, and have absent members sent for.

3. All questions shall be put in this form: "You who are of the opinion (as the case may be) say, Aye." "Those of the contrary opinion say, No;" and in doubtful cases any member may call for a division.

4. When a motion is made and seconded it shall be stated by the member, or read by the Secretary, previous to debate. If any member require it, all motions (except to adjourn, postpone or commit,) shall be reduced to writing. Any motion may be withdrawn by consent of the Council, before decision or amendment.

5. Every member present, when a question is put, shall vote, unless the Council shall, for special cause, excuse him.

The concept that every member present must vote unless excused is simply too complicated to be invented by a drafting committee overnight; even by 1836, that rule had to be the result of a precedent which was codified into a standing rule. Although the wording has changed, Rule 5 of the 1836 Wisconsin Council continues, 150 years later, as 1985 Senate Rule 73 (1) and Assembly Rule 77.

6. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.

A simple motion to adjourn remains "always in order" to this day [1985 S. Rule 64, A. Rule 70 (1)] and is still nondebatable (S. Rule 68, A. Rule 67).

Rule 7 of the 1836 Council read: "When a member is about to speak, he shall rise and address himself to the President; and when a member is speaking, no member shall pass between him and the Chair." For the 1836 Assembly, the same topics were covered by 3 rules:

VII. When a member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate and avoid personality.

VIII. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

IX. Whilst the Speaker is putting any question or addressing the house, none shall walk out of or across the House; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor, whilst a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair.

House Rule VII of 1836 appears to have been based on Section XVII [17-k] of *Jefferson's Manual* (available since 1802), which explained that the "consequence of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms, but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it is a personality, and against order", and House Rule VIII on paragraph [17-c] of *Jefferson*. Council Rules 8 to 30 of 1836, copied below, corresponded to Rules 10 to 32 of the House:

8. No member shall speak more than twice on any question, without leave of the Council.

9. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, unless to postpone, to amend, to take the previous question, to commit, or to adjourn.

10. The previous question shall be put in these words: "Shall the main question be now put?" and it shall be admitted on the demand of any member, and until decided shall preclude all amendments under debate, of the main question.

11. Any member may call for a division of the question, when the same will admit thereof.

12. No committees shall absent themselves from the Council chamber by reason of their appointment, during the sitting of the Council, without special leave.

Council Rule 12 (House Rule 14) provides another example illustrating how today's rules, in many cases, are the result of tradition; the same concept is expressed in 1985 Senate Rule 23 and Assembly Rule 12.

> 13. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the House on the report of a committee; and in either case a committee to prepare the same shall be appointed. In cases of a general nature, one day's notice at least shall be given, of the motion to bring in a bill.
>
> 14. Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage; but no bill shall have its second and third readings on the same day, without special order of the Council.
>
> 15. The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objections be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objections be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.
>
> 16. All bills, on a second reading, shall be considered by the Council in committee of the whole, before it shall be taken up and considered by the Council. The final question upon every bill or resolution that requires three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time?" No bill or resolution that requires three readings shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read.
>
> 17. When a question is lost on engrossing a bill for a third reading on a particular day, it shall not preclude a question to engross it for a third reading on a different day; nor shall any subject be a second time reconsidered without the consent of the Council. On the third reading of the bill or resolution, no amendment (except to fill blanks) shall be received, except by unanimous consent of the members present.
>
> 18. When a bill is engrossed, the President shall, at the time previously appointed by the Council, announce it as ready for a third reading, without a question.
>
> 19. A bill or resolution may be committed at any time previous to its passage; if any amendment be reported upon such commitment, by any other than a committee of the whole, the bill shall be again read a second time and considered as in committee of the whole, and the question for its engrossment and third reading again put.
>
> 20. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.
>
> 21. When the Council is equally divided, in such case the question shall be lost.
>
> 22. When a motion or question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or the succeeding day.

Although "reconsideration" was already covered by an 1836 rule, the intervening 150 years have not reduced the controversy of the procedure. Motions for reconsideration remain among the tactics most frequently challenged on point of order.

> 23. All acts, addresses and resolutions, shall be signed by the President, and all writs, warrants, and subpoenas, issued by order of the Council, shall be under his hand and seal attested by the Secretary.
>
> 24. Petitions, memorials, and other papers, addressed to the Council, shall be presented by any member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally by the member introducing the same, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless where the Council shall direct otherwise; but shall lie on the table (to be taken up in the order they were read,) or be referred, on motion, to a committee.
>
> 25. After a bill shall have passed the Council, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Council, so far to alter the title of the bill as to strike out the words, "A Bill" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "An Act," it shall then be duly enrolled; after which, it shall be examined by a standing committee for that purpose, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bill, and correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, shall make their report forthwith to the Council.

26. After examination and report, each bill shall be signed by the President of the Council, and by him presented to the Governor for his approbation; the day of presentation shall be entered on the journal.

27. A Secretary, Recording, Engrossing and an Enrolling clerk, shall be appointed by a ballot, to hold their places during the pleasure of the Council. They shall take an oath for the true and faithful discharge of their respective duties in office. The Secretary shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings, and perform such other duties as shall appertain to him as Secretary. He shall let no journal, records, accounts, or papers, be taken from the table or out of his custody, other than by the regular mode of business of the Council; and if any papers in his charge shall be missing, he shall make report to the President, that it may be inquired into. It shall be the duty of the Recording Clerk to record the journal of the proceedings agreeably to the original furnished him by the Secretary. It shall be the duty of the Engrossing Clerk to engross all bills, and of the Enrolling Clerk, to transcribe, copy and enroll the same. The Secretary and Clerks, in the discharge of their duties, shall be subject to the direction of the President of the Council.

28. A Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, Messenger and Assistant Messenger, shall be appointed by ballot, to hold their offices during the pleasure of the Council, whose duty it shall be to attend the Council during its sitting, and to execute the commands of the President and Council from time to time. They shall take an oath truly and faithfully to discharge their respective duties in office.

29. When a message shall be sent from the Governor to the Council, it shall be communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

30. No person shall be elected to any office created by these rules, unless he shall receive a majority of the whole number of votes given by the members of the Council.

The next 4 rules adopted by the 1836 Council reflect its participation in the appointment process, which was not shared by the House. Even today, Governor's nominations are reviewed only by the Senate, to become appointments with Senate advice and consent:

31. When nominations shall be made in writing by the Governor of the Territory, to the Council, a future day shall be assigned, unless the Council unanimously direct otherwise, for taking them into consideration.

32. It shall be the duty of the members and officers of the Council to keep all information or remarks touching or concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office, inviolably secret; also the proceedings and business of the Council when in executive session.

33. Before acting on confidential or executive business, the Council shall be cleared, by direction of the President, of all persons except the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms.

34. The proceedings of the Council, when they shall act in their executive capacity, shall be kept in separate and distinct books; and no part of the executive journal shall be published but by special order.

The prohibition of newspaper reading during session — 1836 Council Rule 35 and House Rule 33 — continues to this day as Senate Rule 8 (4) and Assembly Rule 26 (3). But, the rules of the 1985 Wisconsin Legislature also recognize that newspapers are sometimes the most convenient source of information on a subject under debate. Today, both houses [S. Rule 56, A. Rule 59 (3)] recognize the occasional need to read from "printed matter" in debate.

35. No member or officer of the Council shall be permitted to read the newspapers within the bar of the Council, while the Council is in session.

Council Rules 36 to 38 of 1836 were identical to House Rules 34 to 36:

36. The President of the Council is authorized and required to administer all oaths prescribed by these rules.

> 37. Every resolution read by the Secretary, by direction of a member, shall be considered to be before the Council. And the question to adopt or reject, may be immediately put on such resolutions, unless upon motion of a member, the same may be laid on the table.
>
> 38. It shall be competent for any member, when a question is taken, to call for the ayes and noes, which shall be recorded by the Secretary, if required.

Council Rule 39 of 1836 permitted the standing rules of the Council to "be rescinded or suspended .... by a vote of three-fourths of the members present". The House version, Rule 37, requiring public notice and two-thirds votes, came much closer to current practice:

> House Rule 37. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor. Nor shall any rules be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. — Nor shall the order of business, as established by the rules of the House, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

Two more 1836 rules, Council Rules 40 and 41 and House Rules 38 and 39, were identical (and each referred to "House" in the first rule):

> 40. All bills brought into the House by any member or committee, shall be endorsed with the name of the member or committee bringing in the same.
>
> 41. When a member shall be called to order, he shall sit down until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Council by any two members; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President and Council may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

The final rule of each 1836 house was entirely different. For the Council, Rule 42 specified persons (other than members of the Council) "entitled to seats within the bar" of the Council. For the House, Rule 40 established 10 a.m. as the standard meeting time for each legislative business day:

> Council Rule 42. The following officers and persons present at any time during the sitting of the Council, shall be entitled to seats within the bar: The Governor, Secretary, Attorney General of the Territory, Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of Congress, former Members of the Legislative Council of the Territory, and Members of State Legislature.
>
> House Rule 40. The stated time of meeting for the transaction of business shall be 10 o'clock, A.M.

The next legislature convened in Burlington (Des Moines county was part of the Wisconsin Territory) on November 6, 1837. By then, the orders of business and standing rules enacted in 1836 had, themselves, become tradition. For instance, the *Journal* of the House of Representatives recorded on November 7 (page 5): .... "it was Resolved, That the standing rules of the House, of last session, be adopted, until others are prepared and adopted". The 1837 House Rules were adopted 2 days later; a new Rule 19 (1836 House Rules 19 to 39 became 20 to 40, old 40 became new 42) concerned the reading, at length, of amendments adopted in committee of the whole; and 1837 House Rule 41 for the first time enumerated the standing committees:

> The Standing committees of the House shall consist of five members each, and be as follows:
>
> On the Judiciary.
> On Schools.
> On Internal Improvements.
> On Militia.

On Finances of the Territory.
On Corporations.
On Claims.
On Enrolled Bills.
On Expenses.
On Agriculture and Manufactures.

The practice whereby each new legislature adopts the rules in force at the final adjournment of the preceding legislature as the rules of the current session "until others are prepared and adopted" has itself become a tradition. Apparently, it was observed without fail until 1971. In that session, the Senate never did adopt rules but observed the rules adopted in 1969 and amended one of them (1971 Senate Resolution 13).

In the interim between the 1959 and 1961 Sessions of the Wisconsin Legislature, a Rules and Manual Revision Committee of the Assembly reviewed the standing rules and proposed a revised set, which was later printed as a pamphlet and adopted as an attachment to 1961 Assembly Resolution 28. Among other changes, the 1961 resolution created a new rule which, according to an explanatory note by the interim committee, "incorporates the precedent that the rules of the previous session remain in force at the beginning of a succeeding regular session until changed or amended by such regular session":

> CONTINUITY OF ASSEMBLY RULES. The rules of the assembly shall remain in effect until amended or rescinded by the assembly. At the beginning of a new biennial session, the rules of the assembly in effect at the conclusion of the preceding regular session shall remain in force until superseded by assembly rules adopted in the new session of the legislature.

The new rule notwithstanding, both houses continued to adopt resolutions early in each session to continue the rules of the previous session. A recent example was 1975 Assembly Resolution 7:

> SECTION 1. The rules of the assembly, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, are hereby adopted to constitute the rules of the assembly for the 1975 regular session.
>
> *Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau.* Under assembly rule 95, the rules of the preceding session are presumed to be in force at the beginning of the next succeeding regular session but, because section 8 of article IV of the Wisconsin constitution authorizes each house to "determine the rules of its own proceedings", the continuing validity of the assembly rules throughout the 1975 session would be in doubt without specific affirmative action by the 1975 assembly.

The Senate waited until 1977 (Senate Resolution 2) to create a rule on "continuity of senate rules". On the other hand, the Senate did begin each new session observing the rules inherited from the last preceding senate. It can be argued, for instance, that the 1971 Senate tacitly accepted all of the 1969 Senate rules when it amended one of the rules without ever adopting the entire Senate rule book.

If there was ever a doubt that tradition binds a legislative body just as effectively as periodic readoption of rules, that doubt was laid to rest in a ruling by Lieutenant Governor Martin J. Schreiber as president of the Senate, given on January 24, 1973:

> The analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau of Senate Resolution 7 as submitted by Senators Johnson and Knowles sets forth "the rules of the Wisconsin Senate were last adopted by the Senate in 1969. During the 1971 regular session, the Senate rules were observed and Senate Rule 41 (1) was specifically amended by 1971 Senate Resolution 13, but no formal action was taken to adopt the Senate rules.
>
> "The resolution provides for the formal adoption of the Senate rules by the 1973 Wisconsin Senate. Many rules are *continued*; i.e. adopted in the form in which they were *observed* at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session. A few rules are new, and several others are amended *based on the text observed in 1971*".
>
> This analysis of the proposed rule changes as supplied by the Legislative Reference Bureau and submitted by Senators Johnson and Knowles clearly sets forth the position of the Senators as what, in fact, the situation was when no new rules were adopted for the 1971 legislative session — that situation being that the Senate would continue to operate under the "old" rules until new rules were adopted.
>
> It is difficult to dispute the analysis of the Legislative Reference Bureau as submitted by Senators Johnson and Knowles that the 1969 rules carried over in force and effect in the 1971 session until new rules were adopted. Upon any organization of the legislative session there must and should be rules to establish method, procedure, and decorum to allow the legislative body to function. Based on precedence, then, the rules of the last legislative session would therefore be in full force and effect until new rules are created or old rules amended. Should this not be the case, and should any Senator have not thought this to be the case, he would have been heard to object to the following of the orders of business, to the introduction of legislation, to the introduction of resolutions, to the very seating of the Senate body itself.

Interpretation and precedent

While the ancestry of some legislative rules can be traced into history until the origins are hidden somewhere in tradition, many legislative rules or rule changes are attributable directly to interpretation and precedent. The "continuity rule" was such an example. Others can readily be found in the resolutions affecting the rules of the Wisconsin Senate and Assembly during the past decade.

In its 1973 rules readoption by Assembly Resolution 7, the Assembly created the following rule:

> If a motion to withdraw a proposal from a committee has been made and failed adoption, all subsequent motions to withdraw the proposal from that committee require a two-thirds affirmative vote and shall be decided without debate....

Later that year (Assembly *Journal*, 10/17/73, page 2760), Madison Representative Ed Nager inquired of the chair whether a bill, having failed to be withdrawn from committee and referred to calendar (two-thirds vote required), would forever after require a two-thirds vote to be withdrawn from that committee. Speaker Norman C. Anderson explained the rule:

> ....its purpose was to discourage repeated motions on successive days to withdraw bills from committee and to eliminate much of the debate which accompanied such motions while, at the same time, allowing at least one bona fide attempt to withdraw a bill from committee by majority vote after the bill has been in committee for 21 days.
>
> Although the language of the rule does not attempt to describe the particular motions that would be included in motions to "withdraw a proposal from a committee", the chair feels compelled to make a distinction. If a distinction is not made between a motion to withdraw a bill from committee that requires a suspension of the rules from a motion to withdraw a bill from committee that does not require a suspension of the rules, the opponents of a proposal could prevent the Assembly from ever having the

> opportunity to withdraw a bill from committee by a simple majority vote except by a withdrawal petition....
>
> Thus, a motion to withdraw a bill from committee and refer it to the calendar, assuming that the bill has been in committee for 21 days, will require a simple majority vote, provided that the motion is made in accordance with [the applicable rule] and further provided that it has not been previously made. Thereafter, in accordance with [the rule here discussed], any motion to withdraw the bill and place it on the calendar would require a two-thirds vote.
>
> A motion to withdraw a bill from committee and take it up immediately, or to withdraw a bill and accomplish some other action which would require suspension of the rules will not exhaust the single opportunity contemplated by [the rule here discussed] to withdraw a bill from committee and place it on the calendar by a simple majority vote at least one time.

When the Assembly changed the text of the rule in its 1979 rules adoption (Assembly Resolution 7), the change was specifically attributed to the 1973 precedent that unsuccessful attempts to withdraw and refer a proposal "under suspension of the rules [two-thirds vote] do not destroy the opportunity for one motion to withdraw a proposal from committee" by majority vote:

> ~~If~~ Once a motion to withdraw a proposal from a committee ~~is made and~~ which requires a majority vote fails, all subsequent motions to withdraw that proposal from the same committee shall require a two-thirds majority for adoption~~. Such motions~~ and shall be decided without debate.

The following 1963 ruling by Speaker Robert D. Haase (*Assembly Journal*, 4/4/63, page 488), itself a refinement of a 1959 ruling by Speaker George Molinaro, was the basis not only for the creation of a new rule in 1963 (Assembly Resolution 38), but was referred to again in 1979 (Assembly Resolution 7) to clarify the rule created in 1963:

> *The 1963 ruling (excerpt):* .... it is the custom of the assembly to honor the recommendations of the standing committee by taking action on its recommendation .... If a proposal is recommended for indefinite postponement and an amendment is offered from the floor or revived, the first question is on the adoption of the amendment and the first action on the proposal itself [said Speaker Molinaro] is still indefinte postponement....
>
> The Chair [Speaker Haase] concurs in the opinion of [Rep. Glen E. Pommerening, Milwaukee-20] that the assembly intends to pass a measure which they amend in the face of a recommendation to indefinitely postpone. To ignore this very obvious gesture is to neglect the basic precept of the legislative process, namely to expedite legislation. We must take the action of the assembly at its face value, and the adoption of the amendment appears to demonstrate that the assembly desires to pass the bill.
>
> The adoption of a floor amendment gives a proposal a new lease on life. Defeat of the measure can still be accomplished by a specific motion.
>
> *Text of the 1963 rule.* When the Assembly acts upon the recommendation of a Standing Committee, the question conforms to the recommendation of the committee; except that if the recommendation of a committee is adverse and an amendment is introduced from the floor and adopted, the question shall be stated in the affirmative.

The Reference Bureau's analysis of 1979 Assembly Resolution 7 explained the further rule change: "Reversal of the question, from adverse to positive and as the result of the adoption of a new amendment, occurs not only when a negative question was recommended by the committee, but also when the motion for adverse disposition was offered from the floor. In addition, the amended rule picks up a ruling by Speaker Haase .... that a new amendment may not only be an amendment offered after the motion for adverse disposition was made by the committee or from the floor, but may also be an amendment revived from the floor.

> *Text of the 1979 amendment.* ~~If~~ When the committee recommendation ~~was~~ is adverse ~~but~~ or when the motion for adverse disposition is offered from the floor, and an amendment is ~~thereafter~~ subsequently offered and adopted, or revived and adopted, the main question on the proposal shall be stated in the affirmative.

One additional example should serve to fully illustrate the premise that the rules of a legislature are, in large measure, based on interpretation and precedent. In 1967, Wisconsin reorganized the executive branch of its government. Almost 100 separate units, vaguely responsible to the governor, were reorganized into a rational design of 4 constitutional offices, 14 administrative departments and 14 independent agencies.

Typically, legislation of such scope is passed only after a committee of conference makes significant compromises to satisfy the unreconciled goals of the 2 houses. Sometimes, compromise can be achieved only when the conference committee adds to the proposal new aspects which had not been discussed by either house.

In the case of the 1967 government reorganization act, the differences between the 2 houses were progressively reduced by sending the bill — 1967 Senate Bill 55 — back and forth between the 2 houses 5 times. After initial review of the bill by the Joint Committee on Finance, which brought in a substitute amendment, the proposal was amended in the Senate by 14 simple amendments, of which 2 had themselves been amended. The Assembly, concurring in the Senate's version, did so only after adopting another 13 simple amendments (including 2 amended amendments).

Ultimately there was, indeed, a conference committee — but by that time the plan had been so thoroughly discussed in the 2 houses that the conference committee needed to review only the limited area covered by 3 of the simple amendments, and was able to carry out its entire assignment in one brief lunch-hour meeting (reorganization became Chapter 75, Laws of 1967).

The achievement was made possible by the then novel interpretation that, in the receiving house, an amendment received from the other house is to be treated as a main proposition. Usually, rules prohibit consideration of an amendment "in the 3rd degree": an amendment to an amendment to an amendment to a proposal or substitute.

For 1967 Senate Bill 55, the Senate resolved one of the areas of disagreement by adopting "Senate Amendment 1 to Senate Amendment 1 to Assembly Amendment 6" and passing "Senate amendment 1 to Assembly Amendment 6" as so amended. The Assembly made a further change by:

ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT 1,
TO SENATE AMENDMENT 1,
TO ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT 6,
TO SENATE BILL 55

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendment on June 27, 1967, completing the process.

After the procedure was used again in passing the Budget Review Act (Chapter 418) of the 1977 Legislature — the Senate adopted "Senate Amendment 7, to Assembly Amendment 17, to Senate Amendment 1, to Assembly Bill 1220" — the Senate, on January 3, 1979, codified the procedure as a stated exception to Senate Rule 51, "Amendment in the 3rd degree prohibited".

> Senate Rule 51. **Amendment in the 3rd degree prohibited.** In order to prevent confusion, amendments beyond the degree of an amendment to an amendment to the main proposition are prohibited. For the purposes of this rule any substitute amendment, and any assembly amendment to a senate proposal or amendment, shall be considered as a main proposition.

In the Assembly, Speaker Edward G. Jackamonis had ruled on March 28, 1978 (*Assembly Journal*, page 4047), that:

> ....the Wisconsin Constitution grants to each house of the Legislature the power to establish its own rules of procedure. It follows, then, that assembly rules can only, and are intended to only, govern the proceedings of this house. Applying this principle to [the assembly's rule on germaneness], it further follows that this rule is intended to govern only the admissability of *Assembly* amendments to proposals under consideration in the Assembly. This conclusion about the scope of the rule's applicability is also suggested by language found in the rule itself. Section (2) of the rule states that questions of germaneness raised under this rule "shall apply only to amendments originating in the Assembly".
>
> ....Since [the assembly's rule on germaneness] as a whole is intended to govern only Assembly consideration of Assembly amendments, it seems reasonable to assume that where the rule refers to actions taken on amendments (such as "adoption") it likewise is intended to refer only to *Assembly* actions on such amendments. To construe this provision of the rule more broadly to prohibit the consideration of any Assembly amendment which would negate the effect of a previously adopted Senate amendment to the same proposal would be to interpret this rule in a way which could significantly restrict the ability of this house to disagree with Senate actions. The Chair can think of no plausible reason for so restricting the Assembly's authority and, for this reason, concludes that no such effect was ever intended.
>
> ....According to Assembly Rule 97 (61), the term "proposal" is a general term which refers to any proposition put before the Assembly for a determination. Since the only matter concerning Assembly Bill 321 which is presently before this house for a determination is Senate Amendment 1, in the opinion of the Chair, it is this amendment, not the bill itself, which must be viewed as the "proposal" contemplated by [the assembly's rule on germaneness].
>
> ....The purpose of the proposal before us (Senate Amendment 1) is to delete certain language from Assembly Bill 321. The purpose of Assembly Amendment 1 to Senate Amendment 1 is to insert language in that proposal which is very similar to the language it would otherwise delete from the Assembly Bill. Consequently, in the opinion of the Chair, the intent of the Assembly amendment is to accomplish a purpose considerably different from the purpose of the proposal to which it relates.
>
> ....in the case of an Assembly Bill amended and returned by the Senate, "proposal" .... means the Senate amendment or amendments.

Supported by the procedure followed in the enactment of the Government Reorganization Act of 1967 and the Budget Review Act of the 1977 Legislature, and by Speaker Jackamonis' 1978 interpretation of the Assembly's rule on germaneness of amendments, the Assembly, on February 28, 1979, added this exception to Assembly Rule 52, "Offering amendments":

> (2) (b) Senate amendments presented to the assembly for concurrence are proposals for purposes of this rule and, therefore, an amendment to a simple amendment to a senate amendment is in order.

Innovation

When it comes to legislative rules of procedure, few changes are true innovations in the sense that nothing like it was ever proposed before. Many of the proposed innovations come from well-meaning outsiders who may not fully understand the traditions and rationale of existing legislative practices.

Thus, when an innovation comes along that not only fits well into existing legislative procedures but also improves the effectiveness and harmony of the lawmaking process, it is truly remarkable. One such innovation was proposed in 1975 by Senator Fred A. Risser.

The Senator is himself unusual, the 4th generation of his family (and the 4th political party) to serve in the Wisconsin Legislature. A Democrat, Sen. Fred A. Risser was first elected to the Assembly in 1956 and served as the Assembly chairperson of the Joint Committee on Finance in 1959. Since 1962, he has been elected to the Senate and has served as assistant minority leader (1965), minority leader (1967-73), President pro tempore (1975-79) and as President of the Senate since April of 1979.

Senator Risser's great-grandfather, Col. Clement Warner, served as a Unionist member of the Senate in 1867 and 1868, and as a member of the Assembly in 1883. His grandfather, Ernest Warner (for whom Madison's Warner Park is named), served in the Assembly in the 1905 Session as a Republican. Senator Fred A. Risser's father, Fred E. Risser, served in the Senate as a Progressive, from 1937 to 1948.

When Sen. Risser proposed his innovation in 1975, it was based not only on his own observations in 18 years of legislative service, but was backed by the political traditions of 4 generations. What did Sen. Risser propose?

Like many other rule books (e.g.; *Mason's Manual*, sec. 187; *Robert's Rules of Order*, chart), the 1973 Rules of the Wisconsin Senate contained a recital — expressed as a rule — of the rank order of motions. Senator Risser had the idea to add to the simple listing a brief explanation of the nature of each motion, and a reference to the specific rule which further explains each motion. The plan was enacted as part of 1975 Senate Resolution 2; today, the Senate rule reads as follows:

> MOTIONS IN ORDER DURING DEBATE. (1) When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received except:
>
> (a) To adjourn (not debatable or amendable, member must have floor to make motion, *see* rules 64 and 68).
>
> (b) To adjourn to a fixed time (not debatable; amendable only as to time, *see* rules 64 and 68).
>
> (c) To raise a call (not debatable or amendable, carried by majority vote of the members present, *see* rules 68 and 85 (5)).
>
> (d) Personal privilege (not debatable, subject to time limit imposed by president, *see* rule 60).
>
> (e) To recess (debatable only as to length of recess, *see* rules 64 and 68).
>
> (f) To lay on table (not debatable, returns matter to committee on senate organization, *see* rules 18, 65 and 68).
>
> (g) For the previous question (not debatable but amendable to establish time limit for debate, *see* rules 68 and 77).

(h) For the current question (not debatable but amendable to establish time limit for debate, *see* rules 68 and 77).

(i) To postpone to a day certain (debatable, may not be renewed on same day unless matter has advanced to subsequent stage or has been changed by amendment, *see* rule 66).

(j) To refer to a standing committee (debatable, in order at any time prior to passage, *see* rule 41).

(k) To refer to a special committee (debatable, in order at any time prior to passage, *see* rule 41).

(m) To postpone indefinitely, to reject or to nonconcur, as applicable (debatable, takes precedence over corresponding motion to approve, *see* rule 55).

(n) To amend (debatable, must be germane, *see* rules 50 and 53).

(2) These several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged in this rule.

In 1979 (Assembly Resolution 7) the Assembly not only adopted a similar rule, but Speaker Ed Jackamonis added an additional rule to list and reference privileged, subsidiary and incidental motions:

PRIVILEGED AND SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS AND REQUESTS DURING DEBATE. (1) When a main question is under debate the following privileged motions and requests are in order if appropriate under the rules governing motions, requests and proposals:

(a) To suspend the rules [rule 90].

(b) To request a call of the assembly [rule 83].

(c) To adjourn [rule 70].

(d) To adjourn to a fixed time [rule 70].

(e) To lift a call of the assembly [rule 87].

(f) To recess.

(g) To raise a question of assembly privilege [rule 61 (1)].

(h) To raise a question of personal privilege [rule 61 (2)].

(i) To introduce and ask consideration of a privileged resolution [rules 33 and 43].

(2) When a main question is under debate the following subsidiary motions are in order if appropriate under the rules governing motions and proposals:

(a) To lay on or take from the table [rule 74].

(b) To end debate [rule 71].

(c) To postpone to a day or time certain [rule 72].

(d) To refer to a standing committee [rule 72].

(e) To refer to a special committee [rules 10 and 72].

(f) To revive an amendment [rule 18 (3)].

(g) To amend, if the proposal or motion is amendable [rules 18, 52 to 55 and 70 (2) and (4)].

(h) To postpone indefinitely, reject or nonconcur in a proposal [rules 49 and 72].

(3) The motions and requests listed in subs. (1) and (2) have precedence in the order in which they are listed. While any motion or request is pending, motions or requests of the same or lower precedence are not in order, except that:

(a) Amendments may be offered while other amendments are under consideration;

(b) Amendments to amendable motions are in order as long as no question of higher precedence is pending; and

(c) Any amendment may be rejected or tabled.

(4) If any motion is made while no other question is before the assembly, or is made subject to qualifications not specifically authorized in these rules, such motion loses its precedence and becomes a main motion, subject to the rules that apply to main motions.

(5) The right of members to debate a question and make motions and requests relating thereto ceases when the presiding officer has called for the "ayes" or directed the chief clerk to open the roll.

> INCIDENTAL MOTIONS, REQUESTS AND QUESTIONS DURING DEBATE. (1) In addition to the motions and requests listed in [(1) and (2) of the preceding rule], and subject to the limitations imposed by other rules, the following incidental motions, requests and questions are in order while a proposal or question is under debate:
>
> (a) A point of order and appeal therefrom [rule 62].
>
> (b) A question of quorum [rule 30].
>
> (c) A request that a member be called to order [rule 58].
>
> (d) A parliamentary inquiry.
>
> (e) A request or motion for a leave of absence [rule 27].
>
> (f) A request or motion by the maker of a pending motion that it be withdrawn, provided that rule 73 (7) does not apply.
>
> (g) A request or motion by the author of a pending amendment that it be withdrawn and returned to the author.
>
> (h) A request or motion to be excused from voting for special cause [rule 77].
>
> (i) A request for a roll call vote when one is not required [rule 76 (3)].
>
> (j) A request for a division of a question [rule 80].
>
> (k) A request that a member yield to a question [rule 57].
>
> (L) The entering of a motion to reconsider an amendment [rule 73].
>
> (2) The motions, requests and questions listed in sub. (1) have no order of precedence, can be initiated at any time they are timely, and shall be disposed of before any question to which they relate is returned to or any other incidental motion, request or question is entertained.

It is interesting to note that the rank order of motions is *not* identical for the 2 houses of the Wisconsin Legislature. In 1981 (Senate Resolution 2) the Senate changed its rule so that a motion for adverse disposition — postpone indefinitely, reject, nonconcur — outranks a motion to amend. Because both motions are debatable, the first impression might be that the change probably makes no difference: anybody opposed to adverse disposal of a pending proposition will point out that there is a pending amendment, and claim that adoption of the amendment will so improve the proposal that adverse disposition then becomes inappropriate.

In practice, there is a significant difference: the Wisconsin Legislature may be one of the champion amenders in the nation. Members often prepare amendments in advance but, for tactical reasons, do not reveal their existence to the standing committee to which the proposal was referred. During the debate on second reading, members can use special blanks to write "floor amendments" on the spot. As a result, many amendments may be pending at the same time.

Under the Senate's rank order of motions, a senator can move adverse disposition of a bill to test the ultimate outcome. If the motion fails, each individual amendment will be debated even though the bill may still die in the end; if the motion carries, the bill did not have much support to begin with and futile debate has been avoided.

This is not to say that the Assembly's rank order unavoidably results in debate of every pending amendment. It only means that the precedence of the Assembly's motion to amend precludes, until the last amendment has been dealt with, adverse disposal of the bill under consideration.

CHAPTER 3

Organizing the Legislature

On the 13th day of March in the year 1848, the second Monday of that month, the people of the Wisconsin Territory went to the polls and ratified the state's constitution. Although the vote — "yes" 16,799, "no" 6,384 — was strongly in favor of the new Wisconsin Constitution, the voter turnout was disappointing. Only 11 months earlier, a proposed constitution had been rejected "yes" 14,119 to "no" 30,231.

The Wisconsin Constitution was given 13 articles intended to be permanent and one more, Article XIV ("Schedule"), dealing with the transition from territorial status to statehood. Many of the sections of Article XIV were repealed in November of 1982 as part of an effort to modernize the Wisconsin Constitution's text and to rid the document of obsolete provisions. Among the provisions of Article XIV repealed in 1982 was Section 11.

Officers

We take it for granted that the state Senate's presiding officer is the *President of the Senate*, and the Assembly's presiding officer is the *Speaker of the Assembly* but, in fact, the only constitutional requirement to use those designations had been implied by Section 11 of Article XIV:

> FIRST ELECTIONS. ....The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government .... and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected....

Section 6 of Article XIII of the Wisconsin Constitution, entitled "legislative officers", only deals with the 2 officers elected by each house from outside its membership:

> The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

The earlier requirement that the Lieutenant Governor serve as president of the Senate was repealed in April of 1979. Today, Section 9 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution, entitled "officers", is simple and direct: "Each house shall choose its presiding officers from its own members."

Under Senate Rule 1, the Senate elects one of the senators to serve as President of the Senate to "represent and stand for the senate, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its command". Senate Rule 20 (2) (k) enumerates the majority and minority party officers of the Senate who, together with the President of the Senate, constitute the Committee on Senate Organization:

> ....the majority leader as chairperson, president, assistant majority leader, minority leader and assistant minority leader.

In the Assembly, Rule 1 requires the election of both a Speaker of the Assembly and a Speaker pro tempore, and Assembly Rule 9 (3) adds the officers chosen by the polical party caucuses to make up the Committee on Assembly Organization:

> ....the speaker, majority leader, assistant majority leader, speaker pro tempore, majority caucus chairperson, minority leader, assistant minority leader and minority caucus chairperson.

The party officers are selected by caucuses of the legislative parties sometime after the results of the November election are known. The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Speaker pro tempore, the Chief Clerk of each house, and the Sergeant at Arms of each house are elected by the respective houses when the Legislature meets to organize for its biennial session on the first Monday in January of the odd-numbered year. The election of officers is by roll call vote and the votes are entered into the journals (Art. IV, Sec. 30, Wis. Const.).

Historically, both parties nominated candidates for each office. The vote was along party lines and the outcome a foregone conclusion. In 1973, the Senate found a better way: list and elect or acknowledge all of the officers in one single resolution adopted by a roll call vote. The 1973 resolution was Senate Resolution 3; the Senate has used that approach every 2 years since that time. In its 1985 version (Senate Resolution 1), the selection of Senate officers was expressed by the following phrase:

> OFFICERS OF THE 1985-86 SENATE LISTED. The following persons are the officers of the 1985-86 senate, as elected by the senate through the adoption of this resolution or as previously designated by the respective party caucuses:

In the Assembly, the journal records a separate vote on the election of each Assembly officer: the Speaker of the Assembly, the Speaker pro tempore, the Chief Clerk, and the Sergeant at Arms. Usually, roll call votes of the 99-member Assembly are rapidly recorded by the use of a voting machine:

> Assembly Rule 76 VOTING. (1) Unless otherwise required by the state constitution, by law, or by legislative rule, all questions shall be decided by a majority of a quorum.
>
> (2) Unless a roll call vote is required by the state constitution, by law, or by legislative rule, any question before the assembly may be decided by voice vote. The presiding officer shall decide and announce the outcome of each voice vote and, when so announced, the decision of the presiding officer is final.
>
> (3) A roll call vote shall be taken when the recording of the "ayes" and "noes" is required by the state constitution, by law, or by legislative rule, when deemed desirable by the presiding officer, or when requested by a member with the support of 15 seconds.
>
> (4) When the voting machine is available, the machine shall be used to record the "ayes" and "noes". When the voting machine is not available, the chief clerk shall call and tally the roll. On all roll call votes, the record produced by the voting machine or the chief clerk's tally shall be official and final.
>
> (5) Only the members present in the assembly chamber may vote.
>
> (6) .... [(6) to (9) omitted.]

The Wisconsin Assembly has used a voting machine to record its roll calls since 1917. It was the first house of a state legislature to install a voting machine. However, on the first day of the new biennial session the voting machine still shows the names of the members of the preceding Assembly and the elections roll calls have been called and tallied one representative at a time. The Assembly leaders of the majority party and the minority party developed a more efficient procedure in 1985.

It was a propitious time for the new approach. Organizing for the 1985-1986 biennial session, the senior member of the majority caucus, Democrat

Cletus Vanderperren from the Town of Pittsfield in Brown county nominated the Speaker of the 1983 Assembly, Representative Thomas A. Loftus of Sun Prairie, for Speaker of the 1985 Assembly. The minority leader, Representative Tommy G. Thompson (Rep., Elroy), nominated the dean of the 1985 Assembly, Republican Earl F. McEssy of Fond du Lac. What came next may be unprecedented: so high was the respect and affection of the Assembly for its 1983 Speaker that Representative McEssy declined the nomination and the minority leader "asked unanimous consent that all members of the assembly be recorded as voting for Representative Loftus for the position of speaker of the assembly" for a second term (*Assembly Journal* 1/7/85, page 6).

The election of the Speaker pro tempore followed. As expected, all 52 Democrat members of the Assembly voted for Representative David E. Clarenbach of Madison and the 46 Republican members present (one was absent) voted for Representative Richard A. Matty of Stephenson in Marinette County. That roll was taken. The majority leader, Democrat Dismas Becker of Milwaukee, requested and received "unanimous consent that the vote for" Chief Clerk and, subsequently, Sergeant at Arms, "be recorded as being identical to the vote for" Speaker pro tempore.

Committees

California's June 1984 "Gann Initiative", which the court invalidated as an unconstitutional interference with the rule-making power of each house of the Legislature, would have forced the California Legislature to provide for a "one-vote majority maximum on the Assembly and Senate Rules Committees for the prevailing party" and restricted "membership on other legislative committees in proportion to the party's numbers in the Senate and Assembly" (*UPI* wire service, 11/29/84).

The rules committees of the California Legislature appear to be the committees charged with scheduling legislation for floor action. In the Wisconsin Senate, that duty is vested in the 5-member Committee on Senate Organization. Consisting of the President of the Senate and the majority and minority floor leaders and assistant leaders, the Wisconsin committee has had Mr. Gann's "one vote majority maximum .....for the prevailing party" since the committee was created in 1963. The Committee on Senate Organization not only schedules legislation for floor action; it also makes, subject to confirmation by vote of the entire Senate, all nominations of senators for committee membership. Senator Gaylord Nelson, a Democrat and a member of the Senate's minority since 1949, amended the rules-adoption resolution in 1957 so that, in "the case of any minority party, assignments [for committee membership nomination] shall be made by the senate group of that party." The concept has been a part of the Senate rules ever since.

At the time, Senate rules limited each senator to membership "on one and only one" of the standing committees. By 1957 Senate Resolution 6, Senator Henry W. Maier of Milwaukee and the 9 other Democrat members of the 1957 Senate attempted to further amend the rules to require, perhaps for the first time in Wisconsin history, something akin to proportional representation on legislative standing committees:

> ....and each political party represented in the senate shall have at least one member on every such committee if the total membership of such party in the senate is sufficient to allow for one member on every such committee.

The President of the Senate, Lieutenant Governor Warren P. Knowles, announced that adopting the resolution, being an amendment of the Senate rules already adopted, according to those rules required a two-thirds vote for adoption. Senator Nelson (*Senate Journal* 1/9/57, page 11) rose to a point of parliamentary inquiry whether, under his amendment adopted earlier:

> ....the members of standing committees proposed by the minority party would be binding upon the committee on Committees.
>
> The president held that when such report by the committee on Committees is presented to the senate, it would still be subject to approval by the senate on the question of the adoption of the committee's report.

In the Assembly, the 8-member Committee on Assembly Organization is split 5 to 3 between majority party and minority party. The committee deals with the internal management of the Assembly. The 9-member Committee on Rules, which is the calendar-scheduling committee, has a 6 to 3 split. By statute, each house appoints (under its own appoinment procedures) 8 members to the Joint Committee on Finance; for 1985, the Senate appointed 6 Democrats and 2 Republicans while the Assembly appointed 5 Democrats and 3 Republicans. For all other standing committees of the Assembly, Assembly Rule 9 (2) provides:

> (a) The total number of members on each committee (unless specified by statute or joint rule) and the allocation of such number between members of the majority and minority party shall be determined by the speaker.
>
> (b) The speaker shall make all committee appointments of members of the majority party, and the first-named person of each standing committee shall be the chairperson and the second-named person shall be the vice chairperson.
>
> (c) The speaker shall make all committee appointments of members of the minority party as nominated by the minority leader, and the first-nominated minority member of each standing committee shall be the ranking minority member of that committee.

The concepts of a "ranking minority member" on each standing committee, and of appointing minority party members to standing committees as nominated by the minority leader, were first written into the Assembly rules by 1973 Assembly Resolution 18. They were based on the experience of the 1960s when Democrats and Republicans seemed to trade the house majority from session to session:

Session	Democrat	Republican
1957	33	67
1959	55	45
1961	45	55
1963	46	53
1965	52	48
1967	47	53
1969	48	52
1971	67	33

During that period, last session's committee chairperson typically became this session's ranking minority member, and *vice versa*, so that there was some continuity of expertise on each standing committee.

In 1973, when Speaker Noman C. Anderson announced his committee appointments to the Assembly, the Speaker entered the following statement into the record:

> I would like to make it a matter of record, in the hope that it will become a precedent for future sessions and speakers to follow, that I have honored the requests of the minority leadership in making committee assignments. Representative Shabaz [the minority leader] furnished me with a list of requested assignments to Standing Committees and I have honored all such requests without exception. In some instances, particularly with minor committees, no suggestions were made and in those instances I made my own appointments. (*Assembly Journal* 1/5/73, page 96)

In November of 1966, the Wisconsin Legislature hired the Eagleton Institute of Politics, associated with Rutgers University in New Jersey, to look at improving Wisconsin legislative procedures and services. Two years later, the institute submitted its report, "Strengthening the Wisconsin Legislature". Part I of the report, "Legislative Committees" was developed by Eagleton researchers Alan Chartok and Max Berking in cooperation with a subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, the Subcommittee on Staffing and Committee Procedures consisting of Senators Robert W. Warren, Martin J. Schreiber and Walter John Chilsen and Representatives Norbert Nuttelman, Alvin J. Baldus and Mark G. Lipscomb. On page I-75 of the report, Eagleton and the subcommittee recommended that:

> Each committee reflect, as close as possible and with fractions resolved in favor of the majority party, the political composition of the house in which it is located.

In drafts prepared for 1969 consideration, that text was proposed as an amendment to the "general provisions on legislative committees", codified in section 13.45 of the statutes, as well as to the standing rules of the Senate and Assembly. None of the drafts was introduced, but the assembly members of the subcommittee later offered, as 1969 Assembly Resolution 37, a revision of the Assembly's standing committee structure which contained the proportional representation proposal. The 1969 resolution died without floor action.

Since that time, proportional representation on committees has been offered for consideration many times, both in separate proposals and in the form of amendments to the biennial resolutions readopting the rules of each house. Each time, proportional representation on committees has been debated; each time, it has been voted down.

Paul Gann's California proposal to appoint the members of standing committees "in proportion to the party's numbers in the Senate and Assembly" was nothing new; at least, it was not new to Wisconsin. Perhaps the time has come, once and for all, to put this reform idea to rest. It has been studied, analyzed, sometimes modified, evaluated for its merits, debated, and voted down more times than anyone cares to remember.

The majority rules. If the majority wants to enact the proposal, it will do so, but the other side of the coin is responsibility. The majority, because it rules, is held responsible for all actions. Political responsibility is indivisible, the doctrine of "contributory negligence" does not apply. No matter how it tries to "share the blame", the majority cannot delegate a part of that responsibility to the minority and the minority, if it tries to share the power of decision making, will forfeit the sanctuary of its "opposition" status.

The session schedule

As recently as 1951, the Legislature met in Madison for 5 months, every other year. Today, while the law says that the Legislature "shall meet annually (sec. 13.02, stats.), the session pattern should be more accurately described as a "continual" session beginning on the first Monday of January in the odd-numbered year and alternating, throughout the biennium, periods of floor activity with periods of committee activity. During floorperiods, "calendars" listing a workday's business may be printed for days from Monday through Friday. Actual floor sessions are in most cases held only on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

To interrupt a floorperiod for more than 3 days requires the agreement of both houses (Sec. 10, Art. IV, Wis. Const.) but, since the Wisconsin Constitution excludes Sundays from the Governor's 6-day period to review legislation, Sundays have also been excluded, since 1975, from tallying weekend breaks in the floorperiod.

As amended in 1881, when the Legislature had changed from annual to biennial sessions, Section 11 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution provided:

> MEETING OF LEGISLATURE. The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years, and no oftener, unless convened by the governor, in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened.

By tradition and law, the legislative session began at noon on the second Wednesday of January in each odd-numbered year. Sometime betwen June and mid-July, the job was done. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* for the biennium; if anything urgent came up after the final ajournment, the governor could always call a special session. Somewhere back in the Constitution (Sec. 1 of Art. XIII) it said that the "political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the First Monday of January" in each year, but that did not seem to matter much.

After November 4, 1958, it mattered a lot. Democrat Gaylord A. Nelson had been elected Governor. In those days, Wisconsin Governors served 2-year terms; Gaylord Nelson was reelected in 1960 and followed by Democrat John W. Reynolds in 1962. Republican Warren P. Knowles was first elected Governor in 1964 and served for 6 years; he was followed by Democrat Patrick J. Lucey who served from 1971 to 1977. Almost through that entire period (ending in January 1975) the Senate had Republican majorities.

At issue was the power of appointment. For significant appointive positions the Governor's power is limited to submitting nominations to the Senate. As long as the Legislature remains in regular session, appointments require the advice and consent of the Senate. Following legislative adjournment *sine die*, and, it was assumed, until the next Legislature convened on the second Wednesday of January, the Governor could make interim appointments without legislative review. The 1961 Legislature (on 1/9/63) and the 1963 Legislature (on 1/13/65) held one-hour meetings on the date of convening for the next Legislature so as not the relinquish Senate review of appointments.

In *State ex rel. Thomson v. Gibson*, 22 Wis. 2d 275 (1964), the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that a temporary adjournment of the Legislature, from August 6 to November 4, 1963, was a "recess" which did not terminate the "once in two years, and no oftener" biennial session period of the legislature (p. 289) and that "one single session may be interrupted by recesses, and validly continue after a recess as long as such recesses can reasonably be said to be taken for a proper legislative purpose" (p. 290). That understanding was codified by a constitutional amendment approved by the voters in April 1968. Since then, Section 11 of Article IV of the Constitution says that the "legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law".

The 1961 Legislature was the first to use a recess resolution permitting the regular session to resume earlier than the enacted reconvening date. As originally proposed (1961 Assembly Joint Resolution 147) by Majority Leader Robert D. Haase and Representative J. Curtis McKay, the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, acting jointly, could have reassembled the Legislature if "legislative expediency warrants" the earlier restart. The Senate substituted the approach suggested by Senator Jerris Leonard:

> That, upon the petition of the majority of the members of each house of the legislature filed with the respective chief clerks, the presiding officers of the respective houses shall notify the members of their respective houses that the legislature will reassemble before January 9, 1963, on the date specified in the petition....

In 1969, recess resolution SJR-105 added that the organization committees of the 2 houses could also cause a floor session to resume in advance of the scheduled reconvening date.

In August of 1966, Attorney General Bronson C. La Follette ruled that the traditional time for the meeting of the new Legislature (at noon on the second Wednesday of January in the odd-numbered year) "has nothing to do with the term of office of such legislators"; 55 *Wis. O.A.G.* 160, 170. Section 1 of Article XIII of the state Constitution clearly ended legislative terms with the beginning of the "first Monday of January". Based on that ruling the final meeting of the 1965 Legislature, by 1965 Assembly Joint Resolution 163 scheduled for "Wednesday, January 11, 1967, at 11 a.m.", never took place. The 1967 Legislature became the last to convene on the second January Wednesday; by Chapter 187, Laws of 1967, the time for convening was changed to "the first Monday of January, in each odd-numbered year, at 2 p.m." (sec. 13.02 (1), stats.) to follow right after the traditional noon-time ceremony to swear in the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer.

In a way, 1965 AJR-163 was Wisconsin's first session schedule. The joint resolution was offered by the Assembly Majority Leader, Democrat Frank L. Nikolay of Abbotsford. It provided for alternating periods of floor activity with recess periods during which standing committees continued to operate and, "on petition signed by a majority of the members elected to each house", permitted floor sessions to resume in advance of the scheduled reconvening date. The 1967 Legislature used 5 joint resolutions to recess for 3 weeks in March, for a long Memorial Day weekend, from the end of July until the middle of October, from November 16 until December 5, and from December 16, 1967, until January 6, 1969. Each recess resolution described legislative activities during the recess in greater detail; the July-October resolution was the first to mention "studies, investigations and reviews" within the customary subject area of each standing committee, on "any matter which may then be appropriate to legislative inquiry".

When the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization offered its first full-fledged session schedule — 1971 Senate Joint Resolution 21 — the pattern had been pretty much established. The 1971 resolution provided for 3 floorperiods in 1971 and one floorperiod in 1972, to be followed by a 3-day veto review period. Any floorperiod could be extended, and additional floorperiods could be called, on petition of the membership of the 2 houses or as directed by the 2 organization committees. The concept of "extraordinary sessions", limited to the subjects set forth in the instrument extending a floorperiod or convening an additional floorperiod, was born. As an important joint resolution, the session schedule is assigned an enrolled number (1971 Senate Joint Resolution 21 became Enrolled Joint Resolution 8) to assure its printing in the *Laws of Wisconsin* ("session laws") volumes published biennially by the Secretary of State.

New Year's Day, the 4th of July and Christmas Day are legal holidays. Whenever they fall on a Sunday, "the succeeding Monday shall be the legal holiday" (sec. 895.20, stats.). In 1967, New Year's Day had been on Sunday and the state officers were sworn in on the next day — the first Monday of January — even though the law said this day was a legal holiday. In 1973, New Year's Day was the first Monday of January. There were no ceremonies for state officers (they had begun their new 4-year terms in 1971) but the Legislature had to organize pursuant to the 1967 law.

The New Year's holiday is not a good day to conduct business. It is best spent recuperating from the rigors of New Year's Eve celebrations, observing the Rose Bowl parade and watching football's college "bowl" or professional "play-off" games which compete for holiday airtime. It was only natural that the law concerning the Legislature's organization day would be corrected to preserve the traditional New Year's observance, and that the executive branch would agree not to make interim appointments during the protected period (Chapter 24, Laws of 1973):

> The legislature shall convene in the capitol on the first Monday of January in each odd-numbered year, at 2 p.m., to take the oath of office, select officers, and do all other things necessary to organize itself for the conduct of its business, but if the first Monday

of January falls on January 1 or 2, the actions here required shall be taken on January 3 [sec. 13.02 (1), stats.].

> Any appointment made .... on the days specified .... for organization of a new legislature shall be invalid, but may be renewed after the executive office has been officially notified .... that the new legislature has been organized [sec. 17.20 (2), 1973 stats.].

A subsequent law change (by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977) made the second sentence unnecessary and it was deleted. An interim appointment to fill a vacancy, even though the person appointed may begin to serve, is "provisional". If the provisional appointment is later withdrawn by the Governor or rejected by the Senate, the vacancy will be filled in the regular appointment process.

Special and extraordinary sessions

In the first 121 years of statehood, from 1848 through 1968, governors brought the Wisconsin Legislature into special session a total of 24 times. Special sessions may be called by the Governor under Section 11 of Article IV of the Constitution, "and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened".

During the 121-year period, a special session was called about once in every 5 years, but 2 had been held in 1892 to deal with legislative redistricting; 2 in 1918 to deal with war economy problems and reserve officers training facilities; and 2 again in 1928 to deal with funding problems of public welfare, the state colleges, and charitable and penal institutions.

In 1962, Governor Gaylord Nelson called a special session on legislative and congressional redistricting, to begin at 11 a.m. on June 18. The Governor was a Democrat; Republicans had the majority in both houses: 20 to 13 in the Senate and 55 to 45 in the Assembly. When the Legislature returned to the Capitol on that morning, a majority of the members elected to each house signed a petition "to reassemble .... in accordance with the procedure set forth in Joint Resolution 147, A., of 1961." The Assmbly version of the petition set the meeting time for 10:30 a.m.; the Senate version, for 11 a.m. The 1961 Legislature was back in session: in special session on the call of the Governor, and in resumed regular session pursuant to its own petition procedure.

In the Assembly, any possible conflict was quickly resolved. Stating his formal opinion on opening day, Speaker David J. Blanchard ruled that, at the time the point of order (is the Assembly in regular or in special session?) was raised, "the legislature was already in session, and the point of order is now moot and the legislature is now in regular session" (*Assembly Journal* 6/18/62, page 8). Of course, although he did say "legislature", Speaker Blanchard could only speak for the Assembly. In the Senate, President pro tempore Frank E. Panzer studied the matter overnight, and came to the conclusion that the Senate was both in special and in regular session (*Senate Journal* 6/19/62, page 14; *also* pp. 12, 54, 108), "but that the regular session had precedent over a special session". The confusion notwithstanding, both houses considered only matters germane to the special session call until the session again recessed on July 31, 1962.

Excluding the 1962 session, the 24 special sessions of the first 121 years all convened after the final adjournment of the regular session. In the 16 years beginning with 1969, there have been 26 special sessions and the organization committees of the 2 houses convened the Legislature in 2 "extraordinary" sessions (January 1980, December 1982). All were conducted while the regular session continued: the extraordinary sessions, and some of the special sessions, during periods scheduled for committee work; the remaining special sessions concurrently with ongoing floorperiods.

The number of post-1968 special sessions may even be 27: the Senate treated the call by Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus for April 22, 1982, as supplementary to the call for the special session that had begun on April 6; the Assembly considered it a "Second April 1982 Special Session".

The members of the 1963 Legislature really had no experience with special sessions when Governor John W. Reynolds issued a proclamation on 12/3/63 to convene a special session one week later. Speaker Haase used the week to research the questions that are raised by the convening of a special session while the regular session continues. The result, pages 12 to 16 of the *Assembly Journal* for 12/10/63, was inserted into the record in response to "parliamentary inquiries" by the majority leader, Rep. Paul R. Alfonsi of Minocqua.

First off, Speaker Haase pointed to a significant difference between the U.S. and the Wisconsin constitutions. In a special session called by the Governor of Wisconsin, the Legislature is limited to the consideration of matters germane to the call. The President "may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them" (Art. II, Sec. 3, U.S. Const.) but cannot limit the purposes for which Congress is convened. Thomas Jefferson concluded from that that, if "convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session" (*Manual*, Section LI [51-d]).

> ....under the Wisconsin constitution the calling of a special session, limiting the legislature to the consideration of matters set out in the call, cannot "determine the preceding one to have been a session" because our constitution does not invest the Governor with the power to adjourn the legislature sine die.
>
> Thus, the chair is of the opinion that the Wisconsin legislature does, indeed, begin "a new session" when it convenes in extraordinary session on the proclamation of the Governor, but only in the sense that this session is separate and distinct from the regular session.
>
> While the legislature stands adjourned to a date specific its regular session has not expired, and it does not so expire by virtue of the Governor's call (page 14) .... a Governor's call of a special session is of no effect on the progress of the regular session which will resume on the date specific previously agreed upon, whether or not the special session be completed by that date. (page 16)

Speaker Haase explained that a governor could not, as stated in the 1963 call, ask a special session to consider a regular session bill. A governor can only describe the topic; the Legislature, meeting in special session, must bring in a new bill identified as a bill of the specific special session and:

> ....if a law is to be enacted, go through the complete lawmaking cycle. To hold otherwise would be to invest the Governor of Wisconsin with the power to convene in special

> session only one house of the legislature, and then a situation might well arise at some future date whereby a Governor might call an extraordinary session for the purpose of Assembly action on a proposal already adopted by the senate in regular session. Our constitution does not permit this, and throughout its entire existence as a state, Wisconsin has followed the unbroken precedent of requiring 3 separate readings in each house before a proposal could be validly enacted into law. A special session, being a "new session", will have to abide by that precedent. (page 15)

Looking ahead, Speaker Haase even commented on the status of a special session convened during an ongoing floorperiod of the regular session:

> The chair is of the opinion that, while the Wisconsin legislature is in regular session and physically present in the Capitol, a Governor's call of a special session would have the same effect — no more and no less — than any other Governor's message to the legislature received during the ordinary course of a regular session: i.e. to call the legislature's attention to the fact that an extraordinary need for speedy legislative action exists in a particular field. (page 16)

Beset by budget problems, the 1969 Legislature could not agree on a summer recess. The budget passed on August 20; both houses continued with skeleton sessions every 3rd day. It was assumed that business sessions would begin again on October 7.

Governor Knowles called a special session on 20 urban problems to begin at 2 p.m. on September 29. The regular session Assembly Journal for that date is unique:

> 1:30 p.m.
>
> The speaker in the chair.
>
> The assembly was ready to convene its skeleton session but was unable to do so because the assembly chambers were occupied and the people occupying the chambers refused to vacate.

At 4 p.m., Speaker Froehlich and Majority Leader Alfonsi held another brief skeleton to record the beginning of the Governor's special session, and to adjourn that until 10 a.m. the next day.

On September 30, the Assembly used the entire day to organize for the special session and to debate Assembly Resolution 6, Special Session, by Representative F. James Sensenbrenner (Rep., Shorewood), citing Father "James E. Groppi for contempt of the assembly and directing his commitment to the Dane county jail." On October 1, from 10:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., the Assembly in special session discussed Father Groppi and the "new rules issued by the Department of Administration for admission to the capitol", and the first 2 special session bills were introduced. A skeleton for the regular session was held at 8:31 p.m. On October 2, the Assembly met only in special session; on Friday, October 3, it met in special session from 9 a.m. to 9:55 a.m. and held a regular session skeleton at 10 a.m. On Tuesday (10/7/69), the Assembly met in special session from 10 a.m. until 3:40 p.m., at which time it went into regular session to conduct regular session business. Representative Frederick P. Kessler (Dem., Milwaukee) raised the point of order that:

> ....a regular session of the legislature may not be convened until the business of a special session called by the Governor has been completed and such special session has adjourned.

Speaker Froehlich ruled that the precedents established by the special sessions of 1962 and 1963 were "clear to the effect that special and regular sessions of the legislature may be conducted alternately". The pattern was set: henceforth, "special session" meant setting aside as much of a lawmaking day as necessary to address the issues proclaimed by the Governor, and to use the remaining lawmaking time for the business of the regular session. Of the 20 urban problems cited in the Governor's call, not one resulted in a special session law (some were later addressed in the regular session); one bill, an appropriation to Marquette School of Medicine, Inc., passed. For the first time, a special session enactment was considered an act of the biennial legislature rather than an act of the specific special session: the Marquette appropriation became "Chapter 185, Laws of 1969".

In 1970, Governor Knowles called a special session for 2 p.m. on December 22, "solely for the purpose of discussing and giving advice and consent to the following gubernatorial appointments requiring confirmation". As Speaker Haase had pointed out, a Wisconsin Governor cannot convene just one house in special session, even though it would have been convenient in this instance. The Assembly had no business to conduct but, just like the Senate, had to act on a number of resolutions to organize the Legislature for the special session:

A.Res. 1 — relating to the organization of the assembly for the 1970 special session.
A.Res. 2 — relating to the rules of the assembly in the 1970 special session.
A.Res. 3 — relating to the assignment of seats for the assembly in the 1970 special session.
A.Res. 4 — relating to the service of the resident clergy during the 1970 special session.

The Senate, which did have some real business before it, streamlined its procedure by adopting a single resolution to do the whole thing. At 4:05 p.m., the Assembly had its moment: it adopted, 95 to 1, Assembly Joint Resolution 1, "relating to the adjournment sine die of the 1970 special session".

Eight years and 12 special sessions with their own organizing resolutions later, Speaker Jackamonis incorporated the standard rule modifications adopted for each special session into the resolution revising the standing rules for the 1979 regular session (A.Res.7). Four years, 2 extraordinary sessions and 3 organizing resolutions (1979 A.Res.23, S.Res.10; 1981 S.Res.15) later, the rule was amended to cover extraordinary sessions also (1983 A.Res.12) and the Senate adopted a similar rule (1983 S.Res.4):

> SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY SESSIONS. Unless otherwise provided by the assembly for a specific special or extraordinary session, the rules of the assembly adopted for the regular session shall, subject to the following modifications, apply to each special session called by the governor and to each extraordinary session called by the assembly and senate organization committees or called by a joint resolution approved by both houses:
>
> (1) No proposal, or amendment thereto, may be considered by the assembly unless it is germane to the session call or pertains to the organization of the legislature.
>
> (2) Proposals may be offered for introduction only by the assembly committees on finance, organization or rules, or by the joint committees on employment relations, finance or organization.
>
> (3) No notice of hearings before committees shall be required other than posting on the legislative bulletin boards, and no schedule of committee activities need be published.

> (4) All measures referred to a calendar may be taken up immediately. A printed calendar shall not be required.
>
> (5) No motion to postpone a proposal to a day or time certain shall be allowed.
>
> (6) All motions to reconsider shall be taken up immediately unless a different time is set by majority vote for a specific motion to reconsider.
>
> (7) All motions to advance a proposal to its 3rd reading, and all motions to message a proposal to the other house may be adopted by a majority of the members present and voting.

The Senate special session rule does not mention the motion for reconsideration because, under the regular rules of that house, such motions are routinely "put immediately after pending business of higher precedence is disposed of unless laid over to a future time by majority vote" [1985 S.Rule 67 (4)]. On the other hand, the Senate rule includes one special session requirement not found in the Assembly rule: "Any point of order shall be decided within one hour" [1985 S.Rule 93 (4)].

The June 1980 Special Session was the last for which both houses adopted organizing resolutions, and the Assembly version (A.Res. 1) merely reminded the members that a "special sessions" rule was already a part of the standing rules: "The rules of the assembly adopted during the 1979 regular session are adopted as the rules of the June 1980 special session". Senate Resolution 1 of the May 1982 Special Session became the final resolution to organize the Senate for a special session; the 1983 adoption of Senare Rule 93 made such resolutions obsolete.

The accelerated procedures of a special session apply not only to the ordinary business before each house, but also to a resolution offered by the Assembly Committee on Rules to consider a proposal as a special order of business (*Assembly Journal* 5/4/82, page 3430):

> Representative Thompson [assistant minority leader] rose to the point of order that Assembly Resolution 1, Second April 1982 Special Session, [relating to establishing a special order of business for Tuesday, May 4, 1982] was not properly before the assembly because it did not comply with Assembly Rule 33 (4) and (6) [resolution for special order of business].
>
> The speaker [Jackamonis] ruled that Assembly Resolution 1 was introduced under Assembly Rule 93 and did not need to comply with the requirements of Assembly Rule 33.

Under the terms of the 1973 Session Schedule, the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization was directed to recall the Legislature for a 3-day veto period, within "10 days after the governor's action on all bills", to review vetoes, pending nominations for appointment, and revisor's correction bills. The committee called the session for November 19; Governor Lucey called a special session for the same date for legislative ratification "of the agreement negotiated between the State and the Professional Social Services Unit". By 1973 Assembly Joint Resolution 149, the Legislature integrated the work of the regular and special sessions:

> ....the business of the November 1974 special session [shall] be treated as a priority item of business during the current floorperiod of the 1973 regular session, and .... the chief clerks of the senate and assembly are instructed to record the action of the November 1974 special session, properly identified, within the journals of the 1973 regular session and [shall add] the history of actions by the November 1974 special session .... to histories and indexes compiled as the bulletin of proceedings for the 1973 regular session.

The records-keeping procedures were further refined in Assembly Joint Resolution 1 of the May 1976 Special Session, offered by Majority Leader Terry A. Willkom (Dem., Chippewa Falls), and were codified into the joint rules by 1973 AJR-23:

> BIENNIAL RECORD CONTINUITY; SPECIAL SESSIONS. For each session biennium the chief clerks of the 2 houses and the legislative reference bureau shall, and the executive and secretary of state's office are requested to, treat the legislative documents of the regular session and of any special sessions convened by the governor during that biennium in the following manner:
>
> (1) *Drafting requests.* The legislative reference bureau shall number all drafting requests received by it in a continuing sequence throughout each legislative biennium.
>
> (2) *Bill jackets.* When jacketing drafted proposals for consideration in a special session, the legislative reference bureau shall identify each page of the draft, as well as the bill jacket itself, by the month in which a specific special session begins.
>
> (3) *Bills and resolutions.* For each special session, the chief clerks shall number the bills, joint resolutions or resolutions in a new sequence, beginning with the number "1" for each type of document.
>
> (4) *Journals.* The daily journals for each special session shall be identified as journals of the legislature meeting in special session, but shall be filed in consecutive order, by date, together with the journals recording the action in regular session throughout the legislative biennium. When the legislature, at different times within a single calendar day, conducts the business of the regular session as well as business under the governor's special session call, the actions may be recorded in a single journal for that day but actions under the special session call shall be clearly identified as actions of the legislature meeting in special session.
>
> (5) *Bulletin of proceedings.* The history of legislative action on all measures offered in special sessions shall be published in a single chapter for each special session, at the end of the senate and assembly volumes of the bulletin of proceedings. In the subject and author indexes of the index volume, special session legislation shall be indexed, together with regular session legislation, into a single subject- and author-heading sequence.
>
> (6) *Session laws.* The executive office and the office of the secretary of state are requested to number all session laws enacted throughout a single biennial session period, and whether enacted in regular or in special session, into a single consecutive chapter number sequence.

On January 3, 1980, the Senate Committee on Organization and the Assembly Committee on Organization both met in the Capitol. Each committee voted to convene the Legislature at 10:00 a.m. on 1/22/80 for a one-week extraordinary session "for the purpose of acting on bills relating to crime and energy". Not to be outdone, Governor Dreyfus issued a proclamation on January 15 to convene the Legislature in special session at 9:30 a.m. on 1/22/80 to consider 2 bills relating to crime, and one constitutional amendment and one bill relating to bail. Once again (*Assembly Journal* 1/22/80, page 1848), a presiding officer had to defend the Legislature's institutional prerogatives against executive encroachment:

> Representative Wahner [majority leader] rose to the point of order that the hour of 10:00 A.M. had arrived and, therefore, the assembly was in extraordinary session.
>
> Representative Shabaz [minority leader] stated that the assembly was in special session pursuant to Article IV, Section 11, of the Wisconsin Constitution.
>
> The speaker [Jackamonis] ruled well taken the point of order raised by Representative Wahner that the assembly was in extraordinary session. He ruled that a regular session or an extraordinary session called by the legislature takes precedence over a special session called by the governor and cited two precedents as the basis for his ruling:

> 1) the June 19, 1962 ruling of senate president pro tempore Panzer and, 2) the December 10, 1963 ruling of assembly speaker Haase.
>
> Representative Shabaz appealed the ruling of the chair.
>
> Representative Shabaz moved that the rules be suspended and that Assembly Bill 1, January 1980 Special Session be withdrawn from the committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety and taken up at this time.
>
> The speaker [Jackamonis] ruled the motion out of order.
>
> The question was: Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the assembly?
>
> The roll was taken. [Display of roll call vote omitted; ayes-59, noes-36.] Motion carried.
>
> The assembly recessed the special session and went into extraordinary session pursuant to the speaker's ruling.

In the June 1980 Special Session, the Legislature worked on a constitutional amendment to implement Item "(1)" of Governor Dreyfus' proclamation of 5/22/80, which read: "Amending Section 8 of Article I of the Wisconsin Constitution to authorize the Legislature by statute to permit circuit courts to deny release on bail for a limited period to certain accused persons." The Assembly passed one version, the Senate another. On 6/25/80, the Senate received the conference report and approved it, 26 to 5. In the Assembly, Minority Leader Shabaz raised the point of order that the conference report "was not germane to the special session call as required by Assembly Rule 93 (1)."

Speaker Jackamonis (*Assembly Journal* 6/25/80, page 3649) agreed. Although the Assembly can suspend its own rules, no legislature can disregard a constitutional limitation. "The speaker ruled the point of order well taken because the language in the conference committee report related to the regulation of bail and was self-executing."

On the next day, Governor Dreyfus issued a supplementary call which amended Item "(1)" of the original call. The new words are underscored:

> (1) Amending Section 8 of Article I of the Wisconsin Constitution, relating to revising the right to and conditions of bail and authorizing the Legislature, by law, to permit circuit courts to deny release on bail for a limited period to certain accused persons.

The supplementary call permitted introduction of the conference report as Assembly Joint Resolution 9, June 1980 Special Session, which passed both houses in that special session, was agreed to by the 1981 Legislature (1981 Assembly Joint Resolution 5) and ratified by the people in the April 1981 spring election. The content of the "bail" amendment was complicated, but its submission to the voters by a single question survived a court challenge (*Milwaukee Alliance v. Elections Board*, 106 Wis. 2d 593, decided March 22, 1982) and, on April 7, 1982, ratification was certified by the Board of State Canvassers.

CHAPTER 4

Daily Sessions

The development of proposals — from idea through drafting to committee review — is, in many respects, the most important part of lawmaking. Nothing ever becomes a law unless it has been placed before the Legislature as a bill, and the substance of the law enacted usually follows the original bill rather closely. Still, the untold hours of preparation do not capture the interest of the general public or of the news media.

When we think of the Legislature, we think of the floor session. We think of the decorum surrounding the exercise of sovereignty in a free society. We think of great debates which, sometimes, become filibusters running late into the night. We think of points of order under the rules of procedure, and the subject is so mysterious to most of us that we tend to dismiss it as parliamentary "maneuvering".

The floor of the Legislature is where the action is.

The orders of business

In a Wisconsin legislative biennium, the drama of the Legislature's floor session is played out on about 100 days of regular session floor activity. About one-half of the floor session days occur in the first 6 months of the odd-numbered year. On some session days, the Legislature meets not only in regular session but, separately, also in special session; for instance, on May 4, 1982, the Assembly published a *Journal* for the "Eighty-Fifth Regular Session", another for the "April 1982 Special Session" and a third for the "Second April 1982 Special Session".

Legislators represent constituencies. In fact, each legislator is required to reside "in the district which he [or she] may be chosen to represent" (Art. IV, Sec. 6, Wis. Const.). Each legislator must spend considerable time in the home district to stay in touch. To allow for travel time, actual floor sessions are usually held only on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, although a daily calendar of business may be published also for Fridays and Mondays to keep the pending business in its proper sequence.

By tradition, a day of floor session begins with prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Sometimes, a moment of silent meditation takes the prayer's place. The first order of business is the call of the roll. A "quorum" — one more than half of the current membership — must be present to conduct business, "but a lesser number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members" (Art. IV, Sec. 7, Wis. Const.). In each house, a rule requires members to be present on every session day, or to be granted a leave of absence.

In 1963, both houses abolished a separate order of business for "correction of the journal". The few errors remembered were limited to spelling and punctuation; a substantive error can be corrected on motion. Paul Mason, in his *Manual of Legislative Procedure* (1970 edition, sec. 700) says that a legislature's right to correct its journal "is an inherent right" which does not depend on the constitution or a statute. "Each house of the legislature has the power to correct its journals so as to make them speak the truth at any time before final adjournment."

In Wisconsin, both houses talk of "housekeeping orders" and of orders for the consideration of business. After completion of the housekeeping orders on today's calendar, business still pending from prior calendars (if any) is taken up. On the whole, the housekeeping orders in both houses concern:

(1) Introduction, first reading and reference of: a) resolutions and joint resolutions; and b) bills.

(2) Receipt of communications, including: a) committee reports; b) petitions; c) other communications; and d) messages from the other house. For a proposal already approved by the house, and now returned by the other house with an amendment, consideration of the amendment received from the other house is typically scheduled under the order for receipt of messages so that such amendments will be acted on prior to consideration of the business on today's calendar.

The Assembly has a housekeeping order to consider motions for reconsiderations of earlier votes to pass or concur because, under Assembly Rule 73 (3), any motion to reconsider passage or concurrence goes to the calendar next to be printed unless, when the motion is entered, 2 days have already passed since the original decision was made. The Senate does not need this housekeeping order; its reconsideration motions are taken up immediately but may be "laid over to a future time by a majority vote" [S.Rule 67 (4)].

Both houses also have a housekeeping order "motions may be offered". The placement of that order within the daily calendar makes a significant difference. In the Senate, the order is placed after the completion of today's business, immediately preceding adjournment. In the Assembly, the order occurs before today's business (or any business pending from prior calendars) is taken up. Because the Assembly allows the motion to withdraw a proposal from a standing committee only "on the first day in any week on which the call of the roll is taken under the first order of business" [A.Rule 15 (2)], the "motions" housekeeping order, on a Tuesday, sometimes takes up considerable time.

The 2 houses also differ on the sequence of the business orders. While both take up consideration of simple resolutions first, in the Senate this is followed by proposals on second reading, with the order for third reading placed last. The Assembly places the third reading order ahead of second reading and amendment; in most cases, second reading and amendment of proposals is the most time-consuming order of business.

The conscious distinction between housekeeping orders and business orders probably began with a 1975 statement by Speaker Anderson (*Assembly Journal* 9/16/75, page 1835) that, under the Assembly rules:

> ....the Assembly must complete the [housekeeping] orders of the current day's calendar before returning to complete unfinished business under the .... succeeding order of business on previous calendars.
>
> Pursuant to the ruling the speaker stated that the Assembly would proceed to consideration of the proposals under the [housekeeping] orders of business which are on calendars of Tuesday, June 24 to the present.

The summer recess of the 1975 Legislature was from mid-July until September. Before the recess, consideration of the biennial budget took up most of the floor session time. After the recess, much of the time was spent on special orders. By mid-September, the Assembly was way behind on its calendar. The speaker's approach helped it to catch up. In fact, the approach was so successful that both houses have remained current on their calendars during the most recent biennial sessions. The procedure was codified in the 1977 adoption of Assembly rules, and Speaker Loftus improved it in 1983 (Assembly Resolution 12):

> Unless otherwise ordered, after completion of the [housekeeping orders] of business on the calendar for the current date, and prior to consideration of the .... succeeding orders on that calendar, unfinished matters entered under orders of business on previous calendars shall be taken up and completed in order by order of business and calendar date.

The revision by Speaker Loftus was significant in that it permits the Assembly, when it begins its session week on Tuesday, to complete all business of one type pending on calendars printed for Friday and Monday, before its proceeds to action on business of another type.

Introduction and reference

Compiling his *Manual* from English precedent and his own U.S. Senate experience, Thomas Jefferson was so sure that "Every bill shall have three readings previous to its being passed .... which readings shall be on three different days", that he did not even annotate his statement (Sec. XXII [22]). Similarly, the fledgling Senate and House of the new Territory of Wisconsin incorporated the concept into the standing rules on the second day of their existence, October 26, 1836.

> Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage; but no bill shall have its second and third readings on the same day, without special order of the [Council; House of Representatives].

Three readings on 3 separate days is an article of faith. It is not written into the Constitution of the United States; it is not found in the Wisconsin Constitution. In fact, it is not required. More to the point, it is not even done! Most likely, reading at length had fallen into disuse even before Walter L. Houser, supervised by a joint committee of senators and representatives, recompiled the "conflicting, contradictory, and complicated" Senate, Assembly and Joint rules of 1895 into the single set of "new rules for the use of the Senate and Assembly" adopted at the beginning of the 1897 Session. "W. L." Houser, of Mondovi, had founded the *Buffalo County Herald* in 1876. He served as Secretary of State from 1903 to 1907; from 1895 until 1903, he was the Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Bills "of a general nature" had been printed (250 copies) at least since 1860. If every legislator had a copy, reading at length was a waste of time. In any case, Rule 43 of Houser's new rules provided that readings were to be "by title" only (over the years, readings by title became readings of that part of a title known as the "relating clause"):

> Every bill shall receive three several readings by title except where otherwise provided previous to its passage, but no bill shall receive its second and third readings on the same day. The first reading of the bill shall be for information, and if objection be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.

The second part of that rule — first reading and "sudden death" — was of ancient origin. Even Thomas Jefferson already commented that it was unusual for a bill on first reading "to be opposed then, but it may be done, and rejected" (*Manual*, sec. XXIV [24-b]). By 1913, the Wisconsin Senate revised its rules, and Senate Chief Clerk F. M. Wylie inserted the following note after Senate Rule 40, "Three several readings". Wylie was an attorney and former newspaper reporter and congressional staffer who had been employed by the Wisconsin Senate in various capacities since 1905.

> The practice of first and second readings before reference, coming down from the time when only one copy of the bill was extant, and the question of rejection was put after the first reading, was obsolete in its usefulness long before it was rejected by the Senate, which was not until 1913, although it had been discarded by Congress long prior. In 1913, the [Senate] readings were amended so that the bill is read first time and referred, read second time before further action, and read third time before passage. This places one of each of the readings at one of the times when the bill must be read as an announcement of its being before the Senate, and abolishes unnecessary repetition.

Ancient rules die hard. In the Assembly, the rule permitting a proposal to be defeated on first reading was finally repealed by 1937 Assembly Resolution 48. Speaker Paul R. Alfonsi, the only member of the Progressive Party ever chosen speaker of the Wisconsin Assembly, was one of the authors of the resolution.

Traditions and customs are even more difficult to change. With "sudden death" gone and committee reference after the second reading, first reading served no real purpose until the 1963 revision of the Assembly rules (Assembly Resolution 29) advanced committee referral to first reading and reserved second reading for the consideration of amendments. The resolution was one of many placed before that session as the result of an interim study of legislative procedures by the Legislative Council. Assisted by a grant from the Ford Foundation, the Legislative Council had employed Mr. Paul Mason (author of the *Manual of Legislative Procedure*) as legislative consultant to the committee conducting the study. The indefatigable Paul Alfonsi (he had returned to the Assembly in 1959 after a 20-year hiatus and, by 1963, was selected majority leader by the Republican caucus) was a member of the committee and, thus, again one of the sponsors of the rule change.

The next major change in the first reading procedure was made by Speaker Jackamonis in 1977 (Assembly Resolution 14). Taking advantage of the new technology of rapid direct copying, the speaker's new rule replaced first reading with distribution of copies of the referral report:

> If copies of a written report by the chief clerk, showing the number, relating clause, and referral of each such proposal, have been distributed to the members .... such distribution shall serve in lieu of first reading by the chief clerk and announcement of referral by the presiding officer, but the content of the report shall be entered in the daily journal under the appropriate order of business.

Informally, President Risser instituted the same procedure for the Senate in 1982. The difference is in the status of a bill's committee referral. In the Assembly, committee referral of a new proposal is the prerogative of the Speaker (not, of the presiding officer of the moment) and is final. In the Senate, although the President of the Senate proposes the appropriate committee referral for each bill, the Senate can change it. Consequently, the Chief Clerk reads the entire report — number, relating clause and committee referral — to the members under the appropriate order of business. If no objection is made, the new bills are referred as shown on the distributed report. If there is objection, the President of the Senate prevails "unless the senate, on motion, makes a different order in relation" to a specific bill [S.Rule 36 (1)].

Introduction, first reading and committee referral is probably the most tranquil stage in the life of a bill. Checking all of the legislative journals from 1973 to the present, only 2 points of order were found to concern this stage:

In the 1973 Legislature (*Senate Journal* 3/28/74, page 2628), the Senate received 8 Assembly bills for Senate consideration. For each of the first 7 bills, one of the senators received unanimous consent to place the bill on the table for later disposition. On the 8th bill, 1973 Assembly Bill 1511, "relating to a tax on copper mining", nobody asked for unanimous consent but the bill was:

> Read first time and laid on the table.
>
> Senator Keppler raised the point of order that the chair must refer the assembly bills on the message to some committee.
>
> The chair [Lieut. Gov. Schreiber] referred the bill to the committee on Natural Resources.

The other point of order was more significant. Only a member of the lawmaking body can place a proposal before the body for its consideration and the chair of a committee, being a member of the lawmaking body, may do so on behalf of the committee. The rules of the Wisconsin Legislature recognize only standing committees and special committees.

Senate Bill 500 of the 1979 Session, "relating to energy resources", had been introduced "by the Senate Select Committee on Energy" on 1/4/80 during a committee work period. Bill introduction was permitted during the committee work period, but the governing rule limits introduction to legislators, the chair of any standing committee for that committee, and "the chairperson of any special committee .... on behalf of that special committee and within the special committee's scope". Nowhere is a "select" committee mentioned. However, while the committee was popularly referred to as the "Select Committee on Energy", it had been properly established by 1979 Senate Resolution 8 as "a special committee on energy". The chair, President Risser, ruled the point of order not well taken (*Senate Journal* 1/23/80, page 1143).

Withdrawing a proposal from committee

Almost nothing gets a member of the Legislature more frustrated than to see his proposal "bottled up" in committee. Almost nothing makes the chairperson of a standing committee more angry than a challenge of the committee's authority to pick the propitious time to release a proposal for consideration on the floor. Almost without exception, the motion to withdraw a proposal from committee does not bring happiness.

The motion to withdraw has an institutional purpose. Two committee chairs talk it over; the particular proposal will get a more expeditious hearing in the other committee or the bill's subject complements proposals already in the second committee; the chair of the first committee moves that the bill be withdrawn from the original committee and rereferred to the other committee; the exchange is made. All would be neat and nice, except that the motion is hardly ever used in this manner.

The motion to withdraw has a work flow purpose. In 1947, the Wisconsin Legislature pioneered the use of "fiscal estimates": by putting a price tag on legislation, the Legislature could make a more informed decision. Fiscal estimates are printed and distributed; all members receive copies.

> Any bill making an appropriation and any bill increasing or decreasing existing appropriations or state or general local government fiscal liability or revenues shall .... incorporate a reliable estimate of the anticipated change in appropriation authority or state or general local government fiscal liability or revenues .... including .... a projection of such changes in future biennia.... (sec. 13.093, stats.).

The fiscal estimate may reveal that the bill's cost is inconsequential, but the same statutory rule also requires all bills "for the appropriation of money, providing for revenue or relating to taxation" to be referred to the Joint Committee on Finance before final passage. The solution was found in "dipping": every bill is referred as the rule requires but, for bills with a limited fiscal effect, the Finance Committee chair of the referring house may request unanimous consent that the bill be "withdrawn and taken up at this time". Usually, the request is granted and consideration continues.

Dipping is possible only when a bill is before the Senate or Assembly for floor debate, and can be done only by unanimous consent or by a two-thirds vote because it accelerates consideration of the bill beyond the steps provided in the rules. Similarly, for any bill requiring prepassage referral to the Joint Committee on Finance, a motion to withdraw the bill from another standing committee and to rerefer it to the Finance Committee would be acceleration and require two-thirds.

In most cases, the motion to withdraw is used by a minority fighting for its right to be heard. In this instance, "minority" does not mean a partisan political faction: it refers to the proponents of an idea that is either too unusual or too controversial for the average lawmaker. In many cases, the minority is already looking for a second chance. The proposal was given a public hearing by the standing committee but was not returned to the Legislature.

Very few proposals referred to a standing committee do not receive a public hearing. The chair decides: in the Assembly, "any proposal referred to a committee, and any other business relevant to its title, may at the discretion of the chairperson be scheduled for public hearing" [A.Rule 14 (1)]; in the Senate, "any chairperson who determines to hold a hearing shall schedule the hearing as early in the session as practicable" [S.Rule 25 (1)]. In practice, the bill's sponsor tries to arrange for a public hearing at a convenient time by talking to the chairperson and, if that does not seem to work, by seeking the help of the committee's members. Trying to force floor debate of a measure which has not had a public hearing, by using the motion to withdraw, would be an extreme measure. It is also a risky business.

In the Senate (Rule 41), a motion to withdraw cannot be entered during the week in which a proposal is already scheduled for a public hearing. At any other time, it can be entered under the "motions" order of business and approved by majority vote, but if the first try fails all subsequent motions to withdraw that proposal from the same committee will require a two-thirds majority for approval. The Committee on Senate Organization schedules proposals for floor debate; if the motion to withdraw is from any other committee and is successful, the bill automatically goes to the Organization Committee. Based on Senate precedent, the motion to withdraw a proposal from committee can be entered only under the appropriate order of business (*Senate Journal* 10/29/81, page 1341):

> On Thursday, October 29, 1981, Senator Bablitch asked unanimous consent that Senate Bill 493 be referred to the joint committee on Finance and the bill was so referred.
>
> Before the next bill was called Senator Lorge moved that the bill be withdrawn from the joint committee on Finance and considered immediately.
>
> Senator Bablitch raised the point of order that the motion was not properly before the Senate.
>
> A similar point of order was raised by Senator Sensenbrenner on February 14, 1978. The chair's ruling stated in part:
>
> "The chair recalls that in past sessions, operating under similar rules, motions to withdraw from committee have been made at other times than the eighth order.
>
> "In this case the chair finds no written rule either allowing or forbidding the Senator to make a motion to withdraw from committee at the time he made it. But there is strong precedent this session, enunciated as recently as last week by the majority leader, that motions to withdraw bills from committee will be restricted to the eighth order of business."
>
> A rule change has since moved the order of business "Motions" from the eighth order to the fourteenth order. It is the opinion of the chair [Pres. Risser] that based on this past ruling and our precedent of the past several sessions that the point of order raised by the Senator of the 24th, Senator Bablitch, is well taken, and the motion should be made on the fourteenth order of business.

In the Assembly (Rule 15), a motion to withdraw can only be entered on the first roll call day of the week (Tuesday), but it cannot be entered during the 3-week period beginning with the bill's referral to the standing committee. To do it anyway requires a suspension of the rules, which can be done only by unanimous consent or be a two-thirds vote. After the 3 weeks, the motion can be entered and carried by a simple majority, but if that fails any subsequent motion to withdraw the bill from the same committee again requires a two-thirds vote. The Assembly also provides for an alternate procedure, withdrawal by petition, which "requires the personal signatures of a majority of the assembly's current membership". The Committee on Rules schedules proposals for floor debate; if the motion to withdraw is from any other committee and is successful, the bill is deposited in the Rules Committee.

In both houses, a motion to withdraw which could be decided by majority vote may be placed on the table by majority vote. This protects the right of the majority to have one opportunity, at a time of its own choosing, to withdraw a proposal by majority vote. But, while any other tabled matter "may be taken from the table at any time" (A.Rule 74, S.Rule 65) by majority vote, in the Assembly it has been held that a tabled motion to withdraw can be taken from the table only under the "motions" order of business (*Assembly Journal* 3/4/80, page 2423):

> Representative Merkt moved that [1979] Assembly Joint Resolution 32 [making an application to the Congress of the United States pursuant to article V of the constitution of the United States, for a convention proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States to protect the life of all human beings, including unborn children at every stage of their biological development] be withdrawn from the committee on Health and Social Services.
>
> Representative Loftus moved that the motion to withdraw Assembly Joint Resolution 32 from the committee on Health and Social Services be laid on the table.
>
> The question was: Shall the motion to withdraw Assembly Joint Resolution 32 from the committee on Health and Social Services be laid on the table? Motion carried.

After completion of the "motions" (8th) order of business, the presiding officer called up the first bill on the calendar of Monday, March 3, 1980, 1979 Senate Bill 62, "relating to adding 2 dental hygienists to the dentistry examining board". The Senate bill was up for third reading; the Assembly was on the 11th order of business.

> Representative Shabaz moved that the motion to withdraw Assembly Joint Resolution 32 from the committee on Health and Social Services be taken from the table.
>
> The speaker [Jackamonis] ruled that the motion required a suspension of the rules and a two-thirds vote.
>
> The question was: Shall the rules be suspended and the motion to withdraw Assembly Joint Resolution 32 from the committee on Health and Social Services be taken from the table?
>
> The roll was taken. [Display of roll call vote omitted; ayes-51, noes-47.] Motion failed [2/3 vote required].
>
> Representative Shabaz rose to the point of order that Assembly Joint Resolution 32 was before the assembly because the previous motion did not require a suspension of the rules and a two-thirds vote.
>
> The speaker ruled the point of order not well taken because the assembly was no longer on the eighth order of business.

Second reading

"The purpose of the second reading stage", explains Assembly Rule 46 (1), "is to consider amendments and perfect the form and content of proposals".

Amending to perfect "form and content" — developing a consensus — is the central technique of majority rule. It is an art but, in the institutional framework of a state legislature, it has to be handled like a trade that can be practiced by master craftsmen and women. The topic is so complicated that it deserves a chapter of its own (*see* Chapter 5). Here, we will look primarily at the Wisconsin Legislature's success in protecting its most valuable resource, time, by creating an appropriate framework in which ideas can receive optimal consideration. Assembly Rule 46 continues:

> (2) After a proposal receives its second reading, the assembly shall consider every amendment to the proposal recommended in the latest committee report on the proposal and any additional amendments offered after such report. If there is no committee report, all amendments shall be considered.
>
> (3) Following action on all pending amendments to an assembly joint resolution proposing a change in the state constitution or to an assembly bill, and the failure of any motion to indefinitely postpone such proposal, the question shall be: "Shall the proposal be ordered engrossed and read a 3rd time?"

> (4) Following action on all pending assembly amendments to a senate joint resolution proposing a change in the state constitution or to a senate bill, and the failure of any motion for nonconcurrence, the question shall be: "Shall the proposal be ordered to a 3rd reading?"
>
> (5) Proposals ordered to a 3rd reading shall be placed on the calendar for the 2nd legislative day thereafter under the appropriate 3rd reading order of business.

As recently as 1974, each house placed proposals reported by standing committees, under the appropriate orders of business, on the next calendar to be printed. There was no structured procedure to achieve a manageable workload for floor debate. In the beginning, proposals were considered in the sequence in which they were listed on the printed calendars. Slowly, each house fell behind: today's calendar might be considered tomorrow or, even, sometime next month. As important issues requiring immediate attention were taken from the calendar and considered as special orders, the listing of bills in the printed calendars became less and less a reliable guide of the issues still to be resolved.

A ruling by Lieut. Gov. Patrick J. Lucey illustrates the problem (*Senate Journal* 5/25/66, page 2346):

> ....On Tuesday, May 24, the Senate was still on the calendar of Monday, May 2, the day on which the session was reconvened after a recess. The current backlog of pending work and the deliberate pace of the Senate since reconvention make it extremely unlikely that the calendar of Thursday, May 24, would be reached by the date of May 25. Therefore, to set a bill from the calendar of May 24 on special order for May 25 would be to assure its consideration on that day by giving it precedence over other pending matters, clearly a case of expediting important business.
>
> The President holds .... that, because a motion to set a special order is a motion to expedite important business by setting aside the general rules regarding the order of business, it requires a suspension of the rules and, therefore, a two-thirds vote.

The resolution to readopt the Senate rules for the 1975 Session (Senate Resolution 2) changed all that. Sponsored by all 5 members of the 1975 Committee on Senate Organization, the rule changes were truly bipartisan. The initial instructions came from the Vice President of the 1973 Senate, Republican Senator Ernest C. Keppler of Sheboygan, for a working draft to be discussed by the Committee on Senate Organization in November 1974. Senator Risser (Dem., Madison), the incoming President pro tempore, gave additional instructions near the end of December. Final instructions were submitted jointly by the director of the Senate Republican Caucus staff, Atty. James R. Klauser, and Senator Risser. Item "3" of the initial instructions by Senator Keppler provided:

> THAT, the Senate Organization Committee have full control over setting the agenda or calendar. When proposals come in on committee reports, the bills would then be referred to the Committee on Senate Organization. The committee would then agree on priority measures and have the authority to set special orders.

In the final version, the scheduling authority of the Committee on Senate Organization was extended to cover not only matters reported by committees, but also matters withdrawn from committees or "placed on table" by the Senate. Expanded several times in the intervening years to cover other contingencies, the text of the central provision [S.Rule 18 (1)] is shown below, and the committee's scheduling authority over matters withdrawn [S.Rule 41 (1) (c)] or tabled [S.Rule 65 (2)] continues:

> DAILY CALENDAR. All bills, resolutions, appointments or other business, referred to a committee and reported by it to the senate or withdrawn from it by the senate, all proposals or amendments received from the assembly for senate concurrence, and all reports from conference committees and veto messages received by the senate, shall be placed in the committee on senate organization. Any such business deposited with the chief clerk on a day when the senate does not meet may be placed in the committee on senate organization immediately to permit that committee to schedule such business as expeditiously as possible, but shall be formally received by the senate on its next meeting day. The committee on senate organization shall establish a calendar, grouping together bills, resolutions, appointments or other business according to similar subjects and in an appropriate order, and in such numbers as to constitute a workable and up-to-date calendar schedule. The committee on senate organization shall place a bill, resolution, appointment or other business on the calendar when directed to do so by a majority vote of the senate.

Calendar scheduling worked so well for the 1975 Senate that the Assembly adopted the procedure 2 years later. By 1977 Assembly Resolution 6, the Assembly revamped the Committee on Rules to include the officers of both party caucuses and, in addition to the committee's duties as a standing committee, put the Rules Committee in charge of calendar scheduling.

> Whenever the assembly receives a committee's report on a proposal referred to the committee, the presiding officer shall refer the proposal .... to either the next appropriate calendar for second reading or to the committee on rules [for scheduling] unless it is the judgment of the presiding officer that reference of the proposal to the joint committee on finance is required by law or by rule and the presiding officer refers the proposal to that committee [1977 A.Rule 45 (1)].

In its 1977 wording the Assembly rule required the Rules Committee to place all proposals received on second reading calendars printed within 3 weeks from the date of receipt. For proposals received during the last 3 weeks of floor session scheduled for the odd-numbered year, the 3-week period was deemed to end with the calendar for the second day of the first floorperiod scheduled for the even-numbered year. For proposals received during the final 3 weeks of the last scheduled floorperiod in the even-numbered year, the period was deemed to end with the floorperiod's scheduled date of adjournment.

All of this was rather complicated. By March 1980, the Assembly had 2 sessions' experience with final floorperiod scheduling. Speaker Jackamonis introduced a resolution to repeal the 3-week limit (Assembly Resolution 24). The resolution passed. Since that time, anything scheduled by the Rules Committee goes on the next printed calendar (2 days hence) or, during the final floorperiod, on any calendar selected by the Rules Committee.

Even with calendar scheduling, some proposals cannot be considered on the date for which debate was scheduled. All measures on the calendar are taken up but, for a specific measure (particularly one that comes up late at night), action on that date may be limited to moving it to a future calendar. For important issues, the solution has been "special ordering".

Scheduling the consideration of a proposal as a special order of business at a specified time gives that proposal priority over any business reached at that time under regular orders. In most cases, the special order consideration of a proposal is set at the second reading stage and continues right through engrossment, third reading and messaging to the other house. Sometimes, the consideration of a proposal is set at a later stage; for instance, to consider amendments by the other house or to review a partial veto by the Governor.

Consideration of a proposal may be set as a special order by two-thirds vote of the members, but that is mentioned only in the Senate rules. Usually, Senate special orders are set by the Committee on Senate Organization. In the Assembly, special orders are proposed by the Committee on Rules in the form of a resolution (privileged to be taken up immediately; not amendable; 5 minutes per side limit on debate) which can be adopted by majority vote.

A special order is meant to be taken up on the date and at the time specified. In practice, when the time for a special order arrives, current business usually continues until there is a convenient break point. Then the majority leader or an interested legislator calls the presiding officer's attention to the fact that the time for considering a special order has arrived. In many cases, special orders are set sequentially, but the arrival of the time for considering another special order does not interrupt the ongoing consideration of a special order. The bill scheduled for "10:03 a.m." will be taken up after consideration of the "10:02 a.m." special order has been completed. Adjournment of the legislative day, recess for lunch or dinner, or interruption for any other purpose does not impair the status of a special order; when the session resumes, consideration of the special order continues.

The rules of debate

The Legislature moves by the spoken word. Each step is precisely choreographed by the rules of debate, motions and voting distilled from centuries of tradition, precedent and codification. Debate is limited to the issue before the house. Those opposed may attack the proposition, but no one may impugn the motives of the proponents. The rules of debate are of ancient origin; even *Jefferson's Manual* (Section XVII) already cited 2 or 3 authorities to make each point. Some of Jefferson's rules continue today:

> [17-i] No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously, or tediously.
>
> [17-k] No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name, but to describe him by his seat in the House .... nor .... to digress from the matter to fall upon the person by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member. The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms, but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it is a personality, and against order....
>
> [17-L] No one is to .... pass between the Speaker and the speaking member....

In Wisconsin debate, legislators are referred to by district number. After reapportionment, the new numbers take some getting used to — especially, when a new plan takes effect in the middle of a legislative biennium (1983 WisAct 29; sec. 4.004, stats.; and sec. 14 of the act). Since all vacancies after a redistricting are filled from the new districts under their new numbers, continuing members are deemed to represent their districts within the boundaries in which they might seek reelection (72 *Wis. O.A.G.* 72, 10/4/83). When the 1983

Legislature returned for its fall floorperiod (*Assembly Journal* 10/4/83, page 360), some members of the Assembly found the new numbers confusing:

> Representative T. Thompson moved that the assembly return to using the district numbers in effect at the beginning of the 1983 legislative session.
>
> Speaker Loftus ruled the motion out of order because 1983 Wisconsin Act 29 had taken effect.
>
> Representative T. Thompson moved that the rules be suspended to allow the motion.
>
> Speaker Loftus ruled the motion out of order.

The Legislature has the constitutional power to make rules governing internal proceedings, but allowing the motion could only have added to the confusion (for the balance of the 1983-85 legislative biennium, 2 Assembly and 2 Senate special elections were called after the redistricting date). Thus, while proponents continued to seek a return to the old numbers, the Speaker and the Majority Leader insisted and the Speaker's ruling was upheld on appeal:

> Representative R. Travis asked unanimous consent that the last sentence of Assembly Rule 56 (1) [a member is recognized by reference to district number rather than by proper name] be suspended indefinitely. Representative Johnson objected.
>
> Representative R. Travis asked unanimous consent that the last sentence of Assembly Rule 56 (1) be suspended for the October floorperiod. Representative Johnson objected.
>
> Representative R. Travis moved that the last sentence of Assembly Rule 56 (1) be suspended for the October floorperiod.
>
> The question was: Shall the last sentence of Assembly Rule 56 (1) be suspended for the October floorperiod? [Display of roll call vote omitted; ayes-40, noes-58.] Motion failed.

The rules of debate are seldom violated; when they are, the violation is usually limited to someone's failure to stay on the question before the house. Occasionally, the violation is intended. Asked about the following incident sometime later, Speaker Jackamonis thought he recalled that the representative had been engaged in "slow reading of lengthy public documents" (*Assembly Journal* 6/25/80, page 3640):

> Representative Loftus rose to the point of order that Representative Barczak (Dem., West Allis) was using "a procedure" which is dilatory under Assembly Rule 69.
>
> The speaker [Jackamonis] ruled that Representative Barczak's procedure was dilatory because he had publicly stated that his intention was to delay a vote on the bill.

When raising a point of order, a member rises in the assigned seat to seek recognition by the presiding officer. While this goes on, another member has the floor and may be speaking, but "raising a point of order" is one of the authorized interruptions referenced in Assembly Rule 57:

> INTERRUPTIONS. (1) Once a member has been recognized and has the floor, the member may speak without interruption unless questions arise which require immediate consideration. Such questions are:
>
> (a) A question of assembly privilege [A.Rule 61 (1)].
>
> (b) A question of personal privilege [A.Rule 61 (2)].
>
> (c) Raising a point of order and appeals therefrom [A.Rule 62].
>
> (d) Raising a question of quorum [A.Rule 30].
>
> (e) Rising to make a parliamentary inquiry.
>
> (f) Rising to ask whether the member who has the floor will yield to a proper question. The member who has the floor may yield to a proper question even if the member

> obtained the floor for the purpose of making a motion or raising a question which is not debatable.
>
> (g) Calling for a special order of business [A.Rule 32].
>
> (2) At the conclusion of any interruption under sub. (1), the floor returns to the interrupted member unless the question on which the member was speaking is no longer before the assembly.

To call for a division of the question while the Assembly debates an Assembly amendment has also been held an authorized interruption. During the debate on the 1983-85 budget (*Assembly Journal* 6/17/83, page 270):

> Representative Johnson asked unanimous consent for a division of assembly amendment 6 to assembly amendment 4 to Senate Bill 83. Granted.
>
> Representative T. Thompson rose to the point of order that the request for a division was not proper because Representative Johnson did not have the floor and was interrupting a speaker.
>
> The speaker took the point of order under advisement. [Intervening business omitted.]
>
> The speaker [Loftus] ruled Representative Johnson's request for a division of assembly amendment 6 to assembly amendment 4 to Senate Bill 83, while another member was speaking, proper under section 92 [2., (j)] of Mason's Legislative Manual.

Among the rules of debate most helpful to the members of the Wisconsin Legislature are the inventories of motions and requests in order during debate. Assembly Rule 95, "definitions", explains how these terms are traditionally used in deliberations on the floor. Although the rule applies directly only to the Assembly, for most cases it describes also the procedures of the Senate; for the rest, the differences are clearly apparent from the context.

The rule defines a "request" as a "proposed action which does not require a vote because: a) unanimous consent has been asked for; b) the action is required if there are sufficient seconds; or c) the presiding officer has the authority to take or order the action requested". A "motion", on the other hand, calls for a "proposed action requiring assembly approval by a vote". Motions can be "privileged", "incidental", "subsidiary" or "main", and would be taken up in that order:

> PRIVILEGED MOTIONS AND REQUESTS: A group of motions and requests relating to basic questions concerning the meetings, organization, rules, rights and duties of the assembly and having the highest precedence for consideration. Privileged motions and requests take precedence over incidental, subsidiary and main questions.
>
> INCIDENTAL MOTIONS AND REQUESTS: A group of motions and requests which generally relate to the proceedings, procedures and subsidiary questions during debate, and which must be disposed of before proceeding to the main question under consideration. Incidental questions have lower precedence than privileged questions but higher precedence than subsidiary and main motions.
>
> SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS: A group of motions which change, or delay or accelerate the consideration of a proposal before the assembly. Subsidiary motions have lower precedence than privileged and incidental questions but higher precedence than main motions.
>
> MAIN MOTIONS AND QUESTIONS: The final affirmative question concerning a proposal during any stage of its consideration or any motion made or question raised when no other matter is before the assembly. Main questions have lower precedence than privileged, incidental and subsidiary questions.

Two rules (S.Rule 63; A.Rule 65) include a ranking, by precedence, of the motions in order during debate. The procedures of the 2 houses are quite similar, but under the Senate rules a motion for adverse disposition of the main question outranks the motion to amend.

PRIVILEGED AND SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS AND REQUESTS DURING DEBATE. (1) When a main question is under debate the following privileged motions and requests are in order if appropriate under the rules governing motions, requests and proposals:

(a) To suspend the rules [A.Rule 90].

(b) To request a call of the assembly [A.Rule 83].

(c) To adjourn [A.Rule 70].

(d) To adjourn to a fixed time [A.Rule 70].

(e) To lift a call of the assembly [A.Rule 87].

(f) To recess.

(g) To raise a question of assembly privilege [A.Rule 61 (1)].

(h) To raise a question of personal privilege [A.Rule 61 (2)].

(i) To introduce and ask consideration of a privileged resolution [A.Rules 33 and 43].

(2) When a main question is under debate the following subsidiary motions are in order if appropriate under the rules governing motions and proposals:

(a) To lay on or take from the table [A.Rule 74].

(b) To end debate [A.Rule 71].

(c) To postpone to a day or time certain [A.Rule 72].

(d) To refer to a standing committee [A.Rule 72].

(e) To refer to a special committee [A.Rules 10 and 72].

(f) To revive an amendment [A.Rule 18 (3)].

(g) To amend, if the proposal or motion is amendable [A.Rules 18, 52 to 55 and 70 (2) and (4)].

(h) To postpone indefinitely, reject or nonconcur in a proposal [A.Rules 49 and 72].

(3) The motions and requests listed in subs. (1) and (2) have precedence in the order in which they are listed. While any motion or request is pending, motions or requests of the same or lower precedence are not in order, except that:

(a) Amendments may be offered while other amendments are under consideration;

(b) Amendments to amendable motions are in order as long as no question of higher precedence is pending; and

(c) Any amendment may be rejected or tabled.

(4) If any motion is made while no other question is before the assembly, or is made subject to qualifications not specifically authorized in these rules, such motion loses its precedence and becomes a main motion, subject to the rules that apply to main motions.

(5) The right of members to debate a question and make motions and requests relating thereto ceases when the presiding officer has called for the "ayes" or directed the chief clerk to open the roll.

Incidental motions, requests and questions in order during debate, enumerated in Assembly Rule 66, have no particular rank order compared to each other. However, any incidental motion, request or question must be disposed of before the question returns to the pending incidental or main motion:

(a) A point of order and appeal therefrom [A.Rule 62].

(b) A question of quorum [A.Rule 30].

(c) A request that a member be called to order [A.Rule 58].

(d) A parliamentary inquiry.

(e) A request or motion for a leave of absence [A.Rule 27].

(f) A request or motion by the maker of a pending motion that it be withdrawn, provided that rule 73 (7) [a time limit restricted to entering a motion for reconsideration] does not apply.

(g) A request or motion by the author of a pending amendment that it be withdrawn and returned to the author.

(h) A request or motion to be excused from voting for special cause [A.Rule 77].

(i) A request for a roll call vote when one is not required [A.Rule 76 (3)].

(j) A request for a division of a question [A.Rule 80].

(k) A request that a member yield to a question [A.Rule 57].

(L) The entering of a motion to reconsider an amendment [A.Rule 73].

(2) The motions, requests and questions listed in sub. (1) have no order of precedence, can be initiated at any time they are timely, and shall be disposed of before any question to which they relate is returned to or any other incidental motion, request or question is entertained.

Most of what could happen to a bill, under the motions, requests and questions discussed, would happen on second reading when both proponents and opponents attempt to reshape the treatment of an issue to their liking. In actual practice, such convoluted rules battles seldom occur. For most proposals (bills, joint resolutions or one-house resolutions), the report of the standing committee is positive. It recommends that the proposal be passed as introduced, or as shown by a specific "substitute amendment" which is, actually, a substitute for the proposal itself, or as affected by one or more amendments. The rules do not require that every proposal referred to a standing committee be reported to the referring house. Consequently, few proposals reach the floor with a recommendation not to pass or, because the committee vote was tied, "without recommendation".

The debate on second reading can be the end of a proposal. Usually, it is not. A bill might be "indefinitely postponed" or referred to a standing committee for further study but, for most, the question: "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and read a third time?" ends on a happy note.

CHAPTER 5

Developing a Consensus

Many state constitutions impose a "single subject" rule on all legislation. The writers may have expected that this would limit the content of bills, making them easier to understand. Depending on how courts subsequently construed the single subject rule, that may not be the case: a bill "relating to motor vehicles" satisfies the rule in one jurisdiction, while in another jurisdiction a bill concerning "taillights on automobiles and motor-driven cycles" might be considered to address 2 subjects.

A proposal has its own personality

The Wisconsin Constitution applies a single subject rule only to "private or local" (as opposed to "general") legislation. Section 18 of Article IV reads:

> TITLE OF PRIVATE BILLS. No private or local bill which may be passed by the legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

For all other Wisconsin legislation, Joint Rule 52 (1) says that the title must state, "in the fewest words practicable, the subject to which the bill relates" and that the bill "may include 2 or more types of actions and treat both general statutory law and nonstatutory law".

The U.S. Constitution does not mention a single-subject rule. Thomas Jefferson's *Manual* does not mention it. In fact, Section XXXV [35-c] of the manual goes in the opposite direction:

> Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition by making it bear a sense different from what it was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves. A new bill may be ingrafted, by way of amendment, on the words "Be it enacted," etc.

Today, authorities frequently cited treat the unique personality of a proposal with more respect. They hold that an amendment must be "closely related to or having bearing on the subject of" the proposition to be affected (*Robert's Rules of Order*, at page 109). The question to be answered is whether the amendment "is relevant, appropriate, and in a natural and logical sequence to the subject matter of the original proposal" (Mason's *Manual of Legislative Procedure*, sec. 402, par. 2). In 1984, Senate President Risser used Mason's standards to review the germaneness of a challenged substitute amendment (*Senate Journal* 3/15/84, page 720):

> On Tuesday, March 13, 1984 the Senator from the 4th, Senator Johnston raised the point of order that senate substitute amendment 1 to Senate Bill 500 [relating to extending eligibility for veterans benefits to veterans of United States military action in Lebanon and Grenada] was not germane. Specifically the Senator from the 4th raised the point that section 17 of the amendment relating to special license plates for prisoners of war expanded the scope of the bill. The chair took the point of order under advisement.
>
> Section 17 of the substitute amendment amends section 341.14 (6) of the statutes to add the new veteran benefit group (Lebanon and Grenada) to those already referenced for special Ex-Prisoner of War Plates. Section 341.14 (6) currently provides the special plates for all defined as "Veteran" for state benefits.
>
> Mason's Manual Section 402 (2) reads as follows: "To determine whether an amendment is germane, the question to be answered is whether the question is relevant, appropriate, and in natural and logical sequence to the subject matter of the original proposal."
>
> It is the opinion of the chair that it is appropriate and logical to ensure that all veteran benefits are extended to the new group. Therefore the point of order raised by the Senator from the 4th is not well taken and the substitute amendment is germane.

Nature or purpose of proposal not to be changed. Whether something is "relevant, appropriate, and in natural and logical sequence to the subject" is often a matter of opinion. An example was the question of legal notice publication in "shoppers' guides" (in a small municipality, the local guide may reach more households than the predominant newspaper). In 1983, the Assembly considered a bill to permit publication of a single, combined, noxious weed cutting notice by 2 or more municipalities if they already used the same newspaper for legal notice publication. Shoppers' guide advocates attempted to add that, alternately, any municipality could publish its own noxious weed cutting notice in the local guide if the newspaper used for legal notice publication reached less than 10% of the households in that municipality.

Speaker Loftus ruled the amendment not germane (*Assembly Journal* 10/4/83, page 362). In the Wisconsin Legislature, Assembly Rule 54 (1) and Senate Rule 50 (1) both state that an amendment is not germane if it "relates to a different subject", "is intended to accomplish a different purpose" than the proposal or "would totally alter the nature of the original proposal". In this case, the original proposal permitted 2 or more municipalities to act jointly under an existing method; permitting a single municipality to act unilaterally under a method not yet authorized related to a different subject.

The amendment discussed in the next precedent did not relate to a different subject, but it would have profoundly changed the nature of the proposal (*Senate Journal* 2/21/80, page 1382; ruling by President Risser):

> On Thursday, February 7, 1980, Senator Adelman raised the point of order that senate amendment 1 to Assembly Bill 813 [relating to revising miscellaneous statutes affecting state administrative procedures] was not germane. The Chair took the point of order under advisement.
>
> Assembly Bill 813 was introduced by request of the Judicial Council to make remedial changes in contested case procedures before state agencies. Senate amendment 1, by contrast, would make changes in agency rule-making procedure by: 1) requiring all agencies to adopt as administrative rules decisions in contested cases at the time they are applied to "persons other than parties to the original contested case"; 2) requiring all agencies to adopt rules establishing a process for determining who are parties to a contested case. In effect, then, this amendment makes changes in rule making while the bill does not have that intent.
>
> Senate Rule 50 (1) states that the senate shall not consider any amendment which, "....is intended to accomplish a different purpose, would require a title essentially different or would totally alter the nature of the original proposal."
>
> It is the opinion of the Chair that senate amendment 1 would accomplish a different purpose and would alter the nature of the original proposal and therefore the point of order raised by Senator Adelman is well taken.

The reference to a change in the bill's title occurs in both Senate Rule 50 (1) and Assembly Rule 54 (1). Because of this reference, members sometimes question an amendment's germaneness when one of its items changes the "relating clause" of the title. That approach is too simplistic. Germaneness must be judged by 3 criteria: the "subject" of the amendment, the "purpose" of the amendment, and the effect of the amendment on the "nature of the proposal".

This is clearly pointed out in the Assembly's version of the rule, which holds that an amendment is not germane when its adoption, and the subsequent passage of the proposal, will *require* "a title for the proposal which is substantially different from the proposal's original title". The title should fairly represent the content of the proposal, but it is the proposal's content rather than the wording of its title which determines germaneness of the amendment (*Assembly Journal* 5/8/79, page 562; ruling, page 568):

> Representative Kedrowski rose to the point of order that assembly substitute amendment 2 to Assembly Bill 245 [relating to the prohibition of the sale, distribution or use of the chemical compound 2, 4, 5 T and providing penalties] was not germane under Assembly Rule 54 (1) because the bill provides for a complete ban but the substitute would allow the sale, use and distribution of pesticides, and therefore, would require a title substantially different from the original proposal. The speaker took the point of order under advisement.
>
> The speaker [Jackamonis] ruled well taken the point of order raised by Representative Kedrowski that assembly substitute amendment 2 to Assembly Bill 245 was not germane because provisions of the substitute requiring permits for and regulating applications of pesticides would require a title substantially different from the original title.

On the other hand, the original title of 1981 Senate Bill 407 may have been too restrictive: "relating to establishing a homeownership mortgage loan program in the department of development".... Wisconsin did not have a general homeownership mortgage loan program backed by the state; the objective of the proposal was to establish the program. Senate Substitute Amendment 2 placed financial administration of the program in a Wisconsin Housing Finance Authority. The substitute was challenged because the new title reflected the program responsibility change. Senate President Risser allowed the substitute. Under Senate Rule 50 (9), "new material added which does not affect the subject or purpose" of the bill is a matter of detail and is germane.

Perhaps nothing joins the issue of safeguarding the nature of the proposal more clearly than the attempt to substitute the study of a problem for a bill proposing to take care of the problem. Two Senate presiding officers (Lieut. Gov. Warren P. Knowles in 1955 (*Senate Journal* 6/20/55, page 1520) and President pro tem. Frank E. Panzer in 1963 (*Senate Journal* 7/18/63, page 1620), contended that the "subject" of a proposal should be understood in its broadest possible sense and allowed the study substitutes. In 1955, the study substitute was adopted but the bill failed in the Assembly; in 1963, the study substitute was rejected and the bill (requiring use of biodegradable detergents) went on to become Chapter 434, Laws of 1963. In 1984, Senate President Risser ruled (*Senate Journal* 3/28/84, page 801) that a proposed substitution of study, for action, was not germane. The bill (1983 AB-58) related to "eligibility of employes affected by lockouts for unemployment compensation benefits"; the substitute (S.Sub.1) would have directed the Council on Unemployment Compensation to study "the question of eligibility of employes affected by lockouts for unemployment compensation benefits".

The 1955 and 1963 rulings, because they considered only the broad subject of the proposal, came to the wrong conclusion. In the 1984 instance, the bill proposed to decide an issue by making locked-out employes eligible for unemployment compensation. The immediate impact of the study substitute was to maintain the *status quo*; the same result could be reached by failure to enact the bill. Senator Robert P. Knowles, the President pro tem. from 1967 to 1974, frequently admonished his colleagues that the Senate should not "do by indirection that which can be done directly under the rules". Changing the nature of a proposal from action to study deprives the proponents of their right to be heard. If it is the majority consensus that further study, rather than immediate action, is the proper way to deal with the problem, then the correct approach is to return to bill to committee (perhaps followed by a joint resolution requesting an interim study of the issue addressed by the bill).

None of this applied to 1983 Assembly Bill 58. The Assembly vote on passage (62 to 35) indicated that the representatives felt they had sufficient information to make a decision. When the Senate concurred on a voice vote, the issue of granting unemployment compensation to employes affected by lockouts was settled. The bill became 1983 WisAct 468.

The substance of a repeal cannot be amended. As troublesome as germaneness questions raised by amendments to a "repealer bill" may be to modern legislatures, the problem was not mentioned by Thomas Jefferson. Perhaps the Congress of the young Nation only needed to create more laws to better define rights and obligations of citizens, and was not yet faced with the problem of repealing laws alleged to have outlived their usefulness. According to *Black's Law Dictionary* (West Publishing, ed. 1979):

> "Repeal" of a law means its complete abrogation by the enactment of a subsequent statute, whereas the "amendment" of a statute means an alteration in the law already existing, leaving some part of the original law still standing.

The traditional notion that a repealer bill cannot be amended had to be revised as statute law became ever more interrelated. For the Wisconsin Legislature, Senate Rule 50 (5) and Assembly Rule 54 (3) (d) and (4) (f) deal with germaneness of amendments to repealer bills:

> S.Rule 50 (5) An amendment repealing a section amended by the original proposal or amending a section repealed by the original proposal except to change the effective date, or striking out all new material in the original proposal is not germane....
>
> A.Rule 54 (3) Assembly amendments which are not germane include:
>
> (d) An amendment: 1) amending a statute or session law when the purpose of the proposal is limited to repealing such law; or 2) repealing a statute or session law when the purpose of the proposal is limited to amending such law.
>
> (4) Amendments which are germane include:
>
> (f) An amendment which changes the effective date of a repeal, reduces the scope of a repeal or adds a short-term nonstatutory transitional provision to facilitate a repeal.

The wording of the Assembly rule reflects several rulings made during the Assembly's debate of 1977 Senate Bill 294. The bill proposed to create an act "relating to management, discipline and release of certain veterans, patients and probationers, and granting rule-making authority". According to the analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau:

> This bill removes the exception from the definition of "rule" which concerns the action or inaction of a state agency with respect to the management, discipline or release of persons who are members of the Wisconsin Veterans Home, who are committed to a state institution or to the department of health and social services, or who are placed on probation. The effect is to require agencies to make rules with respect to such subjects if they adopt a statement of general policy or an interpretation of a statute (other than in a specific case). Another effect is to authorize agencies to adopt rules on such subjects interpreting the law, prescribing forms and procedures for its implementation and formalizing general policies which are within their discretion.

The complicated, interrelated, effects of the proposed repeal could not be discovered in the text of the bill itself. That text consisted of a single section, displayed on a single line:

"SECTION 1. 227.01 (11) (h) of the statutes is repealed."

Assembly Amendment 1 proposed to delay the effective date by 6 months; the amendment was challenged (*Assembly Journal* 3/8/78, page 3467), ruled valid, adopted and concurred in to become part of Chapter 306, Laws of 1977. A.Amdt.2 (rule-making procedure) was ruled "not germane" because one of its provisions expanded the scope of the proposal. A.Amdt.3, which addressed the particularized detail of rule making in the area previously covered by the exception, was ruled valid; a vote to reject the amendment failed 48 to 50 but a subsequent vote to table the amendment carried 52 to 46.

On October 21, 1981, when the Assembly debated Senate Bill 411, Minority Leader John Shabaz raised the point of order that Assembly Amendment 1 to the bill was not germane. The bill, "relating to extending the existence of the fertilizer research council", had been introduced on May 19 to repeal a session law (enacted as part of the 1978 budget review act) which, in turn, as of 7/1/81 repealed the 2 statutes pertaining to the Fertilizer Research Council. On the face of it, the challenge was justified because the Assembly rule prohibits "amending a statute or session law when the purpose of the proposal is limited to repealing such law". The body of the bill, consisting of a single section, dealt only with the repeal of the session law; the amendment proposed to replace the session law repeal with the creation of 2 statutes.

In judging the germaneness of an amendment, the overriding concern has to be the "nature" of the proposal: in this case, to extend the existence of a statutory agency. A timely repeal of the repealing session law would have preserved the 2 Fertilizer Council statutes, but the July deadline was not met. Now, the 2 statutes were gone. Consequently, by 10/21/81 the original approach of the proposal could no longer accomplish the intended purpose.

The doctrine that "no law repealed by a subsequent act of the legislature is revived or affected by the repeal of such repealing act" is so well settled in Wisconsin that it has been codified as a general law [s. 990.03 (1), stats]. Speaker Jackamonis (*Assembly Journal* 10/21/81, page 1387) ruled that the amendment to (again) create sections 15.137 (5) and 94.64 (8m) (b) of the statutes was germane. Although it reached the desired goal in a different manner, the amendment accomplished the same purpose as the original bill. The Senate agreed, and the amended bill became Chapter 57 of the Laws of 1981.

In recent years, state legislatures have used "sunsets" in an effort to review the affected law after a number of years. The 1977 Legislature enacted a law mandating "final and binding arbitration" for impasse resolution in municipal collective bargaining; unless continued by a later legislature, that law was to sunset on 10/31/81. The 1981 Legislature faced 3 choices: it could permit the sunset to take effect, it could postpone the sunset to a later date, or it could repeal the sunset. The bill considered — 1981 Assembly Bill 320 — chose the third alternative. It proposed to repeal the sunset, thereby making mediation-arbitration permanent.

Each house, in turn, was faced with a substitute amendment merely delaying the sunset, by 4 years, to 10/31/85. Speaker Jackamonis (*Assembly Journal* 5/7/81, page 466) held that approach "not germane under Assembly Rule 54 (3) (d) 1". In the Senate, both Majority Leader William A. Bablitch (Dem., Stevens Point) and assistant Minority Leader Donald J. Hanaway (Rep., De Pere) challenged the validity of amending this particular bill to postpone the sunset. The ruling by Senate President Risser (*Senate Journal* 5/21/81, page 453) agreed, stating the following reasons:

> It is the chair's opinion that Senate Rule 50 (5) is the prevailing rule as pointed out by both Senator Bablitch and Senator Hanaway.

> The rule in part states that an amendment amending a section repealed by the original proposal is not germane.
>
> Senate substitute amendment 1 attempts to amend a section repealed by Assembly Bill 320 [relating to eliminating the expiration date for collective bargaining impasse resolution procedures for local government employes other than law enforcement and fire fighting personnel]. The substitute amendment is attempting to change the intent of the bill and is therefore not germane.
>
> Therefore, the point of order is well taken.

The bill to make mediation-arbitration permanent passed both houses. One week later, Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus had vetoed it, "because the binding arbitration law is unacceptable to me without a sunset provision.... I will sign legislation which continues the substance of the current law and which contains a responsible sunset provision" (*Assembly Journal* 6/2/81, page 590). The issue was resolved in the budget bill. Sections 1322e-h and 1841m of Chapter 20, Laws of 1981, extended the sunset to July 1, 1987.

Expanding the scope of a proposal is not permitted. In placing a proposal before the Legislature, the author determines the extent to which he, or she, wants to address the problem. That limitation is known as the "scope" of the proposal. Any other legislator wishing to deal with the problem on a broader basis is free to introduce a different proposal, but the rules protect the right of the first author to determine the scope of the original proposal.

Under Wisconsin Senate Rule 50, "an amendment limiting the scope of the proposal is germane" [sub. (7)] and "new material added which does not affect the subject or purpose" of the proposal is a matter of detail and is germane [sub. (9)]. Assembly Rule 54 says that an "amendment which substantially expands the scope of the proposal" is not germane [sub. (3) (f)], while an "amendment relating only to particularized details" is germane [sub. (4) (e)].

The endorsement of amendments limiting the proposal's scope, by Senate Rule 50, implies the prohibition of amendments to expand the scope. Senate President Risser pointed this out in ruling on a point of order concerning 1979 Senate Bill 189, "relating to collective bargaining units consisting of supervisors". Both the bill and the substitute amendment contained an exception limited to the Milwaukee school system. The amendment proposed to make the exception available to all "school district professional employes" at the management level (*Senate Journal* 2/19/80, page 1390):

> Earlier today Senator Harnisch [Dem., Neillsville] raised the point of order that senate amendment 1 to senate substitute amendment 1 to Senate Bill 189 was not germane. The Chair took the point of order under advisement.
>
> Senate amendment 1 to senate substitute amendment 1 would expand the scope of the bill to the entire state. Senate Rule 50 (7) states only amendments limiting the scope of a proposal are germane. Therefore it is the opinion of the Chair that the point of order raised by Senator Harnisch is well taken.

The rules of germaneness are not self-executing. They come into play only when debate of the proposal is interrupted by a point of order. As a matter of courtesy, expanding amendments are seldom challenged when they are offered by the bill's author or recommended in the standing committee's report. Based on information received after the bill was introduced, such amendments tend to represent a better solution to the problem.

When there is a point of order challenging the content of an amendment as a substantial expansion of scope, the conflict is usually quite obvious. For instance, in the 1983 Session (*Assembly Journal* 3/21/84, page 1005), Representative Calvin Potter (Dem., Kohler):

> ....rose to the point of order that assembly amendment 1 to Senate Bill 281 was not germane under Assembly Rule (3) (f) [substantial expansion of scope].
>
> The chair [Rep. Clarenbach, Speaker pro tem.] ruled the point of order well taken.

The bill was limited to "authorizing credit unions to act as depositories for public funds and designating the higher education corporation as a public depositor". The amendment proposed to direct the commissioner of credit unions, together with the departments of justice and administration, to prepare draft legislation authorizing the conversion of credit unions into state-chartered banks.

On the other hand, an apparent expansion of scope may, in reality, be a necessary limitation. This is illustrated by the following point of order concerning an amendment to 1979 Assembly Joint Resolution 99. The proposal dealt with the county sheriff, but the amendment also mentioned "coroner, register of deeds or district attorney" (*Assembly Journal* 3/4/80, page 2435):

> Representative Shabaz rose to the point of order that assembly amendment 1 to Assembly Joint Resolution 99 [relating to county responsibility for the acts of the sheriff] was not germane under Assembly Rule 54 (3) (f).
>
> The speaker [Jackamonis] ruled the point of order not well taken.

In deleting the "acts of sheriff" county responsibility phrase from Section 4 of Article VI of the constitution in sub. (3), the constitutional amendment also did some revision work in subs. (4) and (5) so that the Governor's power to fill county officer vacancies would be limited to "county offices filled by election", thus excluding county offices filled by appointment by the county board (none of which had existed in 1848).

At the public hearing on the proposal, it was learned that even the proposed limitation was too broad. Vacancies in county judicial offices and in the office of county executive were already covered by different arrangements. The amendment limited (rather than expanded) the scope of the proposal by substituting "in the offices of sheriff, coroner, register of deeds or district attorney" for "in county offices filled by election".

Wisconsin rules do not permit "riders". The U.S. Congress has its own ways. The congressional "rider" — an amendment attaching unrelated material to a bill which the President (presumably) is anxious to sign into law — may serve political reality in the Washington sense but violates the common rule that an amendment "relating to a specific subject or to a general class is not germane to a bill relating to a different specific subject".

It is interesting to note that Thomas Jefferson (Section XL [40-g]) thought a rider had an entirely different purpose. Jefferson's rider would today be called a "trailer bill" and become a separate act. For Jefferson, a rider was a last-minute amendment used to correct an error in a bill otherwise approved for final passage:

> When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill and render it suspicious they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is

read and put to the question three times .... Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave.

An amendment that takes a proposal not likely to be enacted during the current session, and attempts to incorporate it into the bill before the house, is a real "rider". Usually, but not in every case, the rule violation is quickly found out. The challenger cites Senate Rule 50 (6) or (7), or Assembly Rule 54 (3) (a) or (b). The presiding officer holds the point of order "well taken". Here are some examples of such quick rulings, found in the Journals of the 1983 Legislature:

Senate Journal 5/3/83, page 184: both 1983 Senate Bill 91 and Senate Substitute Amendment 1 were limited to penalties for conducting animal fights. Senate Amendment 1 to the substitute directed the regents of the University of Wisconsin to adopt rules concerning humane treatment of animals used in scientific research.

On the same page, 1983 Assembly Bill 141 was limited to a specific medium security correctional institution in Milwaukee. Senate Amendment 8 attempted to include an institution in Oshkosh.

Assembly Journal 10/28/83, page 570: Senate Bill 2 of the October 1983 Special Session dealt with state assistance to communities faced with plant closings. Assembly Amendment 1 proposed to add an "incentive for employe-owned businesses".

Senate Journal 3/15/84, page 721: 1983 Senate Bill 180 related to the use of salt for snow removal on highways. Senate Amendment 5 to Senate Substitute Amendment 1 proposed to authorize the use of studded snow tires for school buses.

Assembly Journal 3/27/84, p. 1048: 1983 Assembly Bill 602 was developed and introduced by the Legislative Council. The bill dealt with only one issue: "requiring counties to provide sanitarian services". Assembly Substitute Amendment 1 dealt with 2 separable issues which, though related, were not so interrelated that one could not be treated without treating the other.

The first issue was the same as the bill but the scope was limited to "counties having a population of 200,000 or more". The second issue (identical to 1983 AB-835) authorized "town boards of health to perform additional functions". While restricting of the proposed sanitarian issue to populous counties was a limitation of scope authorized under A.Rule 54 (4) (c), the ingrafting of the town boards issue attempted to add one individual issue to another in violation of A.Rule 54 (3) (a) and (f) [substantial expansion of scope].

Senate Journal 4/3/84, page 827: 1983 Assembly Joint Resolution 66, requested the Legislative Council to study the farm training programs offered by Vocational, Technical and Adult Education districts. Senate Amendment 1 attempted to attach a different specific subject: a study of UW extension committees on agriculture and extension education.

Assembly Journal 4/5/84, page 1167: 1983 Senate Bill 550 related "to increasing the scope of authority of redevelopment authorities to eliminate blight and clear slums and to redefining 'blighted area' for the purposes of redevelopment authorities and tax incremental financing". Assembly Amendment 1 proposed to ingraft into the bill 1983 AB-113, "relating to establishing enterprise zones and creating income tax benefits and other benefits in respect to them and granting rule-making authority", which, 14 months after its introduction, still had not left the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions.

Considering only the subject, the amendment was a rider in violation of A.Rule 54 (3) (a): one individual proposition amending another individual proposition. Considering also the status of 1983 AB-113, the amendment tried to circumvent A.Rule 15 (1) (a): no bill may be withdrawn from a joint survey committee.

Not all rider amendments are unmasked that easily. As the 2 rulings below indicate, Senate President Risser needed some study time before he was satisfied that the proposed amendments violated the Senate rules:

Senate Journal 3/22/84, page 762

> On Wednesday, March 21, 1984 the Senator from the 11th, Senator Davis, raised a point of order that senate substitute amendment 1 to Assembly Bill 500 was nongermane. The chair took the point of order under advisement.
>
> Assembly Bill 500 relates to the vote requirements to terminate the operations of a drainage district. Senate substitute amendment 1 adds language relating to the organization of a drainage district in that it sets new requirements on the DNR and the boards in relation to review and reports on activities of drainage districts. It is the opinion of the chair that the senate substitute amendment adds language relating to a different specific subject than the original bill, that it expands and not limits the scope of the original proposal and therefore in accordance with Senate Rule 50 (1), (2) and (7), it is the opinion of the Chair that the amendment is not germane and the point of order raised by the Senator from the 11th, Senator Davis, is well taken.

Senate Journal 4/5/84, page 867

> Yesterday the Senator from the 21st, Senator Strohl, raised the point of order that senate amendment 1 to Assembly Bill 217 was not germane. The chair took the point under advisement.
>
> Senate amendment 1 would amend Subchapter III of Chapter 655 of the Statutes relating to Insurance Provisions for Health Care Liability. Assembly Bill 217 relates to the Patients Compensation Panels and does not deal with the insurance provisions. Therefore it is the opinion of the chair that senate amendment 1 relates to a different specific subject than that of Assembly Bill 217 and in accordance with Senate Rule 50 (7), the amendment is not germane and the point of order raised by the Senator of the 21st, Senator Strohl, is well taken.

Finding the right approach

For each amendment that attempts to subvert the substance and purpose of the proposal or to sneak in a rider, there are a dozen that do what amendments are supposed to do: perfect the form and content of proposals. So far, only the offenders have been discussed. That might create the wrong impression. Based on the decisions of presiding officers over many decades, the germaneness rules of the Wisconsin Senate and Assembly today specifically identify several types of amendments which are allowed because they improve the bill on its way to enactment.

Lawmaking is serious business. Whatever the Legislature enacts will impact on society for many years to come. Still, lawmaking cannot be all seriousness: even if the issues are serious, there can be some lighter moments. In 1982, the Assembly debated 1981 Assembly Bill 615, "relating to employes' right to know regarding toxic substances and infectious agents". Representative Thomas A. Loftus (his district includes the City of Stoughton, the center of Wisconsin's Norwegian settlements) offered Assembly Amendment 34: "Toxic substance does not mean lutefisk". There was objection; somebody felt that the amendment was ludicrous and dilatory. Speaker Jackamonis ruled the point of order not well taken (*Assembly Journal* 3/11/82, page 2663). Rumor has it that the Speaker ruled the amendment proper in the following words: "This amendment may be *lutefisk*, but it was not offered for the purpose of delay".

Lutefisk, a Norwegian delicacy, is prepared by soaking whitefish in lye (considered a toxic substance under federal standards). The bill had dealt with all "toxic substances and infectious agents". The amendment creating an exception for lutefisk limited the scope of the proposal. Amendments to limit the scope of a proposal are permitted; the exception was enacted as Section 101.58 (2) (j) 2.f of the statutes.

Same purpose accomplished in different manner. In the Assembly debate of the "Clean Indoor Air Act", Assembly Amendment 1 to 1981 Senate Bill 80 proposed to include both "private offices" and retail establishments in the prohibited areas for which smoking could be permitted by the posting of SMOKING ALLOWED signs. Rep. Tommy Thompson (Rep., Elroy), the assistant Minority Leader, challenged the amendment as a "substantial expansion of scope". As received from the Senate, stores or offices were not mentioned in the enumeration of places for which the "no smoking" rule could be set aside by special posting. Further study showed, however, that the Senate version listed all "offices" and retail establishments as places where smoking was allowed. Representative John O. Norquist was in the chair; he ruled that the amendment accomplished the same purpose as the bill, and that the apparent difference between the bill and the amendment was merely a matter of "particularized detail".

An amendment accomplishing the proposal's purpose in a different manner is germane [A.Rule 54 (4) (b)]. It is easy to agree with the premise of this rule: since the amendment pursues the same purpose, it will not "totally alter the nature" of the proposal [S.Rule 50 (1)]. On the other hand, attempting to recognize the premise in an individual amendment can be rather frustrating. A visitor trying to understand the Senate's debate on March 21, 1974, was relieved to hear Senator Gerald D. Lorge's (Rep., Bear Creek) comment regarding such an amendment: "The bill does absolutely nothing. However, I think we should have a chance to look at the amendment because that might do something!"

A different bill — 1983 Assembly Bill 260, relating to "changing the legal drinking age" — clearly did *something*. It proposed to change the drinking age (it was 18). In the Senate, 2 amendments were challenged and ruled germane by the Chair; both sought to accomplish the same purpose in a different manner. As received from the Assembly, the bill contained a uniform drinking age of 19. Senate Amendment 2 attempted to deal with "border hopping" beer drinkers from neighboring states (their drinking age was 21) by limiting the proposed minimum age of 19 to Wisconsinites and requiring, for residents of any other state, a minimum age of 19 or the higher minimum age set by the home state. Senate Amendment 6 considered high school drinking the problem to be resolved by the bill; it proposed to retain the drinking *age* at 18 but to delay to August 15 the legal drinking *date* for persons with an earlier birthdate so as to postpone actual drinking until after graduation.

In one very complicated case, Speaker Jackamonis ended a ruling with the comment that the Assembly "should not be precluded" from considering the challenged substitute amendment. As far as he could see, the substitute did accomplish "the same purpose as the original, however in a different fashion" (*Assembly Journal* 3/25/82, page 2976). The Assembly also was not sure: a later vote to reject the substitute failed 42 to 52; several representatives offered an amendment to the substitute and then received unanimous consent to withdraw it; and a 48 to 46 vote placed the substitute on the table to permit the Assembly to work on the bill itself.

> During the debate on Senate Bill 70 [relating to payment of contractors under public works contracts], Representative Loftus raised the point of order that Assembly Substitute Amendment 2 to that measure was not germane under Assembly Rule 54 (3) (f). That rule provides that an amendment is not germane if it substantially expands the scope of the proposal.
>
> As passed by the Senate, SB-70 establishes provisions governing periodic payment to contractors under public works contracts. That proposal would require public works contracts to specify the day of the month on which each monthly estimate is to be provided by the contractor and the name of the person to whom it is to be delivered. Payment to the contractor is due 30 days after the estimate is received and the final payment under the contract is to be made within 60 days after completion of the project. The proposal also specifies the percentage of each periodic payment which may be retained to assure prompt and adequate completion of the project.
>
> Assembly Substitute Amendment 2 to SB-70 also relates to the periodic payment of contractors under public works contracts. However, instead of mandating the specific provisions which must be included in contracts governing these periodic payments, the substitute provides permissive authority for the state and other public bodies to include their own provisions which govern periodic payments. The scope of both proposals is the same. Both are limited in their extent and application to the subject of contracts providing for periodic payment; while the specific provisions of each are obviously different, the substitute does not address a broader area than does the senate version and consequently does not run afoul of Assembly Rule 54 (3) (f).
>
> In addition, the substitute amendment is germane under the provisions of Assembly Rule 54 (4) (b), as an amendment which accomplishes the same purpose as the original proposal in a different manner. The purpose of SB-70 is to specify provisions which must be included in public works contracts. As was pointed out by Rep. Plewa in discussion concerning the point of order, SB-70 establishes: (1) a maximum percentage of each periodic payment which the public body may retain; and (2) establishes a maximum length of time within which the public body must make payment. However, under the original proposal the state or municipality retains a considerable amount of flexibility and may elect not to retain anything out of each periodic payment or may retain less than 5% of each payment as the work progresses. In addition, the contract may provide for partial payment as the work progresses. In addition, the contract may provide for partial payments within any time period shorter than 30 days and may provide for final payment within any time period less than 60 days. Thus, under the main proposal, the

> discretion of the state or municipality to specify such provisions in the public works contracts is maintained although limited.
>
> Similarly, Assembly Substitute Amendment 2 to SB-70 authorizes municipalities to include provisions within their public works contracts which govern periodic payments. It details the type of provisions which may be included, while removing the limitations contained in SB-70. It therefore accomplishes the same purpose as the original, however in a different fashion.
>
> While Representative Loftus also raised the point that Assembly Substitute Amendment 2 expanded the scope of the main proposal because it newly amended secs. 59.96 (6) (m) and 62.15 (10), I would note that the senate version also addresses these sections in making cross-reference changes under sec. 4 of that bill. The changes which Assembly Substitute Amendment 2 makes in those sections of the statutes are really unnecessary to accomplish the intent of the substitute and were only technical modifications made by the drafter similar to the cross-reference changes of SB-70. Provisions contained in a contract under Assembly Substitute Amendment 2 relating to periodic payments would continue to apply to contracts under 59.96 (6) (m) and 62.15 (10) in the same fashion as would the provisions established by SB-70. This is merely a particularized detail contained in the amendment which under Rule 54 (4) (e) would not cause the amendment to be nongermane.
>
> In sum, I believe that Assembly Substitute Amendment 2 to SB-70 is germane under Assembly Rule 54 (4) (b) as an amendment which accomplishes the same purpose as the original proposal although in a different manner and the different provisions of the two proposals are nothing more than particularized details acceptable under Assembly Rule 54 (4) (e). As a result, the assembly should not be precluded by Assembly Rule 54 (1) from considering it.

Appropriation to implement intent. Under the rules of both houses, an amendment is germane if it adds "appropriations necessary to fulfill the original intent of the proposal" [A.Rule 54 (4) (d)]. Senate Rule 50 (8) describes the circumstances in more detail:

> Amendments proposing methods of raising revenues are germane to appropriation measures and amendments proposing appropriations are germane to revenue measures. Amendments adding appropriation measures necessary to fulfill the original intent of a proposal are germane.

An unusual example of a revenue amendment attached to an appropriation measure can be found in the enactment of the 1971 Executive Budget — even if the amendment was not treated as a separate document. The original budget proposal (1971 AB-414) ended in a stalemate which remained unresolved into October. Republican senators offered a 12-page, bare-bones, budget (1971 SB-805) and passed it in 4 days. Representative Norman C. Anderson (Dem., Madison), the Speaker of the Assembly, and Representative Anthony S. Earl (Dem., Wausau), the Majority Leader, developed Assembly Sub. Amdt. 1 which, at 247 pages, had the dimensions of a real budget bill. The key to impasse resolution was a lengthy revenue amendment which was "tacked on", literally, to the substitute. Instead of showing the notation "(End)" on the last line of page 247, the substitute was corrected to read "MORE"; the 39 pages of "1971 LRB-7890/1" were attached with roofing nails to be a physical part of the substitute; and the package, with only one amendment by the Senate, was agreed to by both houses.

Pro and con: splitting the difference

If majority rule is the cornerstone of democracy, then the techniques for developing a consensus are the mortar to hold this cornerstone firmly in place. "Splitting the difference" may be the most important technique; progress is measured by the reduction of the disagreement between opposing viewpoints.

In parliamentary parlance and the language of state legislatures, "splitting the difference" is governed by the rules of "germaneness". The proponents initially make their case by offering a proposal for consideration. The opponents may want to kill the proposal altogether.

If anything is to pass, it must be somewhere between the "everything" of the proposal, and the "nothing" of killing the proposal. Whatever passes cannot be "everything" *plus* something more. To allow the "something more" might not be fair to a proposal's author because he, or she, may not wish to be associated with the addition.

Limiting the scope of the proposal is permitted. Although amendments to limit the scope of a proposal are expressly permitted under Assembly Rule 54 (4) (c) and Senate Rule 50 (7), when an amendment limits the bill so much as to change its nature the presiding officer may be put in a quandary. The proposed change in a bear hunting bill had that effect (*Senate Journal* 1/31/78, page 1598):

> Earlier today Senator Murphy raised the point of order that senate amendment 4 to Senate Bill 554 was not germane. The chair took the point of order under advisement.
>
> Senate Bill 554 relates to "using dogs to hunt bear, requiring bear hunters to wear a back tag and providing a penalty." The bill would, among other things, allow licensed bear hunters to hunt bear with a dog (or dogs), but only after obtaining a permit from the Department of Natural Resources.
>
> Only one permit may be issued per hunter which covers the use of no more than 6 dogs, as the bill was originally drafted. However no hunter or group of hunters may use more than 6 dogs while hunting bear.
>
> Senate amendment 4, introduced by Senator Theno, seeks to entirely prohibit hunters from using dogs to hunt bear.
>
> In this case the chair went to Mason's Manual, Section 402, paragraphs 3 and 6, which the chair believes has some application in this instance.
>
> Paragraph 3 says: "To be germane, the amendment is required only to relate to the same subject. It may entirely change the effect of the motion or measure and still be germane to the subject."
>
> Paragraph 6 says: "No independent new question can be introduced under cover of an amendment. But an amendment may be in conflict with the spirit of the original motion, and still be germane and, therefore, in order.
>
> Senate amendment 4 does not relate to a different subject since it deals with dogs and bear hunting, as does the bill. Whether senate amendment 4 is intended to accomplish a different purpose or would require a title essentially different is questionable.
>
> The question of germaneness has been described by past chairs as "at best a judgment call" ('73, 224). In this case it is the judgment of the chair that senate amendment 4 is germane.
>
> FRED A. RISSER
> President Pro Tempore

The problem with a bill on synchronized traffic signals was similar. The bill was 1981 Assembly Bill 622, "relating to synchronizing traffic control signals on through highways in municipalities over 25,000 population". As introduced, the bill required synchronized traffic signals on through highways in municipalities over 25,000 (22 cities and one village had that 1980 population). The author, Representative Gus G. Menos (Dem., Brown Deer), offered Assembly Amendment 1, increasing the minimum population to 50,000. A rural legislator proposed to amend the amendment to "500,000"; only the City of Milwaukee fits that criterion. The further limitation failed; "50,000" was adopted so that the bill required synchronized signals in the 14 largest cities.

Assembly amendment 2 was offered. By changing "shall synchronize" to "may synchronize", it affected the nature of the bill and the amendment was challenged. Mandatory or optional, the amended bill would still deal with synchronized traffic signals on through highways. The amendment did not "relate to a different subject", "accomplish a different purpose", or "require a title for the proposal which is substantially different". Speaker Jackamonis (*Assembly Journal* 10/23/81, page 1467) ruled the point of order not well taken.

Amending an amendment. Like any other amendment, an amendment to an amendment must observe the rules of germaneness with regard to the parent proposal or substitute to which it is addressed. There are further requirements because, in a way, the targeted amendment now stands in place of the parent proposal. An amendment to an amendment must be germane to both the amendment and the original proposal [A.Rule 54 (5), S.Rule 50 (4)].

The rule requiring an amendment to an amendment to be germane to the bill as well as to the amendment was cited by Senate President Risser (*Senate Journal* 3/2/82, page 1611) in agreeing with a point of order by Senator Susan Shannon Engeleiter (Rep., Menomonee Falls):

> On Tuesday, March 2, 1982 the senator from the 33rd, Senator Engeleiter, raised the point of order that senate amendment 1 to assembly amendment 1 to Senate Bill 519 [relating to the reorganization of city school districts into common or unified districts] was not germane. The chair took the point of order under advisement.
>
> Assembly amendment 1 to Senate Bill 519 clarifies the action to be taken by the Fiscal Board or Common Council in the event an action has been taken by the electorate or the School Board to reorganize the city school district.
>
> Senate amendment 1 to assembly amendment 1 proposes a new procedure to permit the Fiscal Board, Common Council or the electorate to retain the city school district by referendum and prohibit further action by the Fiscal Board or Common Council. Although the proposition would be germane to the bill it does appear to accomplish a different purpose than that of assembly amendment 1, and expand the scope thereof. Therefore it is the opinion of the chair that senate amendment 1 to assembly amendment 1 is not germane and the point of order raised by the senator from the 33rd, Senator Engeleiter, is well taken.

The further amendment must not substantially change the nature or expand the scope of the target amendment. The further amendment may not introduce a different individual proposition or try to substitute a general proposition if the target amendment is comprised of one individual proposition. The further amendment is permitted to change the target amendment so as to accomplish its purpose in a different manner, or to limit the scope of the target amendment.

In the 1983 Assembly debate on Senate changes in the budget bill, 2 amendments did not meet these requirements. The budget bill was Senate Bill 83; the Assembly had already concurred with amendments. One of the amendments adopted was Assembly Amendment 4 which, containing 486 items, was itself a compilation of many different amendments representing the Assembly's compromise offer. The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendment with a counter offer reducing the area of disagreement between the 2 houses: Senate Amendment 1 to AA-4, a compiled amendment containing 122 items.

Now, the Assembly considered Assembly Amendments 5 and 6 to SA-1 to AA-4 to SB-83. Each time the Majority Leader, Representative Gary K. Johnson (Dem., Beloit), raised a point of order that the amendment represented one individual proposition amending another individual proposition and expanded the scope of the "proposal" (Senate Amendment 1); each time, Speaker pro tem. Clarenbach "ruled the point of order well taken" (*Assembly Journal* 6/23/83, page 286).

Assembly Amendment 5 had 2 items; neither addressed one of the 122 issues raised by SA-1 to AA-4 to SB-83. The first item was particularly ambitious: reaching beyond the 2 levels of prior compromise, it attempted to achieve a change in the bill itself. The second item merely reached beyond the Senate amendment to insert, after the fact, a 6/30/85 sunset for a tax increase contained in the compromise offer (AA-4) to which the Assembly had agreed earlier.

The single item of Assembly Amendment 6 again proposed to change the bill itself. Though germane to the bill as originally received from the Senate, the proposition of AA-6 did not pertain to any of the 122 items contained in the Senate compromise offer (SA-1 to AA-4) nor to the 486 items of the earlier Assembly compromise (AA-4).

Budget and other multi-issue bills

The comprehensiveness of Wisconsin's executive budget bill is unusual. It may be unique among the states. In its most recent version, the budget bill comprises 800 pages: 1985 Assembly Bill 85, "*relating to* state finances and appropriations, constituting the executive budget bill of the 1985 legislature, and making appropriations". For nearly 2 decades, budget bills have covered not only the state's general fund, but have included the highway, natural resources and miscellaneous segregated funds. Early in that period, Wisconsin budgets were converted from "line items" of salaries and purchases to "programs" representing the objectives to be achieved by each expenditure. The state Constitution requires the Legislature to impose taxes creating sufficient revenue "to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year" (Art. VIII, Sec. 5); to facilitate keeping the budget in balance all recent budget bills have included revenue adjustments.

Of the 800 pages in 1985 AB-85, a 100-page "schedule" sets forth the dollar amounts to be appropriated for the fiscal biennium, 2 short tables furnish a biennial overview of the effect of appropriations and anticipated revenues on the general fund and of state borrowing, and 58 pages are used to display the required changes in the appropriations statutes. The remainder, 637 pages, concerns proposed changes in what state government does and adjustments in the tax structure to pay for it all. It is the administration program for the 24-month period of the fiscal biennium which begins on July 1, 1985, and runs through June 30, 1987.

Biennial budgeting and annual review. If the U.S. Congress fails to meet the deadline for enacting the new federal budget, there is great consternation. Both houses work late into the night to enact emergency appropriation bills continuing the operation of the government for another 2 or 3 weeks. Rider amendments are common; unlike the Wisconsin Governor, the U.S. President does not have the power to approve an appropriation bill in part and veto the rest.

As the date for the beginning of the new fiscal year comes closer, the Wisconsin Legislature also works late into the night trying to meet the budget deadline. However, while missing the deadline may cause cash flow problems creating the appearance that Wisconsin government has run out of money, the state does not run out of budget. A statute enacted by Chapter 251, Laws of 1953, permits Wisconsin government to continue at the level of the preceding biennium:

> 20.002 GENERAL APPROPRIATION PROVISIONS. (1) *Effective period of appropriations.* ....If the legislature does not amend or eliminate any existing appropriation on or before July 1 of the odd-numbered years, such existing appropriations provided for the previous fiscal year shall be in effect in the new fiscal year and all subsequent fiscal years until amended or eliminated by the legislature....

The budget cycle runs 36 month, from the beginning of budget preparation to the end of budget execution. The 2 main revenue sources for state government operations — a graduated state income tax and a retail sales tax — both fluctuate with the economy and even the most scientific revenue predictions tend to become unreliable toward the end of the period. In 1967 Minority Leader Robert T. Huber (Dem., West Allis, who served as Speaker in 1965 and 1971) thought Wisconsin should go to an annual budget. His amendment was rejected (AA-2 to ASA-1 to AB-99). The Huber amendment deleted from the budget bill "the dollar amounts in the column headed *1968-69*" and proposed a statutory rule to continue every legislative session from the odd-numbered year to the:

> ....second Tuesday of April in the even-numbered year. No legislature shall adjourn sine die until it has provided or reviewed the dollar amount required for the operation of state government at the continued session.

By the second week in June, both houses had agreed on the 1967-69 budget. Governor Knowles approved it without a single partial veto. A budget trailer bill (1967 SB-445) "to adjust certain appropriations and responsibilities involving state government operations" passed the Senate but died without floor action in the Assembly in spite of a formal opinion by Attorney General La Follette (*Senate Journal* 10/17/67, page 1406) that such appropriation adjustments "would probably be constitutional as an exercise of the broad prerogative which the legislature possesses under the constitution in regard to fiscal and budgetary procedures".

The 1969-71 budget was 7 weeks late (it passed August 19). Although Governor Knowles vetoed parts of the budget, the partial vetoes were never taken up for legislative review. Again, there was a budget trailer bill (1969 SB-642); it was tabled in the Assembly on 11/12/69 without further action. Chapter 125 of the Laws of 1971 enacted a statute inviting the Governor to submit a budget review bill for legislative consideration in the even-numbered year:

> 16.475 If the governor determines that the implementation of budget priorities or the fiscal condition of the state requires adjustments in expenditures or revenues, he shall .... submit his recommendations in bill form to the joint committee on finance which shall introduce the bill without change in either house....

The expectation was that budget review bills would be limited to the fine tuning required by changing conditions. Nobody suspected the extent to which the process would expand. The very first budget review bill, 1971 AB-1477, ran 93 pages. When the Senate nonconcurred, a new (130-page) version was introduced as 1971 AB-1610. It passed, was vetoed in part, and the rest became Chap. 215, Laws of 1971. By 1980, the budget review bill (1979 AB-1180) had reached 458 pages; it was one of the longest bills ever placed before the Legislature. In the 1981-83 budget act (Chap. 27, Laws of 1981), the Legislature repealed the budget review statute to put an end to the procedure.

Inviting the Governor, and his executive departments, to think of new ways to change the budget in midstream is a proposition quite different from dealing with fiscal emergencies when they arise. The 1980s began with a recession; the first law enacted by the 1981 Legislature had to make additional changes in the outgoing 1979-81 budget. The new 1981-83 budget was barely 4 months old when Chapters 61 and 93, Laws of 1981, adjusted shared revenue payments and restricted government spending; both were enacted in the November 1981 Special Session. Additional changes followed in April 1981, enacted as Chapter 317. Having repealed the budget review statute, the 1981 Legislature was forced to respond to economic conditions with 4 budget adjustment acts.

The next session did not start much better. Senate Bill 1 of the January 1983 Special Session increased the cigarette tax and the general sales tax (1983 WisAct 2), and 1983 Assembly Bill 104 authorized short-term operating notes (1983 WisAct 3) to overcome a cash flow problem. The 1983-85 budget act was enacted by July 1 (1983 WisAct 27). By 1984, the economy had improved and a fairly short budget adjustment act, enacted in April 1984 (1983 WisAct 212), responded to happier revenue projections.

The budget bill. To the degree that procedural questions can be separated from policy questions, a significant difference distinguishes the budget review bills of the 1970s from the budget adjustment bills of the 1980s. The traditional title of a budget bill, referring to "diverse other changes", indicated no limits. For 1983 Senate Bill 83 (1983 WisAct 27), it read:

> AN ACT *to amend and revise* chapter 20 of the statutes, and to make diverse other changes in the statutes, *relating to* state finances and appropriations, constituting the executive budget bill of the 1983 legislature, and making appropriations.

For the 1985 budget bill (Assembly Bill 85), the title has become even less descriptive:

> AN ACT *relating to* state finances and appropriations, constituting the executive budget bill of the 1985 legislature, and making appropriations.

The title of the final budget review bill (1979 AB-1180; Chap. 221, Laws of 1979), merely echoed the title of budget bills:

> AN ACT to amend and revise chapter 20 of the statutes, and to make diverse other changes in the statutes, relating to state finances and appropriations, constituting the 1980 budget review bill and making appropriations.

A budget review bill was an omnibus bill, affecting the whole range of state lawmaking. Budget adjustment bills, while they may deal with numerous issues, are clearly limited by the issues specified. The title of the 1984 budget adjustment act (1983 Senate Bill 663; enacted as 1983 WisAct 212), enumerating 9 distinct issue areas plus derivative penalties and appropriations, illustrates the difference:

> AN ACT *relating to*
> the individual and corporate surtaxes,
> the homestead credit,
> the required general fund balance,
> reducing the bonding authority for highway projects,
> income tax exemptions, income and franchise tax deductions for intercorporate dividends and for insurers' loss carry-backs,
> property tax statements,
> the definition of the internal revenue code for purposes of the income, franchise, inheritance and minimum taxes, required health insurance coverage, income tax exemptions,
> utility taxes on telephone companies,
> decreasing the primary guaranteed valuation,
> providing penalties and making an appropriation.

For the former budget review bills and for any comprehensive budget bill, determining the germaneness of an amendment can be a frustrating — almost futile — task. For germaneness questions on amendments to a budget adjustment bill and to other multi-issue bills, the issues enumerated in the title are a convenient starting point.

Multi-issue bills. The "nature" of a multi-issue bill is the sum of the issues covered by the bill. The nature of each issue is, of course, determined by the law text contained in the bill, but the description of the issue in the relating clause should be a fair representation of that text.

A multi-issue bill is one bill and, as is permitted for any other bill, the scope of a multi-issue bill can be narrowed by amendment even if that means deleting one or more of the covered issues in their entirety. On the other hand, for a multi-issue bill the rule against substantial alteration of the nature of a proposal can be applied, individually, to each of the issues contained in the bill. Amendments proposed to the 1984 budget adjustment act — the 9 issues covered are displayed above — illustrate the difference.

Senate Majority Leader Timothy F. Cullen (Dem., Janesville) raised the point of order that Senate Substitute Amendment 2 to 1983 Senate Bill 663 was not germane. Senate President Risser "ruled the point of order well taken" (*Senate Journal* 3/13/84, page 706). The substitute dealt with 4 issues. A substitute amendment for a 9-issue bill, limited to 4 of the issues contained in the bill, would have been held germane as a proper limitation of scope, but that did not apply here. The bill was popularly known as the "Budget Surplus Adjustment Bill"; the 4 issues contained in the substitute, though themselves attempts to adjust the budget surplus, each differed from the 9 specific proposals of the original bill. Senate Substitute Amendment 2 dealt with "the corporate surtax, the individual surtax, the gift tax and inheritance tax exemptions for class A distributees, and the rates for the individual income tax".

The Senate considered 20 amendments to the bill; 5 were adopted, 2 failed adoption, 9 were discussed and placed on the table, and 4 were challenged and ruled not germane (*Senate Journal* 3/13/84, pages 706 to 709):

> Senate amendment 11 [accelerated distribution of shared revenues] offered by Senators Engeleiter, Harsdorf, Chilsen, Ellis, Theno, Lorman, Davis and Lasee.
>
> The question was: Adoption of senate amendment 11?
>
> Senator Kleczka raised the point of order that senate amendment 11 was not germane.
>
> The chair ruled the point of order well taken.
>
> Senate amendment 14 [exempting raffle tickets from sales tax] offered by Senators Harsdorf and Engeleiter.
>
> The question was: Adoption of senate amendment 14?
>
> Senator Kleczka raised the point of order that senate amendment 14 was not germane.
>
> The chair ruled the point of order well taken.
>
> Senate amendment 19 [UW faculty salaries] offered by Senator Harsdorf.
>
> The question was: Adoption of senate amendment 19?
>
> Senator Kleczka raised the point of order that senate amendment 19 was not germane.
>
> The chair ruled the point of order well taken.
>
> Senate amendment 20 [increasing the state property tax credit] offered by Senators Harsdorf, Ellis, Engeleiter, Davis and Theno.
>
> The question was: Adoption of senate amendment 20?
>
> Senator Kleczka raised the point of order that senate amendment 20 was not germane.
>
> The chair ruled the point of order well taken.

When an amendment proposes to amend an amendment or substitute, germaneness is determined not only by the substance and purpose of the original bill, but also by the nature of the substitute or target amendment proposed to be amended. In March 1980, the Assembly considered a multi-issue bill concerning the state's highway program (1979 AB-1285). The title identified 7 substantive issue areas, plus derivative rule-making authority and an appropriation:

> AN ACT *relating to*
> increasing the excise tax on motor fuel and special fuel,
> adjusting the appropriations for connecting highways, swing and lift bridges and highway maintenance,
> increasing automobile registration fees and other transportation fees,
> imposing vehicle permit fees based on the excess size and weight of the vehicle,
> changing the computation of the cost factor for local transportation aids,
> authorizing the contracting of public debt for highway construction,
> providing inflationary supplements for department of transportation appropriations,
> granting rule-making authority and making an appropriation.

Assembly Substitute Amendment 1 was before the Assembly. The substitute was limited to the first and 4th of the substantive issues found in the original bill: "increasing the excise tax on motor fuel and special fuel", and "imposing vehicle permit fees based on the excess size and weight of the vehicle".

Representative Gary K. Johnson (Dem., Beloit), the Majority Leader, referred to Assembly Rule 54 (5) in challenging the germaneness of Assembly Amendment 8 to the substitute (*Assembly Journal* 3/25/80, page 3068). The rule requires an amendment to a substitute amendment to be germane to the substitute as well as to the original bill. Amendment 8 proposed to reinsert into the substitute the 5th issue contained in the original bill: "changing the computation of the cost factor for local transportation aids". Speaker Jackamonis ruled the point of order well taken. Even though the amendment consisted of text found in the original bill, its adoption would have been a substantial expansion of the scope of the substitute in violation of Assembly Rule 54 (3) (f).

Assembly Amendment 10 also dealt with changing the cost factor for local transportation aids, although in a different manner. Again, Majority Leader Johnson rose: the amendment, although perhaps germane to the original proposal, expanded the scope of the substitute. Again, the "chair ruled the point of order well taken".

Special sessions — special limits. When the Legislature considers a proposal in regular session, the lawmaking power of the Legislature is subject only to restrictions imposed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, by the Wisconsin Constitution, and by the rules of procedure enacted by the Legislature itself. Still, even in regular session the nature of each bill establishes substantive limits which amendments are not supposed to expand, and any multi-issue bill set its own agenda.

When the Legislature meets in special session convened upon the call of the Governor, or in extraordinary session convened under the rules of the Legislature by petition of a majority of the members elected to each house or as directed by a majority of the members of the Committee on Organization in each house, the extent of the lawmaking power is defined by the instrument convening the session.

In special or extraordinary session, no bill can be introduced unless it stays within the limits set by the call. No amendment can be adopted unless the bill, as affected by the amendment, remains within the agenda set by the call.

As illustrated by the following point of order raised during the October 1983 Special Session, it is sometimes not easy to remain within the limits "necessary to accomplish the special purposes" (Sec. 11, Art. IV, Wis. Const.) for which a special or extraordinary session has been convened.

On 10/27/83 (*Assembly Journal*, page 551), the Assembly debated Assembly Bill 7 of the October 1983 Special Session, a multi-issue bill "relating to taxation of milk assessments and refunds of them, garnishment of the proceeds from the sale of agricultural products, use of nondairy products in state and municipal buildings prohibited, distribution of cheese at tourist information centers, foreclosure by advertisement, promotion of Wisconsin products, dissolution of a consent order regarding dairy advertising and granting rule-making authority". The majority leader, Representative Gary K. Johnson (Dem., Beloit), raised the point of order that Assembly Amendment 14 "was not germane under Assembly Rule 93 (1)". That rule incorporates the constitutional restriction.

Assembly Amendment 14, to replace the inheritance tax with an estate tax, dealt with an issue important to many members of the Legislature but not mentioned in the Governor's call. Speaker Loftus "ruled the point of order well taken".

Representative John L. Merkt (Rep., Mequon) moved that Assembly Rule 93 be suspended.

> The speaker ruled the motion out of order under Article IV, Section 11 of the Wisconsin Constitution.
>
> Representative Merkt appealed the decision of the chair on the germaneness of assembly amendment 14 to Assembly Bill 7, October 1983 Special Session.
>
> Representative Merkt asked unanimous consent to withdraw his appeal.
>
> Granted.

Why did Representative Merkt withdraw his appeal of the speaker's ruling? Quite obviously, because he would never intentionally disregard the Legislature's obligations under the state constitution. A rule can be suspended; the constitution cannot. The issues raised by the inheritance tax could be reviewed in regular session (in April 1984, the Legislature enacted 1983 WisAct 194 which raised the inheritance tax exemption, for close relatives, in 2 steps from $10,000 to $50,000).

The issue raised by Representative Thomas J. Crawford (Dem., Milwaukee) on the next day was more involved; it required Speaker Loftus to reconcile 2 different directives of the constitution (*Assembly Journal* 10/28/83, page 571). Assembly Bill 5 of the October 1983 Special Session had passed the Assembly and the Senate had concurred with an amendment. Inter-house comity, expressed already in *Jefferson's Manual* (e.g., sections 3-p, 17-s), assumes that the other house complies with all constitutional requirements.

> Representative Crawford rose to the point of order that senate amendment 2 .... was not germane under Assembly Rule 93 (1) [in special session, amendment must fit within call] and Article IV, Section 11 [special session limited to purposes for which convened], of the Wisconsin Constitution.
>
> The speaker ruled that, based on past precedents and Article IV, Section 8 [each house determines own rules] of the Wisconsin Constitution, he could not rule on the germaneness of senate amendments. The point of order was ruled not well taken.

In the May 1982 Special Session, an amendment to Assembly Resolution 1 highlighted another limitation of the Legislature's power when acting under the special session call. The resolution requested the Governor to expand the call to include a proposal relating to restriction of abortions in public hospitals. The resolution was proper; regardless of the special session agenda, each house can deal with propositions pertaining to the operation of the Legislature during the special session. This has been recognized many times, and is codified in Assembly Rule 93 (1).

Assembly Amendment 1 tried to change the resolution so that it became a request for an extraordinary session on the same subject, to be called by the Committee on Organization of each house. The amendment was not proper; if adopted, the resolution would no longer pertain to the business of the special session or to the organization of the Legislature during the special session. Representative Loftus challenged the amendment, and Speaker Jackamonis ruled it "not germane" under Assembly Rule 54 (1) [nature of proposal changed] and Assembly Rule 93 (1) [germaneness to special session call].

Sometimes, rules protect the majority

In many cases, the standing rules of the Legislature serve to protect the minority. In a few cases, they protect the majority. When an issue has been reviewed in detail and the proposed solution has been rejected, the majority does not have to consider it again in the current biennial session. When an amendment has been adopted to change a proposal so that it reflects the will of the majority, the losers are not entitled to consideration of a later amendment negating the change.

When amendments are discouraged. For some unusual proposals — identified in the rules — amendments are discouraged. The subject matter of such proposals, experience has shown, is fragile, perishable, delicate. Substantive amendments proposed in the heat of debate will only make things worse. If the proposed solution is not acceptable, it is more prudent to reject the current version and wait for the original source to present a better approach. Under such conditions, there is no reason why a minority should be permitted to subject the majority to hours of debate.

In the Assembly, resolutions offered by the Committee on Rules are used to schedule special orders and, under Assembly Rule 33 (2), such resolutions are not amendable. The leadership of both parties is represented on the Committee on Rules. If the time for consideration of the special business, or any other aspect of the resolution, does not reflect the consensus of a majority of the members of the Assembly, the resolution can be rejected and the committee can propose a different solution.

In one instance, the Wisconsin Constitution imposes a limitation on the Legislature's freedom to make substantive changes. Two successive Legislatures must agree to the identical text before the proposed constitution change can be submitted to the people for ratification (Art. XII, Sec. 1, Wis. Const.). If the constitution change proposed by the preceding Legislature is now unacceptable, the current legislature cannot approve it on "second consideration". Any deviation from the constitution change proposed by the last Legislature reverts the proposal to "first consideration".

> Joint Rule 55. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. (1) Every joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution introduced for the purpose of a first approval shall, in the closing paragraph, refer such proposed amendment to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election. Every joint resolution proposing the 2nd legislative approval of an amendment to the constitution shall, in the closing paragraph, provide for submission of the amendment to the people in accordance with section 1 of article XII of the constitution.

> (2) The text of a proposed constitutional amendment is not subject to change when a joint resolution submits such text for "2nd consideration" after the proposal was adopted on "first consideration" by the last preceding legislature, unless appropriate changes are made to revert the status of the constitutional amendment to "first consideration".
>
> (a) While the constitutional amendment has "2nd consideration" status, only the relating clause and those paragraphs of the joint resolution pertaining to the ballot question and to the date of submission to the voters may be changed by amendment.
>
> (b) Because any change in the text of a proposed constitutional amendment before the senate or assembly for "2nd consideration" reverts that proposed amendment to "first consideration" status, any such change shall be presented to the senate or assembly in the form of a substitute amendment which, in its title, its resolving clauses, and its instructions for transmittal to the next succeeding legislature, properly sets forth the resultant "first consideration" status of the proposed constitution text.

In the Senate, Rule 50 (11) warns that an "amendment to a joint resolution approving an amendment to the federal constitution is not in order". The reminder is, perhaps, too broad. The constitution text submitted by the Congress to the state legislatures for ratification must be accepted or rejected without change, but the surrounding "service text" (indicating Wisconsin assent to the proposal) can be improved until it truly represents the majority view of this state. Senate Rule 50 (10) shows the distinction:

> Amendments to a revision bill are germane, but amendments to a revisor's correction bill are germane only if they make corrections and do not add new substantive material.

Working with the Law Revision Committee of the Legislative Council, the Revisor of Statutes prepares 2 types of bills. "Correction" bills reconcile unintended conflicts resulting from 2 or more acts enacted by the same Legislature, correct references, make terminology changes, renumber for better location and delete language which is clearly obsolete. "Revision" bills modernize existing law by eliminating defects, ambiguities, conflicts and obsolete or unconstitutional provisions. The revision may incorporate phrases needed to deal with new or changed conditions and may include substantive changes. In many cases, revision bills are today prepared by Legislative Council interim committees on specific subjects.

Another example of legislation which really cannot be improved by amendment is found in the bills to implement the expenditure-related provisions of labor contracts, negotiated by the state with state employe unions and already ratified by the affected unions and the Legislature's Joint Committee on Employment Relations. If the negotiated settlement is unacceptable to the Legislature the outside contract, rather than the legislation supporting it, has to be changed. Under section 111.92 (1) of the statutes:

> Tentative agreements reached between the department of employment relations, acting for the executive branch, and any certified labor organization shall, after official ratification by the labor organization, be submitted to the joint committee on employment relations, which shall hold a public hearing before determining its approval or disapproval. If the committee approves the tentative agreement, it shall introduce in a bill or companion bills, to be put on the calendar or referred to the appropriate scheduling committee of each house, that portion of the tentative agreement which requires legislative action for implementation, such as salary and wage adjustments, changes in fringe benefits, and any proposed amendments, deletions or additions to existing law .... The committee shall accompany the introduction of such proposed legislation with a message that informs the legislature of the committee's concurrence with the matters

> under consideration and which recommends the passage of such legislation without change .... If the legislature does not adopt without change that portion of the tentative agreement introduced by the joint committee on employment relations, the tentative agreement shall be returned to the parties for negotiation.

A bill introduced by the Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules (JCRAR) to support the committee's objection to promulgation of a proposed administrative rule is of similar sensitivity. The authority of administrative agencies to promulgate administrative rules in interpretation of the law, and the authority of the JCRAR to suspend promulgation of a proposed rule or part of a rule, are both strictly limited by chapter 227 of the statutes, "administrative procedure and review". Among other reasons, JCRAR can suspend a proposed rule when it finds that the rule is arbitrary and capricious or imposes an undue hardship, that it lacks adequate statutory authority, or that it fails to comply with legislative intent. Rule suspension must be followed by a bill to clarify the law so that the statutes will clearly express the JCRAR's understanding of the issue and yet, not interfere with administrative rule making generally.

This was illustrated by the following point of order concerning 1981 Senate Bill 359. The Department of Transportation had proposed a rule to assess 2 demerit points for driving a vehicle without a valid driver's license in the immediate possession of the driver, and to increase from 2 to 3 demerit points the consequence of driving a vehicle with a defective or improper speedometer. In its report accompanying the bill, JCRAR explained that it was a "relatively innocuous offense" for a properly licensed driver to drive a vehicle without having the license along and that, "because it believes that most speedometers are somewhat faulty", the demerit points should not be raised. Assembly Amendment 1 proposed to enact the existing scale of demerit points as statutory law. When Representative Loftus challenged the amendment (*Assembly Journal* 6/9/81, page 629), Speaker Jackamonis:

> ....ruled the amendment not germane under Assembly Rule 54 (3) (f) [substantial expansion of scope] and the point of order well taken. The speaker stated that amendments, which might otherwise be germane to the bill, are not germane in this case because of the limited scope of Senate Bill 359. The bill was introduced pursuant to section 227.018 (5) (e) of the Wisconsin Statutes to fulfill the statutory purpose of ratifying the action of the Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules.

The JCRAR suspension bill, enacted into law, assures that the department's false interpretation of the law (as evidenced by the suspended rule) will not occur again.

On the other hand, if enactment of the bill fails, it does not require a change in statute law to permit departmental promulgation of the proposed rule. If a legislator still feels that the existing law should be changed to clearly support the proposed rule, a bill to implement that objective can be introduced, but the suspension bill is not the proper vehicle for that purpose.

Avoiding unnecessary repetition. Sometimes it does not seem that way but second reading — that stage in the consideration of a proposal in which amendments may be offered — must come to an end. The house has listened to all of the arguments. Some amendments have found majority support and are now part of the proposal; other amendments, lacking majority support, have failed. Everybody is tired. Unless there is a successful motion to reconsider the vote by which an amendment has failed, the majority should not be required (during the consideration of the same bill) to listen one more time to the same arguments in support of an identical or substantially similar amendment.

In both houses, the rules say that an amendment identical to one already considered on the same bill and not adopted is not germane, but only the Assembly rule applies the restriction also to "substantially similar" amendments.

> [S.Rule 50] (6) ....An identical amendment or an amendment identical in effect to one previously rejected as another amendment to the same bill .... is not germane, but such amendments are germane if not identical with prior rejected amendments to the same bill.
>
> [A.Rule 54] (3) Assembly amendments which are not germane include: .... (c) An amendment substantially similar to an amendment already acted upon.

The rules of both houses also protect the majority against harrassment by identical bills. Once the house has decided an issue by rejecting the bill proposing to deal with it, the house does not have to consider another bill originating in the same house and offering the same solution. The Assembly rule enumerates the consequences of "adverse disposition" in detail; the entire text is reproduced below:

> [S.Rule 33] (2) No bill or resolution identical with one already rejected shall be introduced, but this rule shall not bar the consideration of an assembly bill or joint resolution on the ground of its being identical with a senate bill or resolution previously rejected by the senate, nor shall any bill or resolution be barred on the grounds of repealing a former act of the same session.
>
> [A.Rule 49] ADVERSE AND FINAL DISPOSITION. (1) Unless reconsidered under rule 73, a proposal, or an amendment as it affects a proposal, is adversely and finally disposed of for the biennial session of the legislature by any of the following results:
>
> (a) Indefinite postponement (assembly bills).
>
> (b) Rejection (assembly amendments, assembly resolutions and assembly joint resolutions).
>
> (c) Nonconcurrence (senate bills and senate joint resolutions).
>
> (d) Failure to be ordered engrossed (assembly bills).
>
> (e) Failure to be ordered to a 3rd reading (senate bills).
>
> (f) Failure of passage (assembly bills).
>
> (g) Failure of concurrence (senate bills and joint resolutions).
>
> (h) Failure to pass notwithstanding the objections of the governor.
>
> (2) Once an assembly proposal has been adversely disposed of, another assembly proposal identical or substantially similar in nature but not more limited in scope shall not be considered by the assembly in that biennial session.

If one house rejects a bill and, subsequently, receives an identical bill introduced in and passed by the other house, that bill will be considered. It is considered not only because interhouse courtesy requires it but, more to the point, because the later passage by the other house makes it likely that new information set the stage for a different decision. The rules cited are intended only to protect the majority against having to consider the same issue over and over again. They are not meant to prevent further consideration when a majority concludes that new information requires a review of the earlier position.

Following this reasoning, even a substantially similar amendment to the same bill can be considered. A 1975 ruling by Speaker Norman Anderson made that point (*Assembly Journal* 5/21/75, page 929):

> ....However, whether something is the same or different is a matter of judgment.
>
> Obviously, there is a difference of opinion between [the members raising the point of order] and, I suspect, a majority of the people in this house. It may be that the difference is modest, but in the judgment of the chair, a significant difference. In any event, sufficient to take it outside the rule and accordingly the chair rules the point of order not well taken.
>
> I might further go on to say .... it is always useful to consider what the purpose of the rule is in interpreting the rule. The rule should not be used to achieve a different purpose than that for which it is originally enacted. The purpose of it is to prevent repeated unnecessary consideration of the same subject matter once a conscious determination has been made in this house. There is no member of this house that is unaware of the fact that the result of the vote last evening, at least in the case of 4 members of this house on both sides of the issue — 3 on one and 1 on the other, turned out to be a mistake and therefore the result was different than that the members intended — at least those 4. And had they voted the way they intended to vote and tried to vote, the result would have been different.
>
> I am persuaded that this amendment is significantly different on its own, even if that were not true, but I remind the Gentleman that the purpose for which the rule was adopted in the first place is not violated by the chair ruling even if I was wrong on the merits.

The decision stands. It seems to be fairly well settled that an amendment negating the effect of an amendment to the same proposition previously adopted by the house is not germane. The principle has been codified as Wisconsin Assembly Rule 54 (3) (e). When the majority decides an issue by the adoption of an amendment, it should not have to submit itself to continuing debate on amendments to undo (negate) that decision.

Paul Mason's *Manual of Legislative procedure* (1970 edition, sec. 401, par. 4) holds that an "amendment which would put before the house a question identical with one previously decided by the house during the session, whether in an affirmative or negative form, is not in order." *Robert's Rules of Order*, at page 115, says that an amendment would be improper if it is "contrary to" an amendment previously decided by the house during the same session. The underlying assumption appears to be that using an amendment to undo an earlier decision might lead to confusion; the same result can be reached through reconsideration of the action on the earlier amendment.

Wisconsin Senate Rule 50 (5), on the other hand, contains the statement that "an amendment restoring a proposal to its original form .... is germane." In the past 10 years, no decision by a Senate presiding officer has cited the phrase, which seems to be based on the codification of a ruling by Lieut. Gov. Thomas J. O'Malley in 1933 (cited in the 1953 *Senate Manual* as Senate Precedent 56.20). If that is the case, the phrase may not mean what it says. The significance of the ruling was that an amendment cannot be challenged because the text it proposes to insert is legally redundant.

In the Special Session of December 1933 the Wisconsin Legislature, implementing the repeal of prohibition, considered Senate Bill 1, "relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, levying an occupational tax thereon and on certain fermented malt beverages, [and] creating the Wisconsin liquor control commission". The bill proposed creation of a statute permitting the commission to "appoint a secretary and such other officers, attorneys, assistants, experts, accountants, chemists, agents, clerks, and employes, and at such compensation, as it deems from time to time necessary or desirable in carrying out the provisions of this chapter". Senate Amendment 14 said that: "All such employes shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 16" (the classified civil service). Amendment 1 to SA-14 reversed the instruction to "shall not", placing the employes outside the classified civil service law. The bill history shows that the change to "shall not" was later accepted by the Senate but that SA-14, as changed, was rejected. The sequence of events suggests that, under 1933 statutes, the employes of the Liquor Control Commission would be outside the classified service unless the phrase to bring them into the classified service was made a part of the proposed law.

The point of order was raised (*Senate Journal* 12/19/33, page 92) "that amendment No. 1, S., to amendment No. 14, S., could not be considered in order as its adoption would restore the bill to its original form", and Lieut. Gov. O'Malley disagreed. The journal record of the point was poorly worded: to restore something to its original form implies that it had assumed a different form in the intervening time. That was not the case here.

The point of order was raised by Senator Orland S. Loomis (Rep., Mauston). He was the President pro tem. of the 1933 Senate (as the candidate of the Progressive Party, he was elected Governor in 1942 but died prior to inauguration). Senator Loomis was an attorney. As an attorney, he probably argued that adding the civil service phrase, after changing it to "shall not", was redundant: the original form of the bill (saying nothing about civil service status) had the same legal effect.

In today's lawmaking, a rule prohibiting the use of an amendment to undo an earlier amendment probably has limited application. Comprehensive bills deal with interrelated problems and the debate on amendments may go on for hours or even days. An amendment adopted early in the debate to make a change in the approach to problem "A" may have to be superseded later in the day by an amendment concerning problem "B", and the later amendment will be held germane because, as to problem "A", it accomplishes the bill's purpose in a different manner. Amendments to 1979 Assembly Bill 367, "relating to increasing marriage license application and related fees", illustrate the sequence: 1) the bill proposed to increase the fee for a marriage license from $4.50 to $9.50 without affecting the state's share of the fee ($1.50 per license); 2) A.Amdt.4 was adopted authorizing each county to set its own fee subject to a $9.50 maximum and the $1.50 state share; and 3) A.Amdt.5 proposed to abolish both the state share and the $9.50 maximum.

Assembly Amendment 5 to 1979 Assembly Bill 367 was challenged as negating the effect of Assembly Amendment 4. Speaker Jackamonis (*Assembly Journal* 2/21/80, page 2329) "ruled the point of order not well taken". The later amendment did not reverse the decision on marriage license fees set by county boards. Removing the maximum limit, and abolishing the state share, concerned only the detail of county board fee setting.

Like any other germaneness rule, the rule prohibiting one amendment from negating another amendment applies only to amendments in the same house. In 1978, Representative Marlin D. Schneider (Dem., Wisconsin Rapids) raised a point of order that an Assembly amendment to a Senate amendment to an Assembly bill was not germane because it negated the effect of the Senate amendment and expanded the scope of the bill. Speaker Jackamonis (*Assembly Journal* 3/28/78, page 3393, at pages 4046-47) used the point of order to write an extensive research opinion concerning the Assembly's rules on germaneness. With regard to the effect of an Assembly amendment on changes made by the Senate in an Assembly bill, the Speaker wrote:

> ....the Wisconsin Constitution grants to each house of the Legislature the power to establish its own rules of procedure. It follows, then, that Assembly rules can only, and are intended to only, govern the proceedings of this house. Applying this principle to [the germaneness rule], it further follows that this rule is intended to govern only the admissibility of *Assembly* amendments to proposals under consideration in the Assembly. This conclusion about the scope of the rule's applicability is also suggested by language found in the rule itself. Section (2) of the rule states that questions of germaneness raised under this rule "shall apply only to amendments originating in the Assembly"....
>
> Assembly Rule [54] (3) (e) provides that an amendment is not germane if it "negates the effect of another amendment previously adopted." Since Assembly Rule [54] as a whole is intended to govern only Assembly consideration of Assembly amendments, it seems reasonable to assume that where the rule refers to actions taken on amendments (such as "adoption") it likewise is intended to refer only to *Assembly* actions on such amendments. To construe this provision of the rule more broadly to prohibit the consideration of any Assembly amendment which would negate the effect of a previously adopted Senate amendment to the same proposal would be to interpret this rule in a way which could significantly restrict the ability of this house to disagree with Senate actions. The Chair can think of no plausible reason for so restricting the Assembly's authority and, for this reason, concludes that no such effect was ever intended. Instead of such a broad, far-reaching construction, the Chair believes the underlying intent of this portion of Assembly Rule [54] is much simpler and the same as that cited in previous rulings on Assembly Rule [54] (3) (c): to prevent the repeated consideration of amendments to a particular proposal which deal with the same issue, once the Assembly has made a conscious decision concerning the issue.

CHAPTER 6

Final Legislative Steps

As strange as it may seem, the Wisconsin Legislature has never "killed" a bill. Many bills die, of course, but in the formal language of legislative procedure the cause has been "indefinite postponement" or "nonconcurrence", "failed to order to a 3rd reading" or "failed to pass" or, sometimes, "no further action" because the Legislature ran out of time. The terminology of legislative procedure has a precise term for every action by which a proposal lives or dies. The following definitions are given in Assembly Rule 95:

Adoption: Approval of a motion, simple resolution, or joint resolution.

Rejection: An action by which an amendment or resolution is adversely and finally disposed of for the biennial session of the legislature.

Passage: Final assembly approval of an assembly joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution or of an assembly bill.

Indefinite postponement: A motion to kill a proposal for a legislative session in its house of origin.

Concurrence: The action by which one house agrees to a proposal or action of the other house.

Nonconcurrence: The refusal of one house to agree to a proposal or action of the other.

Third reading and passage

In parliamentary theory, the issues raised by amendments to a proposal are distinct from the merits of the proposal itself. On 2nd reading, each house reviews amendments and, by the selective adoption or rejection of various amendments, improves the bill overall. Debate is limited to the amendments, and while it may be impossible to discuss an amendment without touching on the bill as well, the overall debate concerning the merits of the proposal has to wait until the 3rd reading stage.

In practice, each Legislature considers a large number of proposals that are noncontroversial. Some are passed as originally introduced. For others, the original author or the committee which considered the proposal has brought in a substitute amendment to fix some things overlooked in the original proposal and, as shown by the substitute amendment, the proposal passes without further change. In most of these cases the majority leader, immediately following the vote to engross the proposal, asks and receives unanimous consent to suspend the rules so that the proposal can be given its third reading at that time. Following that, the majority leader suspends the rules one more time so that the action on the proposal can be immediately messaged to the other house. When the proposal is noncontroversial, there is no reason for delay.

The standing rules, on the other hand, are concerned with the orderly transaction of business, even if the issues considered are controversial. Senate Rule 35 and Assembly Rule 40 (1), requiring 3 readings of proposals, both provide that each reading must be on a different day. In addition, the rules governing the motion for reconsideration (Senate Rule 67; Assembly Rule 73) also provide that any reconsideration of the vote by which the proposal was passed will be on a day other than the day of that vote.

When the amendments on a proposal have been debated and the question: "shall the proposal be ordered engrossed and read the 3rd time?" has been answered in the affirmative, third reading consideration of the proposal (unless taken up immediately under suspension of the rules) automatically goes to a future calendar. The delay provides time for further reflection. Opponents will have one more opportunity to state their case. Proponents can review the proposal one more time before the vote on passage.

In the Senate, third reading of the bill will be on the calendar for the Senate's next business day even if the the vote on engrossment was taken too late to insert third reading on the printed calendar for that day. If there was a question concerning placement on the calendar for the next day in 1975, the question was clarified by a 1977 ruling and codified in the 1979 adoption of the Senate rules (Senate Rule 18 (5)):

[Background; *Senate Journal* 4/16/75, p. 519]:

Senator Whittow moved that the bill be considered for final action at this time.

The ayes and noes were required and the vote was: [Display of roll call vote omitted; ayes-20, noes-12.] Less than two-thirds having voted in the affirmative the motion did not prevail.

Senator Whittow raised the point of order that since the rules were not suspended that Senate Bill 120 would be placed on the second day's printed calendar.

The chair took the point of order under advisement.

[Ruling on the point of order; *Senate Journal* 4/22/75, p. 546]:

On April 16, 1975, Senator Whittow raised the point of order that since the rules were not suspended to order an immediate third reading of Senate Bill 120 that the bill should be placed on the second day's printed calendar.

The chair took the point of order under advisement.

Senate Rule 35 relating to separate readings and Senate Rule 18 (2) relating to the Daily Calendar cover this question:

Senate Rule 35 reads: "Every bill, and every joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, shall receive three separate readings by title previous to its passage except where otherwise provided but shall not receive two readings on the same day."

Senate Rule 18 (2) reads: "The printed calendar shall be furnished to members before such a calendar is acted upon and shall provide at least 24 hours [now 18 hours] notice of matters to be taken up on the next session day. The printed calendar shall not be changed within that period."

In order to be consistent with the language and intent of the rules cited, it is the chair's opinion that when a measure is ordered to a third reading, it is automatically placed on the 13th order of business on the next calendar to be printed.

Respectfully submitted,
FRED A. RISSER
President pro tempore

Two years later, a similar point of order challenged the Chief Clerk's authority to add business to the appropriate third reading calendar. According to the challenger only the Committee on Senate Organization, as the calendar scheduling committee, had that authority. The ruling reaffirmed that "Senate rules have always required bills ready for third reading to be placed on the next calendar" and that this placement was not limited by the 18-hour rule (Senate Rule 18 (2)) for distribution of the printed calendar showing the measures scheduled by the Committee on Senate Organization:

[Background; *Senate Journal* 9/28/77, p. 1273]:

Senator Sensenbrenner raised the point of order that pursuant to Senate Rule 18 (2) there was insufficient notice given and Assembly Bill 664 was not properly before the senate.

The chair took the point of order under advisement.

[Ruling on the point of order; *Senate Journal* 9/28/77, p. 1294]:

Earlier today the Senator from the 4th, Senator Sensenbrenner, raised the point of order that Assembly Bill 664 [relating to campaign financing, creating a clean election campaign fund, granting rule-making authority, making appropriations and providing penalties] was not properly before the Senate. He argued that placing Assembly Bill 664 under the 9th order on the calendar of September 28 for final reading was in violation of Senate Rule 18 (2). He claimed that the Senate Organization Committee was required by Senate Rule 18 (2) to provide at least 18 hours notice of matters to be taken up by the Senate and that such notice had not been provided in this case.

Senate Rule 18 (1) makes it clear that the scheduling authority of the Senate organization committee extends to many matters. Senate organization's scheduling authority does not extend, however, to bills, resolutions or other business which Senate rules or precedent clearly provide shall be handled in another manner.

Although current Senate rules do not address the present question directly, old Senate rules are explicit on the subject and at least one recent ruling of the chair reaffirms the well-known rule that legislation ordered to a third reading but not considered for final action on that day will be placed on the next calendar.

A good example of the old Senate Rule can be found in the 1957 Senate manual. Senate Rule 38 reads in part: "Each bill or resolution ordered engrossed and read a third time shall be delivered .... to the chief clerk, who shall .... place it upon the next calendar 'ready for third reading'." This language was dropped from the rules after 1965.

The most recent and direct ruling on the subject can be found in the Senate Journal of April 22, 1975, on page 547 where the chair correctly ruled that in order to be consistent with the language and intent of the rules, a measure ordered to a third reading is automatically placed on the next calendar to be printed.

There are other instances where the Senate rules dictate what must happen to legislation. Senate Rule 18 (4), for example, requires that unfinished calendars be carried over and taken up between the 9th and 10th order on the next calendar. Senate Rule 17 (3) provides that special orders once established shall continue to be special orders, and when laid over under the rules shall be special orders on their proper calendar. These matters are clearly not within the scheduling authority of Senate Organization.

Since Senate rules have always required bills ready for third reading to be placed on the next calendar, Senate rules do not require special notice of such placement. Therefore no Senate rules have been violated and the point of order raised by the Senator from the 4th is not well taken.

FRED A. RISSER
President pro tempore

In the Assembly, third reading of the proposal will be added to the calendar to be printed: if the vote on engrossment was taken on day "1", representatives on day "2" receive a calendar for day "3" showing that the third reading of the proposal has been scheduled under the appropriate order of business for that day.

The third reading is required for bills to be enacted into law. It is not required to adopt or concur in a joint resolution including a joint resolution to establish or change a joint rule (e.g., the biennial joint resolution to establish the session schedule), but is required to pass or concur in a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution or proposing to ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. A third reading is not required to adopt a simple (one house) resolution, including a resolution to establish or change a rule of that house.

Voting

There are at least 4 different ways in which a legislature could vote. Only 2 ways, the voice vote and the roll call vote, are used in Wisconsin.

The average citizen, when voting in a general election, casts a secret ballot. The secret ballot is not used in the Wisconsin Legislature. The state Constitution requires the Legislature to elect its officers by roll call vote entered in the journals (Art. IV, Sec. 30, Wis. Const.). Using a secret ballot in the Legislature would violate the spirit of the "open meetings law" (secs. 19.81 to 19.98, stats.), and would run counter to the many instructions in the Wisconsin Constitution which require the doors of the Legislature to be open to the public (Art. IV, Sec. 10) or require specific questions to be decided by roll call votes with the "ayes" and "noes" entered in the journals.

In revising its house rules near the end of the 1961 Session (Assembly Resolution 28), the Assembly abolished a rule which allowed any member, when the outcome of a voice vote was in doubt, to call for a division of the house. In the Senate, directing a division to ascertain the outcome of a voice vote had been the prerogative of the presiding officer; that rule was abolished in the readoption of the Senate rules for the 1979 Session (Senate Resolution 2). In such a division, the outcome was decided by a show of hands (and counting), or standing up (and counting), or filing past tellers (and counting). Although division provided an accurate numeric outcome without recording how the individual member voted, it fell into disuse because of the time-consuming confusion created by a division. A roll call is faster.

The usual method of voting in the Wisconsin Legislature — particularly in deciding the less controversial questions — is the voice vote. The presiding officer calls for the "ayes" and "noes". In most cases, the response of one side clearly outweighs the other and the Chair announces the outcome: "The 'ayes' have it"; or, "the 'noes' have it". Sometimes, the Chair may feel that the apparent result of a voice vote does not reflect the will of the majority. In such a case, the Chair might first announce: "The ayes appear to have it", allowing any member of the house to request (and, with the concurrence of one-sixth of those present, obtain) a roll call on the question before the Chair announces the outcome of the voice vote. If the Chair's tentative announcement does not elicit a response from the floor, the question is deemed decided. The chair announces: "The 'ayes' have it." In both houses, the rules permit the Chair to order a roll call for any vote. Thus, when the result of a voice vote is really unclear, the Chair will often say: "The Chair is in doubt. The Clerk will call the roll."

All bills dealing with taxes or public finances require a roll call vote on passage or concurrence (Art. VIII, Sec. 8, Wis. Const.). Similarly, the final vote by each house on a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution must be a roll call vote (Art. XII, Sec. 1, Wis. Const.).

Whenever the Wisconsin Constitution specifies that an issue can be decided only by a qualified majority of the members elected to each house, a roll call vote is required. Such issues include the approval of any bill to grant increased retirement benefits (three-fourths; Art. IV, Sec. 26), the expulsion from the Legislature of a member by the house in which the member serves (two-thirds; Art. IV, Sec. 8), removal of a justice or judge from office by address of the Legislature (two-thirds; Art. VII, Sec. 13), overriding the Governor's veto of a bill or partial veto of an appropriation bill (two-thirds; Art. V, Sec. 10), the judgment of the Senate when trying an impeachment (two-thirds; Art. VII, Sec. 1) and the vote of the Assembly to impeach (majority; Art. VII, Sec. 1).

The vote to decide any other issue must be a roll call vote, with the "ayes" and "noes" entered in the journals, when a roll call is demanded by one sixth-of the members present (Art. IV, Sec. 20, Wis. Const.; Senate Rule 72 (1)) but the

Assembly rule (Assembly Rule 76 (3)) specifies that a member's request for a roll call must be seconded by at least 15 other members to make the roll call mandatory. When a roll call has been ordered, every member present must vote unless excused for special cause before the roll call begins. The option is seldom used. In 1975 (*Assembly Journal* 4/22/75, page 610):

> Representative Dorff rose to the point of order that Representative Matty should excuse himself from voting [on Assembly Bill 73, relating to deer hunting party permits and providing a penalty] under Assembly Rule [77] because he is an officer of the Wisconsin Conservation Congress.
>
> The speaker [Anderson] ruled the point of order not well taken.

To vote in the Senate, "members shall remain in their seats" (Senate Rule 72 (2)) while the Chief Clerk calls the roll. Each Senator responds "aye" or "no" as the roll is called. If a Senator, whose name has already been called, enters the Senate Chamber after the roll call begins, the Chief Clerk will first complete the roll call in alphabetical order from "Adelman" to "Mr. President" before returning to the name of the late arrival.

In former times, the Senate roll call on passage or concurrence was sometimes abused as an additional opportunity for speech making. A Senator announced, "I would like to explain my vote", and discuss the issues all over again. That practice ended with the bipartisan Senate rule revision of 1975 (Senate Resolution 2), when the Senate adopted the following rule:

> EXPLANATION OF VOTE NOT ALLOWED. Explanation by a member of his or her vote, at the time of the calling of the member's name, shall not be allowed.

In the Assembly, all members present in the Assembly Chamber may vote (Assembly Rule 76 (5)), and the Assembly Chamber is defined as the "entire area west of the easternmost doors [wrought iron gates] of the assembly, including the visitors' galleries" (Assembly Rule 95 (6)).

> [Assembly Rule 76] (6) During a roll call vote, any member may raise the point of order that a member appears to be absent from the chamber but is shown as voting according to the roll call display boards. If the presiding officer rules the point of order "well taken", the vote of the absent member shall not be recorded.

Both houses permit members who were absent when a vote was taken to file a statement with the Chief Clerk showing how they would have voted had they been present (Assembly Rule 76 (8); Senate Rule 75), and the statement will be printed in the journal. This is merely a courtesy to the member. It does not change the outcome of the roll call vote.

The Assembly also permits a representative who will be absent at a future time to "pair" with another representative on the opposite side of the issue (Assembly Rule 79). The other representative may be present at the time of the vote; if he votes, the pair is invalidated. If both members signing the pair are present when the vote is taken, each must vote unless excused for special cause (Assembly Rule 77). Like the journal record of "how the member would have voted if present", pairs merely record the representatives' positions on the issue but the pair is not counted among the votes cast. The Senate abolished pairing in its major rule revision of 1975 (Senate Resolution 2).

The motion for reconsideration

On second reading, the debate was concentrated on amendments. When it was over, a majority of the members favored the revisions made and voted "yes" on the question: "shall the bill be ordered engrossed and read the third time?" On third reading, proponents and opponents argued the merits of the proposal itself. Again, proponents outnumbered opponents; they defeated the question: "shall the bill be indefinitely postponed?" and went on to carry the next question: "this bill having been read 3 several times, shall the bill pass?" The fight seemed over. On the second day after passage, the bill would go to the other house for concurrence, safely on its way to becoming a law. It was time to adjourn for the day, forget about the acrimony of today's debates and prepare for the issues facing the house on tomorrow's calendar.

The sense of relief felt by the proponents was premature. Overnight, one of the proponents began to discuss the bill in a newsletter to his constituents and, suddenly, thought of a possible side effect never even mentioned in the debate. This morning, the concerned legislator talked to others who had shown a strong interest in the bill. Some seemed to share his concerns and so, at the opportune time, the legislator rose in his assigned place to gain recognition from the chair. Having been recognized, the legislator offered a motion: "that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered". There were sufficient seconds. Now, a vote would be taken to review the earlier action.

The motion to reconsider an earlier action can be offered only by a member who voted with the side prevailing on the question. It is not unheard of that an opponent ~~will~~ switch his vote at the last moment to gain, by voting with the prevailing side, the right to move reconsideration and the opportunity to state the views of the opponents one more time. Near the scheduled end of a session, timing is everything. Any delay may prevent a further advancement of the proposal.

The rules governing the motion for reconsideration — Senate Rule 67 and Assembly Rule 73 — are the most complicated rules in the rule books of the Wisconsin Legislature. Although the purpose of the motion is the same for both houses, the details differ. Reconsideration clearly illustrates the unicameral aspect of the Legislature's rule-making power under Section 7 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution: "Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings"....

Applicability of reconsideration. Under the Senate rule, the motion for reconsideration may be applied to Senate action on any "question", except actions on "executive vetoes or appointments" or "any motion to suspend the rules". The vote to reject a conference report may be reconsidered (*Senate Journal* 7/24/73, page 1408). A 1975 ruling by Lieut. Gov. Martin J. Schreiber made it ~~clear that~~ "reconsideration of procedural motions is out of order" (*Senate Journal* 6/25/75, page 990). In 1982, President Risser went into more detail (*Senate Journal* 3/25/82, page 1841):

> On Wednesday, March 24, 1982 the Senator from the 3rd [Sen. Gerald D. Kleczka; Dem., Milwaukee] raised the point of order that the motion to reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill 789 was referred to the committee on Aging, Business and Financial

> Institutions and Transportation made by the Senator from the 9th [Sen. James P. Moody; Dem., Milwaukee] was not proper.
>
> On page 991, Journal of the Senate, June 25, 1975, the chair ruled that a motion to withdraw a matter from committee was not subject to reconsideration.
>
> Section 390, paragraph 2, Mason's Manual reads: The motion to refer to committee may not be reconsidered but the matter referred to committee may be withdrawn.
>
> Section 456 of Mason's Manual reads in part: Under the rules of parliamentary law, the procedural motions, such as to recess, to lay on the table and to refer to committee are not subject to reconsideration.
>
> Therefore, it is the opinion of the chair that the motion is not proper and the point of order raised by the Senator from the 3rd, Senator Kleczka, is well taken.

Under the Assembly rule, use of the motion for reconsideration is limited to 1) final Assembly decisions on amendments; and 2) final Assembly decisions on proposals made at the conclusion of any given stage of a proposal's consideration. While that wording would seem to exclude applying the motion to any other question, the Assembly rule specifically mentions that reconsideration cannot be moved on: 1) the Assembly's approval of a conference committee report; and 2) the Assembly's decision on a veto. In 1977, when the Assembly erroneously used a voice vote to pass a bill requiring a roll call vote, a request to expunge that action was objected to and the motion for reconsideration was used to return to the question and take the proper vote (*Assembly Journal* 5/10/77, page 918). On the other hand, a motion to reconsider engrossment was challenged one year later as "not properly before the Assembly" when it was learned that 2 amendments had not been disposed of (*Assembly Journal* 3/23/78, page 3992), and the Minority Leader (Rep. John C. Shabaz; Rep., New Berlin) received unanimous consent "that the record on engrossment .... be expunged". While rejection of a conference report is equivalent to adverse disposition of a proposal (which can be reconsidered), receding from the Assembly's position on an amendment nonconcurred in by the Senate is the equivalent of reconsidering the earlier action and procedural (*Assembly Journal* 2/17/77, page 311).

The action on a motion to reconsider cannot, itself, be reconsidered (Assembly Rule 73 (5)). If the motion fails, the decision on the question proposed to be reconsidered is final. If reconsideration carries, the reconsidered question is again before the house. Unless the reconsidered question is set aside by any other motion appropriate at that time, there is a new vote on the reconsidered question and the motion for reconsideration can be applied to the outcome of that vote (*Assembly Journal* 3/6/80, page 2504).

When the motion for reconsideration is used to return a bill to the amendable stage, there may be several consecutive reconsiderations (*Assembly Journal* 3/7/78, page 3428): 1) to reconsider passage; 2) to reconsider engrossment; and, perhaps, 3) to reconsider the vote on a specified amendment. In the Assembly, Assembly Rule 73 (9) authorizes the maker of a motion returning the bill to the amendable stage to "offer one new amendment to that proposal for introduction and distribution to the members".

When a joint resolution has been used to recall a bill from the other house or from the Governor for further action, Senate Rule 67 (7) requires reconsideration motions to return the bill to the appropriate stage. Assembly Rule 73 (8) streamlines the process:

> The adoption by both houses of a joint resolution returning a proposal to the assembly for further action returns the proposal to the stage specified in the resolution. The adoption of a motion for reconsideration shall not be required to reach that stage.

Making a reconsideration motion. The motion for reconsideration may be made by any member who voted with the prevailing side or, in the case of a voice vote or tied vote, by any member not recorded absent when the vote was taken (*Assembly Journal* 3/7/78, page 3404). If the question requires a decision by a qualified majority and fails, the prevailing side is the minority (*Senate Journal* 2/13/74, page 2172; 4/2/80, page 1828). To make the motion, the member must be recognized by the presiding officer.

In the Senate, the motion may be offered on the day the vote was taken or on "the next succeeding legislative day and it shall be received under any order of business" (Senate Rule 67 (3)). A senator may make a reconsideration motion even while the Senate has already begun the last order of business for the day, "adjournment" (*Senate Journal* 4/23/75, page 591). If reconsideration is otherwise still timely and in order, a senator may move to reconsider an amendment "notwithstanding the bill's advancement to a 3rd reading", and may move to reconsider that advancement "notwithstanding the suspension of the rules to take final action" (Senate Rule 67 (6)). Even if the normal time for entering a motion to reconsider an amendment has expired, the motion may still be entered when unanimous consent was granted to return the bill to the amendable stage (*Senate Journal* 3/30/78, page 2223).

In the 99-member Assembly, the legislative day already seems too short to permit each member to speak on every issue. To conserve time for debate, reconsideration motions can be made only at precise points in the consideration of the proposal:

> Assembly Rule 73 (2)(a) A motion to reconsider any decision other than passage or concurrence may only be entered after the question to which it relates has been decided and must be entered either: 1) before the title of the next proposal is read by the clerk, the next order of business is announced by the presiding officer, or other business is begun; or 2) on the 8th order of business on the next roll call day.
>
> (3)(a) A motion for reconsideration of the vote by which a proposal is passed or concurred in may be entered: 1) before the title of the next proposal is read by the clerk, the next order of business is announced by the presiding officer, or other business is begun; or 2) on the roll call day following the day on which the proposal was passed or concurred in....

The precise moment for entering a motion for reconsideration is quickly gone. The motion to reconsider passage has been held timely when the passage vote was followed by an unsuccessful vote to suspend the rules and message immediately (*Assembly Journal* 9/23/75, page 1973) and when the engrossment vote was followed by an unsuccessful vote to suspend the rules and begin third reading (*Assembly Journal* 2/11/76, page 2534). On the other hand, when there was a successful rule-suspension vote to begin third reading, entering a motion to reconsider engrossment was no longer timely (*Assembly Journal* 3/21/84, page 1005).

A motion to reconsider the Assembly action on an amendment to a substitute amendment may be entered immediately following the vote to adopt the substitute (*Assembly Journal* 6/28/79, page 1006):

> On June 5, 1979 (*Assembly Journal*, page 704) Representative Shabaz raised the point of order that the motion for reconsideration of assembly amendment 2 to assembly amendment 1 to assembly substitute amendment 1 to Assembly Bill 275 [relating to authorization of Wisconsin credit unions to do business in other states and of foreign credit unions to do business in Wisconsin, and granting rule-making authority] was not timely under Assembly Rule 73 (2).
>
> The speaker [Jackamonis] ruled the point of order not well taken because Assembly Rule 73 (2) provides that motions to reconsider final actions on amendments may be entered (1) at any time after such action is taken, on the day the action is taken, while the proposal to which the amendment relates is before the assembly during the second reading stage of consideration; (2) immediately following completion of the second reading stage of the proposal to which it relates if that stage is completed on the same day; (3) during the eighth order of business on the same day the action was taken; and (4) during the eighth order of business on the first legislative day on which a roll call is taken following the day on which the action is taken.

Entering a motion to reconsider the vote by which an Assembly resolution changing the Assembly rules has been adopted does not impair the effectiveness of that resolution. The new text of the rules is in effect — just like a law remains in effect while a bill to repeal the law is pending. The point was argued many times in prior sessions (*Assembly Journal* 5/1/73, page 1204); the creation of Assembly Rule 73 (10) in 1977 settled the issue.

Withdrawing a reconsideration motion. Once a motion for reconsideration has been entered, the maker of the motion can still withdraw the motion, but only while it remains timely for another member to renew the motion. While this may suggest a lack of decisiveness on the part of the maker, indecision is in the nature of the motion.

It must be remembered that, to move reconsideration, the mover must have voted with the side prevailing on the question and that, to enter the motion, one-sixth of the current membership of the house must support it. As to the mover, earlier concerns may be allayed by information received before the reconsideration motion comes to a vote; as to those who seconded the motion, they may still want to review the questioned decision even if the maker of the motion is now satisfied. Here is an example from the 1973 Session (*Senate Journal* 3/29/74, page 2696):

> The question was: Reconsideration of the vote by which Assembly Bill 23 [relating to eliminating distinctions based on sex in the statutes] was concurred in?
>
> Senator [Fred A. Risser; Dem., Madison] moved a call of the senate. [Display of roll call omitted; present-32, absent-0, with leave-1.]
>
> Senator [Douglas La Follette; Dem., Kenosha] asked unanimous consent that his motion for reconsideration be withdrawn. Senator [James D. Swan; Rep., Elkhorn] objected.
>
> [Point of order:]
>
> Senator [Robert P. Knowles; Rep., New Richmond] raised the point of order that the rules provide that a senator can withdraw his motion any time, provided it is within the proper time limit.
>
> The chair [Lieut. Gov. Martin J. Schreiber] ruled the point of order well taken.
>
> Senator La Follette withdrew his motion for reconsideration.

> Senator [Clifford W. Krueger; Rep., Merrill] moved reconsideration of the vote by which Assembly Bill 23 was concurred in.

Once the time for entering a motion for reconsideration has expired, the maker of the motion no longer has a right to withdraw the pending reconsideration motion (*Assembly Journal* 3/6/84, page 845), but withdrawing the motion may be permitted by unanimous consent (*Assembly Journal* 5/5/81, page 444). The rules of both houses agree this far. In addition, Senate Rule 67 (8) allows late withdrawal "by consent of or action by the senate".

Time for considering the motion. In the Senate, a motion for reconsideration is taken up immediately unless consideration is postponed or the motion is tabled. Tabling of the motion is only a temporary disposition; the motion may be taken from the table at any time by order of the Senate.

In 1978, Senate President pro tem. Risser used a point of order by the Majority Leader, Sen. William A. Bablitch (Dem., Stevens Point), to explain the Senate practice under a reconsideration motion (*Senate Journal* 3/7/78, page 1893). As a part of his written opinion, Sen. Risser expressed the hope that the result would be "a clearer understanding of proper reconsideration procedure", and reminded the Senate that "it is always helpful to remember that any kind of procedural strategy is allowed if the rules are suspended. Sometimes action which is obviously improper under the rules is questioned, but turns out to have been taken only as the result of a successful unanimous consent request.

> On Tuesday, February 21, 1978, the Senate failed to concur in Assembly Bill 814 [relating to restrictions on volume discounts to retailers from wholesalers of malt beverages and liquors and providing a penalty]. At the conclusion of the day's session Senator [James T. Flynn; Dem., Milwaukee] moved to reconsider that vote. Senator Bablitch moved to table the reconsideration motion and raised a point of order relative to Senate rules and procedure on motions for reconsideration.
>
> [The Senate rule] states: "A motion to reconsider shall be put immediately unless it is laid over to a future time by majority vote" [and] "The motion for reconsideration may be laid on the table without debate."
>
> These rules set forth the three basic procedural alternatives available once a motion for reconsideration has been made. Each can be decided by majority vote any time after pending business or motions of higher precedence are disposed of.
>
> 1—Put the question immediately and vote the motion up or down....
>
> 2—Move to lay the reconsideration motion over to a future time (later on that day's calendar or to a future calendar)....
>
> 3—Move to lay the reconsideration motion on the table.... This motion, if successful, would have the effect of disposing of the reconsideration motion temporarily and the motion could be taken from the table at any time by majority vote.
>
> Mason's Manual, sec. 472 (2) states that "when a motion to reconsider is laid on the table or postponed definitely, the question to be reconsidered and all adhering questions go with it." Senate Rule 41 (2) clearly prohibits referring a motion to reconsider to committee.
>
> ....A motion to reconsider is unusual in that the *making* of the motion has a higher rank than its *consideration*. *Making* a motion to reconsider is accorded a high priority by Senate Rule 67 (3) which states that "the motion for reconsideration .... shall be received under any order of business," and Mason's Manual sec. 92 (3) which lists the making of a reconsideration motion as one of the few circumstances under which a member may interrupt a speaker. *Consideration* of a motion to reconsider, however, must wait until pending business or motions of higher precedence are disposed of.

> Mason's Manual sec. 469 (3) states that "when reconsideration is moved while another subject is before the house, it cannot interrupt the pending business".... Mason's sec. 465, suggests the following procedure when a motion to reconsider is made while other business is before the house: ...."the presiding officer repeats the motion (to reconsider) and it is recorded in the minutes, and the house proceeds to the business which was interrupted by the motion." Mason's sec. 469 (3) states that "as soon as (the pending) business has been disposed of, the reconsideration may be called up"....
>
> Consideration of a motion to reconsider must also wait until motions of higher precedence are disposed of. Unfortunately our Senate rules do not specify which motions have a higher precedence. Sec. 469 (1) of Mason's Manual however, states that "consideration (of motions to reconsider) has only the rank of the motion to be reconsidered." Our rules do specify that "reconsideration of *amendments* .... shall have the same priority as to order of action as to amend under rule 63."
>
> When consideration of the motion to reconsider does come before the body, either "immediately", at the future time to which it is laid over, or when it is taken off the table, Senate Rule 67 (1) states that "the motion for reconsideration shall be subject to all rules governing debate as apply to the question which it is moved to reconsider."
>
> If a motion to reconsider is rejected, the original decision of the body is sustained. Senate Rule 67 [9] states that "such motion having been put and lost shall not be renewed." Mason's Manual sec. 457 (2) states that "to prevent abuse of the motion to reconsider, the same question cannot be reconsidered a second time."
>
> If the motion to reconsider is adopted however, the vote on the question which has been reconsidered "is canceled as completely as though it had never been taken," [Mason's sec. 467 (1)] and "the question immediately recurs upon the question reconsidered." [Mason's sec. 467 (3)].
>
> At this point the reconsidered question can be put, or other motions which are proper may be offered.
>
> When the question reconsidered is passage or concurrence of a bill, a motion frequently offered at this point is reference to committee or tabling of the *bill*. Such motions are proper.
>
> If the bill is referred to a standing committee or tabled, then the bill is also automatically returned to the 2nd reading or amendable stage.
>
> When the bill is reported back out of committee the question is "shall the bill be ordered to a third reading," not "shall the bill pass" or "shall the bill be concurred in."

President Risser's quote from Mason's *Manual of Legislative Procedure* that, upon reconsideration, the prior vote is canceled and "the question immediately recurs upon the question reconsidered" means that the question of the reconsidered vote is again the question before the Senate. It does not follow that there has to be another vote on that question: any motion appropriate when the question was initially pending is again appropriate.

In the Assembly, reconsideration of the vote by which an Assembly proposal was passed or a Senate proposal was concurred in comes up at least 2 days after that decision, while any other reconsideration (engrossment of proposal, adoption or rejection of amendment) comes up when further consideration of the proposal is next scheduled (*Assembly Journal* 3/24/76, page 3598). When there are motions to reconsider both engrossment and the adoption of an amendment, the motions are taken up consecutively even if the motion to reconsider the amendment's adoption was entered on a later date (*Assembly Journal* 5/24/77, page 1976). The detail of the procedure is codified in the Assembly rules; note that in special or extraordinary sessions the Assembly takes up consideration of a reconsideration motion similar to the Senate procedure:

> Assembly Rule 73. RECONSIDERING. (2)(b) For any decision other than passage or concurrence, the motion for reconsideration shall be considered when the proposal is next regularly scheduled for consideration.
>
> (3)(a) ....Any motion to reconsider passage or concurrence shall be taken up immediately if the roll call day on which it is entered is already the 2nd or a later actual day following the vote on passage or concurrence, but consideration of any other motion for reconsideration of passage or concurrence, entered on the roll call day following the day on which the proposal was passed or concurred in, shall be laid over and placed on the calendar for the first legislative day which occurs at least 2 calendar days after the decision was made.
>
> (b) On the final legislative day of the last scheduled floorperiod preceding the veto review session in any legislative biennium, any pending motion to reconsider shall be taken up on the 7th order of business on that day. Any motion to reconsider entered subsequently may be taken up at any time on such day by majority vote.
>
> (4)(a) A motion to reconsider the decision on an amendment shall be placed on the same calendar as the motion to reconsider the final 2nd reading stage decision on the proposal to which the amendment relates, regardless of when made. The failure of any printed calendar to show any such motion to reconsider a decision on an amendment shall not prevent the consideration of such motion under the proper order of business on that calendar day.
>
> (b) Reconsideration of decisions on amendments shall follow the sequence in rule 55 for consideration of amendments.
>
> (c) No motion to reconsider a decision on any amendment shall be considered unless the final decision on the proposal at the end of the 2nd reading stage is reconsidered, returning the proposal to the amendable stage.
>
> Assembly Rule 93. SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY SESSIONS. (6) All motions to reconsider shall be taken up immediately unless a different time is set by majority vote for a specific motion to reconsider.

The proper time for considering a motion for reconsideration became an issue in 1984. On Tuesday, 3/13/84, the Assembly concurred (with amendments) in Senate Substitute Amendment 1 to 1983 Assembly Bill 200, "relating to establishing a system of marital property shared by husband and wife and providing penalties". On Wednesday, 3/14/84, a motion was entered to reconsider that vote of concurrence. On Thursday, 3/15/84, the point of order was raised that this motion for reconsideration should be scheduled for consideration on the calendar for Friday, 3/16/84 (*Assembly Journal* 3/15/84, page 963). Speaker Thomas A. Loftus (Dem., Sun Prairie) was able to point to the Assembly rule to show that the reconsideration motion was properly scheduled for the second day after concurrence:

> Representative T. Thompson rose to the point of order that Assembly Bill 200 was not properly before the assembly under Assembly Rule 73, and should be on the calendar of Friday, March 16 rather than the calendar of Thursday, March 15.
>
> The speaker took the point of order under advisement.
>
> The speaker ruled that Assembly Bill 200 was properly placed on the calendar of Thursday, March 15 under Assembly Rule 73 (3)(a) because the "decision" on concurrence in senate substitute amendment 1, which in effect was concurrence in the bill, was made on Tuesday, March 13. The speaker ruled the point of order not well taken.

When an Assembly bill has been amended in the Senate and is before the Assembly for concurrence in the Senate amendment, the Assembly's vote is a further "concurrence" bringing the proposal closer to its final passage. This concurrence vote is no different from an Assembly vote to concur in a Senate proposal. It is the last step to be taken by the Assembly at that stage; barring a motion for reconsideration, there is no further action to be taken by the Assembly. Any motion to reconsider the vote by which the Assembly concurs in a Senate amendment to a proposal or amendment originating in the Assembly is a vote to reconsider "concurrence" within the meaning of Assembly Rule 73 (3)(a), and must be placed on the calendar for the first legislative day which occurs at least 2 calendar days after the *decision* was made. Since the Assembly's decision to concur in Senate Substitute Amendment 1 to 1983 Assembly Bill 200 was made on 3/13/84, the motion to reconsider that vote had to be placed on the calendar for Thursday, 3/15/1984.

When an Assembly motion to reconsider concerns any action other than passage or concurrence, consideration of the motion comes up when the proposal is next regularly scheduled for consideration (*Assembly Journal* 4/25/85, pages 118-119):

> Representative T. Thompson [the minority leader] rose to the point of order that, under Assembly Rule 73, [1985] Senate Bill 76 [relating to various changes in the unemployment compensation law, providing for a study, granting rule-making authority and making appropriations] should not be before the assembly, but should instead be on the calendar of Monday, April 29, because a motion to reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill 76 was ordered to a third reading was offered by Representative [David E. Paulson; Rep., Amery] today.
>
> The speaker took the point of order under advisement.
>
> The speaker [Loftus] ruled the point of order raised by Representative T. Thompson not well taken because Senate Bill 76 was properly before the assembly under Assembly Rule 73 (2)(b). The speaker ruled that, pursuant to Assembly Rule 46 (5), Senate Bill 76, which was ordered to a third reading on Tuesday, April 23, was appropriately placed on the printed calendar of Thursday, April 25 under the eleventh order of business (third reading of senate bills). The speaker further ruled that a subsequent motion for reconsideration did not delay consideration of the bill beyond the time when it is "next regularly scheduled for consideration", but only served to put the question of reconsideration before the assembly.

Conference procedures

Unlike most other states and the U.S. Congress, the Wisconsin Legislature seldom has to appoint a conference committee to resolve the remaining differences when both houses adopt different versions of the same proposal. The reason is, of course, the well-accepted use of consecutive amendments between the houses, widening the area of agreement and reducing the dispute with each successive step.

The 5 Wisconsin Legislatures from 1975-76 through 1983-84 considered 10,306 bills and enacted 2,189 laws. During that entire 10-year period, only 55 conference committees were appointed to consider bills (*see* table). Each conference committee considered a single bill. Of the 55 bills considered by conference committees, 45 became law. For 3 of the bills, both houses approved the report of the conference committee but the proposals were vetoed by the Governor (one veto was not even taken up; the other 2 were sustained). In 3 cases, although the conference committees each submitted a report, the reports were not approved by the Assembly although 2 had been approved by the Senate. Only 4 conference committees failed to submit a report; of these, one had been appointed in the 1975-76 Regular Session and ran out of time but its recommendations became the basis for the revision of the open meetings law enacted in the June 1976 Special Session (Chapter 426, Laws of 1975).

The same 5 Legislatures also considered 1,070 joint resolutions. Of those agreed to by both houses, 261 were enrolled and published in the session laws. Only 2 joint resolutions (both proposed constitutional amendments) went to conference committees (*see* table).

Bill	Topic	Disposition
	1973-74 Regular Session	
AB-300	Budget bill	Chap. 90
AB-720	Co-chairs of joint survey committees	Chap. 163
AB-766	Inland lakes protection	Chap. 301
AB-857	Referendum on VTAE borrowing	Chap. 250
AB-886	Retirement: elected officials' prior service credit	Chap. 288
SB- 9	Annexation of town islands	Chap. 143
SB- 96	Physicians' assistants	Chap. 149
SB-566	Rights of fathers, children born out of wedlock	Chap. 263
	April 1974 Special Session	
AB- 1	Budget review bill	Chap. 333
AB- 2	Teachers retirement systems	Chap. 337
SB- 1	Public utilities' eminent domain	No report by conf. com.
SB- 5	Election campaign contributions	Chap. 334
	1975-76 Regular Session	
AB-222	Budget bill	Chap. 39
AB-725	Physicians' professional liability insurance	Chap. 37
AJR-11	Constitution: revise judiciary article	Enrolled Joint Res. 13
SB-630	Revision of open meetings law	No report by conf. com.
SB-755	Budget review bill	Chap. 224
	1975 Special Session	
AB- 8	DNR special assistant	No report
	1977-78 Regular Session	
AB- 96	Good Samaritan law	Chap. 164
AB-149	Drivers' license revisions	Vetoed
AB-353	Natural gas conservation program	Chap. 369
AB-468	Senior citizen recreation cards	Chap. 424
AB-702	Amateur radio license plates	Chap. 183
AB-713	Moped regulation	Chap. 288
AB-860	Raffle games regulation	Chap. 426
AB-868	Water conserving plumbing fixtures	Chap. 275
AB-967	Banking law revisions	Veto upheld
SB- 63	Boundary review boards	Chap. 4
SB- 72	Court commissioners	Chap. 323
SB-133	Attorneys for Legislative Reference Bureau	Chap. 103
SB-199	Professional competence of architects, etc.	Veto upheld
SB-292	Register of deeds fees	No report
SB-414	Child abuse reporting	Chap. 355
	1979-81 Regular Session	
AB- 8	Battery against persons 62 years old	Chap. 113
AB-330	LAB audits: governor's authority limited	Chap. 324
AB-500	Motor vehicle inspection and maintenance	Chap. 274
AB-603	Election campaign finance law revised	Chap. 328
AB-732	Restitution made requirement for probation	Chap. 238
AB-742	Beer or liquor possession by minors	Chap. 331
AB-749	Bail revisions	Chap. 112
AB-783	Campground fee nonpayment	Chap. 242
AB-913	Mental health commitment law revised	Chap. 336
SB-260	Patient access to medical records	Report rejected in Assembly
SB-345	Crime victims compensation	Chap. 189
	June 1980 Special Session	
AB- 4	Legal representation of indigents	Report rejected in Assembly
AJR-2	Constitution: right to bail revised	Assembly ruled call exceeded
	1981-83 Regular Session	
AB- 62	Renewable energy resources	Chap. 354
AB-324	Interest on overdue real estate taxes	Chap. 167
SB-558	Interest rate ceilings and loan prepayment	Chap. 45
SB-783	Budget adjustment bill	Chap. 317

Bill	Topic	Disposition
	1983-85 Regular Session	
AB- 26	Rental cars: parking tickets	WisAct 103
AB-212	Bread: standard weights for loaves	WisAct 329
AB-260	Drinking age	WisAct 74
AB-298	Landownership by nonresident aliens	WisAct 335
AB-571	Elderly persons: abuse or neglect	WisAct 398
AB-706	Septic tank replacement assistance	Report not taken up
SB-243	Bingo and raffle control	WisAct 222

Although the enactment of the biennial budget is usually the most controversial issue facing the Wisconsin Legislature, during the entire 10-year period only the budget bill of 1973, the budget review bill of 1974 and one of the 1981 budget adjustment bills went to conference committee. For all other budget, budget review and budget adjustment bills, the 5 Legislatures, using consecutive amendments between the houses, were able to reduce the remaining differences until both houses had agreed on one common version.

In most cases, conference committees of the Wisconsin Legislature are appointed under Joint Rule 3, which was last reenacted by the 1979 Legislature. Such committees consist of 3 members from each house. Occasionally, the Legislature has established a conference committee by passing a joint resolution setting aside parts of the rule to permit the appointment of additional members or to specify the political composition of the delegation from each house.

Sometimes, conferees have been appointed by one house immediately following a vote to nonconcur in an amendment received from the other house, even though the other house may still recede from its position on the amendment. More frequently, conferees are appointed only after the house originating the disputed amendment votes to adhere. This was the procedure followed in passing 1984 Assembly Bill 401, "relating to vocational rehabilitation of handicapped persons".... The Assembly nonconcurred in Senate Amendment 2; the Senate adhered to its position and appointed conferees; the Assembly, by voting to recede from its earlier position, in fact concurred in the amendment. With that action, a conference was no longer needed: both houses had agreed on all particulars of the proposal and the bill was on its way to the Governor (1983 WisAct 435).

Usually, the conference delegates appointed by each house have voted for the position of that house on every roll call. *Jefferson's Manual*, Section XXVI [26-b], is often cited to support the contention that a member who supports the bill may be appointed to the conference committee even if that member has disagreed with the house position on some particular, and Section XLV [45-d] is cited as limiting the scope of the conference:

> [26-b] Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill; for he that would totally destroy will not amend it; or, as is said, the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it....
>
> [45-d] ....it is unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which hath been agreed and passed by both Houses.

However, the text of Joint Rule 3 (1) is more an example of how a conference committee might proceed than it is a rule restricting the committee's authority to negotiate:

> The joint committee shall, at a convenient hour agreed upon, meet and state to each other, verbally or in writing, the reason of their respective houses for or against the disagreement, and confer thereon, and shall report to their respective houses such agreement as they may arrive at, if any, by the vote of at least 2 of the members of the committee representing each house.

Trying to resolve the differences between the houses by a conference is a measure of last resort: as long as it is possible to come closer to agreement by amending an amendment received from the other house within the confines of the rules of germaneness, that will be the preferred approach. Consequently, the conference often must take a fresh look at the problem and, Jefferson notwithstanding, delete a part of the text already agreed to by both houses in order to develop a different solution.

When the conferees have reached agreement, they submit a report reciting the action required in each house to return the proposal to the stage at which the compromise solution can be added. Attached to the report may be an amendment or substitute amendment which sets forth language changes required in the proposal to implement the compromise.

> Joint Rule 3 (2) When the conference committee has reached agreement the report shall be first presented, if a senate bill or joint resolution, to the assembly and, if an assembly bill or joint resolution, to the senate. The vote by each house on the conference report constitutes final action on the proposal.
>
> (3) Approval of the conference report by a roll call vote in each house sufficient to constitute final passage of the proposal shall be final passage of the bill or joint resolution in the form and with the changes proposed by the report.

When a conference report is before the house, the question is approval or rejection of the report and that single vote carries with it any amendment or substitute amendment attached to the report. Since there is no separate vote on the legislation submitted with the conference report, such legislation is never directly before the house and its germaneness cannot be challenged by a point of order. By adopting the report, the legislature approves the manner in which the conference committee has used its authority (*Senate Journal* 4/6/84, page 874):

> The question was: Adoption of the Committee of Conference Report [on Assembly Bill 706, relating to the financial assistance program for septic tank replacement and rehabilitation]?
>
> Senator Lee raised the point of order that the Committee of Conference Report was not germane.
>
> The chair [Pres. Risser] ruled the point of order not well taken.

The legislation attached to the conference report included provisions dealing with the mound system permit program administered by the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. Had this been a regular substitute amendment, it might have been held a nongermane expansion of the scope of the proposal which was limited to the septic tank program administered by the Department of Natural Resources. Since only the conference report was before the Senate, President Risser had to rule that the chair could not reach the substitute, but that the Senate's vote on the report would decide the issue. The Senate adopted the conference report 27 to 5.

The situation was different in the case of the revision of the right to bail considered in the June 1980 Special Session, when Assembly Minority Leader John Shabaz and Speaker Ed Jackamonis both agreed that the version submitted by the conference committee and already approved by the Senate violated the constitutional restriction that the business of the special session may not exceed the "special purposes" (Art. IV, Sec. 11, Wis. Const.) for which the session was convened (*Assembly Journal* 6/25/80, page 3649). Governor Dreyfus issued a supplementary call and the conference committee's proposal, reintroduced as a new joint resolution complying with the call as expanded, was passed.

When the joint rule says that the "vote by each house on the conference report constitutes final action on the proposal", it really means only positive action. Approval of the conference report by the first house returns the bill to the house of origin. Approval of the conference report by the house of bill origin sends the bill to the Legislative Reference Bureau for enrolling. On the other hand, rejection of a conference report does not have to be final action. The rejection could be reconsidered (*see* Assembly Rule 73 (1)(b)).

CHAPTER 7

Vetoes and Veto Review

Even after a bill has been agreed to by both houses of the Legislature, it is not a law. The bill must be either approved by the Governor (an unsigned bill can become law if the Governor fails to act within the prescribed time and the Legislature is still in session) or, having been vetoed, passed by a two-thirds vote of each house over the Governor's veto.

> [Article V, Section 10] ....If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Gubernatorial review

The 6-day period starts from the delivery of the enrolled bill to the Office of the Governor and not, as is the case in some other jurisdictions, from the date of final legislative concurrence in the proposal. By tradition, the Chief Clerk of each house presents enrolled bills to the executive office as requested by the Governor. In recent years, the Legislature's biennial "session schedules" have imposed deadlines for bill presentation. Under the schedule governing the 1985-86 biennium, enacted by 1985 Assembly Joint Resolution 1, such deadlines are: August 30, 1985, for bills passed to August 9; November 15, 1985 (to 11/8/85); April 25, 1986 (to 4/18/86); and June 6, 1986 (to 5/30/86).

Under the Wisconsin Constitution, the Governor has "six days (Sundays excepted)" to return a vetoed bill with his objections while the Legislature is in session. A 1949 ruling by Lieut. Gov. George M. Smith as president of the Senate concerned that time limit and remains important today. A bill had been presented to the Governor's Office at 1:30 p.m. on one Friday and was returned to the Senate with the Governor's objections at 3:55 p.m. on the next Friday. There was a point of order that this exceeded the 6-day (Sundays excepted) limit. Lieutenant Governor Smith, citing a 1912 opinion of the Wisconsin Attorney General and *Corpus Juris*, ruled that, where a certain number of days is prescribed, "such days are to be computed by excluding the day on which the bill was received and including the last day" (*Senate Journal* 7/7/49, page 1669). Consequently, the entire calendar day of the 6-day period's last day was a part of the time limit, and the bill was validly returned.

In 1977, after Governor Patrick J. Lucey had signed the budget bill (Senate Bill 77; Chapter 29, Laws of 1977) but before the written objections supporting his partial vetoes were deposited in the Senate and before the 6-day limit had expired, it was discovered that the official copy of the bill showed as vetoed a part of the bill which the Governor had not intended to veto. At the time, the full text of each new law had to be published in the *Wisconsin State Journal* (the unintended veto had already been typeset for printing). Governor Lucey was out of town but flew back to Madison and again signed the affected part, changing the notation from "vetoed in part" to "not vetoed". The part not vetoed was separately published with the appropriate legal notice by Secretary of State Douglas J. La Follette on page 2 of section 1 of the *Wisconsin State Journal* of June 29, 1977, together with a news story explaining the mix-up. The same text earlier typeset as vetoed remained on page 15 of the newspaper's budget publication supplement but was overprinted with the notation "not vetoed". The revision remained unchallenged and, consequently, page 205 of the bound 1977 *Session Laws* displays "SECTION 799g" without any notation.

On the other hand, once the Governor has delivered his written objections supporting a partial veto to the house in which the bill originated, by that delivery the Governor has "put the bill beyond his own reach" and is "no longer in a position to reconsider or revise his previous partial approval and partial disapproval of the bill. The Governor by the delivery and by his own statement to the Legislature terminated his time for deliberation on the bill" (*Kleczka*, at page 701).

It has even been held that errors in a Governor's written objections, discovered after their deposit in the bill's house of origin, are beyond the Governor's reach to correct. The 1981 message by Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus, objecting to parts of the budget bill, was said to contain "at least 140 SECTIONS of the bill purportedly vetoed but not referenced in the message, objections which are irrelevant to the SECTIONS cited, typographical errors in the list of SECTIONS cited in many items and miscellaneous other problems" (*Assembly Journal* 9/25/81, page 1008). Speaker Ed Jackamonis asked Attorney General Bronson La Follette to advise him on the effect of these discrepancies. The Attorney General agreed that there were many problems and, in his formal opinion, advised that a Governor's veto message cannot be changed after it has been deposited in the bill's house of origin (70 *Wis. O.A.G.* 189):

> ....In some cases sections were listed as vetoed in the Governor's message which were not marked as vetoed on the Act deposited with the Secretary of State. In other cases sections were marked on the Act as having been vetoed which were not mentioned in the Governor's message to the Legislature. On or about August 4, 1981, the Governor submitted an amended message to the Legislature seeking to correct or clarify many of the errors or omissions of the original message.
>
> The Governor's attempt to correct or clarify with an amended message in my opinion is completely ineffective. Not only had the Governor put the bill beyond his reach with the first message and deposit with the Secretary of State, but the six-day limitation for veto action imposed by the Constitution had also run.

In 1974, Governor Lucey allowed 1973 Senate Bill 338, "relating to exemptions from civil liability for refusal to perform abortions", to become law without his signature. The Senate Chief Clerk noted in the journal (*Senate Journal* 1/21/74, page 2001) that the bill was: "Deposited in the office of the Secretary of State pursuant to Article V, Section 10 of the Constitution, on Monday, January 21, 1974. Chapter No. 159" (Laws of 1973).

In returning the unsigned bill to the Senate, Governor Lucey had taken the unusual step of providing a written statement of his reasons (*Senate Journal*, page 1999):

> The issues raised by Senate Bill 338 include some of the most deeply-felt and strongly argued moral and political questions of our time .... I personally believe abortion to be morally wrong. As Governor of Wisconsin, however, I recognize that many citizens of this State do not share this viewpoint, and that the Supreme Court has confirmed the constitutionality of their position.
>
> ....The legal and health care policy questions raised by this bill caused me to seriously consider its veto. I decided against this course of action only after becoming convinced that a veto would not eliminate existing hospital restrictions against abortion or sterilization nor prevent the adoption of such prohibitions by additional health care institutions. The bill merely permits, but does not require such prohibitions. Thus, the validity of such prohibitions — whether or not adopted under the provisions of Senate Bill 338 — becomes a question for the courts. But because of the serious reservations I have about the legality and wisdom of certain parts of this bill, I have withheld my formal approval of the measure.
>
> Respectfully submitted,
> PATRICK J. LUCEY
> Governor

January 21, 1974, was a day on which the Legislature was in one of its committee work periods. Floorperiod IV, scheduled by 1973 Enrolled Joint Resolution 4, would begin on January 29. There had not been a final (*sine die*) adjournment of the Legislature. Although the Constitution still provides for a "pocket veto" when the Legislature, by final adjournment, prevents the return of the bill from the Governor's office to the house of origin, it is unlikely that a pocket veto can ever occur. Since 1961, each Wisconsin Legislature has conducted scheduled sessions and committee periods throughout the entire 24-month period of the biennium.

Most enrolled bills presented to the Governor for approval are signed into law. Usually, there is a signing ceremony attended by the press, the principal sponsors of the proposal and other persons interested in the new law.

The partial veto

Another method of becoming law applies only to appropriation bills. The Governor can approve an appropriation bill in part, and the part approved becomes a law. The Governor's written objections to the remainder are returned to the house in which the bill originated, for consideration by the Legislature.

It is often said that a Wisconsin Governor, in approving an appropriation bill in part, has exercised an "item veto" power. That designation implies that appropriation bills consist of distinguishable items and that, in approving the bill in part, the Governor has vetoed one or more of such items. Sometimes, the claim is made that an item of an appropriation bill consists of a dollar amount appropriated in the bill and includes the conditions, if any, imposed upon the expenditure of that amount. While all of this may be true in many states, it does not apply under the Wisconsin Constitution.

The absence of any reference to "item" in the veto provision of the Wisconsin Constitution is of great significance. In the neighboring state of Iowa, for instance, the constitution was amended in 1967 to include the phrasing (Art. III, Sec. 16) that:

> The governor may approve appropriation bills in whole or in part and may disapprove any item of an appropriation bill; and the part approved shall become a law. Any item of an appropriation bill disapproved by the governor shall be returned .... Any such item of an appropriation bill may be enacted into law notwithstanding the governor's objections, in the same manner as provided for other bills.

In *Rush v. Ray*, 362 N.W.2d 479 (Iowa 1985), the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa distinguished "items, which are subject to veto, from provisos or conditions inseparably connected to an appropriation, which are not subject to veto". Referring to other decisions, the Iowa court explained that an "item" is "something that may be taken out of a bill without affecting its other purposes and provisions. It is something that can be lifted bodily from it rather than cut out. No damage can be done to the surrounding legislative tissue, nor should any scar tissue result therefrom" (at page 481).

In Wisconsin, the constitutional power to approve an appropriation bill in "part" was granted to the Governor by a constitutional amendment, proposed and agreed to by the Legislatures of 1927 (Senate Joint Resolution 35) and 1929 (Senate Joint Resolution 40), which was ratified by the people in the general election of November 1930. Although a footnote in the *1931 Wisconsin Blue Book* (page 583) says that the new power "allows the Governor to veto single items in appropriation bills", the official certificate by the Secretary of State published in the *1931 Session Laws* (page 960) to record the amendment's ratification does not mention an "item" veto but refers to the amendment as relating "to approval by the Governor of appropriation bills in part".

> [Art. V, Wis. Const., *as amended Nov. 1930*] **Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto.** SECTION 10. Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner

> as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

The Wisconsin Governor's power to approve appropriation bills in part has been construed in 5 major cases decided by the Wisconsin Supreme Court: *State ex rel. Wisconsin Telephone Co. v. Henry*, 218 Wis. 302 (1935); *State ex rel. Finnegan v. Dammann*, 220 Wis. 143 (1936); *State ex rel. Martin v. Zimmerman*, 233 Wis. 442 (1940); *State ex rel. Sundby v. Adamany*, 71 Wis.2d 118 (1976); and *State ex rel. Kleczka v. Conta*, 82 Wis.2d 679 (1978).

In *Henry*, the court held that the Governor's power to disassemble legislation by the partial veto was as broad as the Legislature's power initially to join the legislation into a single bill. *Finnegan* emphasized that the bill upon which the partial veto power is exercised must contain an appropriation within its 4 corners, rather than merely affecting another law which contains an appropriation. In *Martin*, the court made it clear that: 1) the partial veto power may be used to veto any part of an appropriation bill even if the part vetoed is not an appropriation; and 2) the part of an appropriation bill surviving a Governor's partial veto must be an enactment which could have been passed initially by the Legislature in the valid exercise of its law-making power and is a complete and workable law. In *Sundby*, the court recognized that any partial veto will affect or change the policy set forth by the Legislature in the enrolled bill. In *Kleczka*, the court set aside as "dicta" (a statement construing a legal point not at issue in the case) any implication in the earlier cases that a legislative proviso or condition on an appropriation was inseverable from the appropriation and subject to partial veto only when the appropriation itself was vetoed.

The *Kleczka* case concerned 1977 Assembly Bill 664, "relating to campaign financing, creating an election campaign fund, granting rule-making authority, making appropriations and providing penalties". The part of the bill approved by the Governor became Chapter 107, Laws of 1977. The enrolled bill appropriated to the election campaign fund any moneys raised from a $1 voluntary add-on to a taxpayer's liability under the state's individual income tax. The partial veto by Governor Martin J. Schreiber had the effect of replacing this voluntary add-on with an election by the taxpayer to direct that the $1 be paid from tax revenues in the state's general fund. In presenting the case, it had been argued that funding by voluntary, add-on, contributions was a proviso or condition upon which the appropriation depended, and that such a proviso or condition was inseverable from the appropriation itself.

Here is how the Wisconsin Supreme court, in the *Kleczka* case, summarized the partial veto power granted by Article V, Section 10, of the Wisconsin Constitution (pages 704 to 715):

> ....the Legislature cannot, by a statement incorporated in the legislation, frustrate the Governor's partial-veto power by declaring that certain portions of a bill are inseverable....
>
> Severability is indeed the test of the Governor's constitutional authority to partially veto a bill, but the test of severability is that established by the Wisconsin court and not by courts which operate under a different constitution....
>
> We conclude that the test of severability has clearly and repeatedly been stated by this court to be simply that what remains be a complete and workable law. The power of the Governor to disassemble the law is coextensive with the power of the Legislature to assemble its provisions initially .... because the Governor's power to veto is coextensive with the Legislature's power to enact laws initially, a Governor's partial veto may, and usually will, change the policy of the law....
>
> No provision of art. V, sec. 10, of the Constitution limits the Governor's authority to veto appropriations because of any legislatively imposed conditions.... Under the Wisconsin Constitution, the Governor may exercise his partial-veto power by removing provisos and conditions to an appropriation so long as the net result of the partial veto is a complete, entire, and workable bill which the Legislature itself could have passed in the first instance.

Legislative veto consideration

Any bill vetoed by the Governor is returned to the house of origin with the Governor's written objections, and any appropriation bill vetoed in part is deposited in the office of the Secretary of State but the Governor's written objections are delivered to the bill's house of origin. The Constitution says that the Legislature "shall proceed to reconsider" the vetoed bill or part of a bill. This does not mean that floor consideration of the veto is necessarily priority business.

For most vetoes, consideration is held over to the "veto review" session. The veto review session is the final floorperiod scheduled for the even-numbered years and its business is limited to the consideration of vetoes and correction or revision bills prepared by the Revisor of Statutes. For some vetoed bills, the veto is allowed to stand by not scheduling it for a vote. For some important bills, veto review action is scheduled immediately. When Governor Lucey resigned in the summer of 1977 to assume the post of U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, he convened a special session for June 30 "solely for the purpose of considering and acting upon the partial vetoes of 1977 Senate Bill 77", the state budget for the 1977-79 fiscal biennium beginning on July 1, 1977.

It takes two-thirds of the members present (and constituting a quorum) in each house to pass a vetoed bill "notwithstanding the Governor's objections". In both houses, the rules prohibit reconsideration of house action on a veto (Senate Rule 67 (7); Assembly Rule 73 (1)). In both houses, consideration of vetoes appears on a daily calendar under the "housekeeping" orders of business which must be completed on each legislative day before regular "2nd reading" and "3rd reading" business can be taken up.

In the Senate, veto messages received from the Governor are placed in the Committee on Senate Organization for calendar scheduling (Senate Rule 18 (1)) but may not be referred to any other committee (Senate Rule 41 (2)). The prohibition against committee referral of vetoes first appeared in the Senate rules of 1955.

In the Assembly, a partial veto of 1977 Senate Bill 111, relating to "taxation of metalliferous mining" (etc.), was referred to the Committee on Revenue on September 30, 1977, on the unanimous consent request by Rep. Marlin D. Schneider (Dem., Wisconsin Rapids). This may have been the first veto ever referred to a standing committee. The referral offered an opportunity of obtaining better information concerning the issues raised by the partial veto and the consequences of a possible veto override. The Committee on Revenue reviewed the matter and, by a vote of 7 to 5, recommended that the partial veto concerning "net proceeds tax rates" be passed notwithstanding the objections of the Governor (*Assembly Journal* 1/18/78, page 2672).

Veto referral to standing committees was incorporated into the Assembly rules in 1979 (Assembly Resolution 7) and, from the beginning, the Committee on Rules was permitted to schedule Assembly review of a veto even if the standing committee had not submitted a report. In the 1981 Session, the veto review procedure was further refined by Assembly Resolution 21.

> Assembly Rule 24. COMMITTEE ON RULES. (5) Any veto referred to committee may be referred by the committee on rules to a calendar of a regularly scheduled floorperiod or veto review session.
>
> Assembly Rule 44. VETOES. (1) Upon the receipt of a message from the governor that an assembly proposal has been vetoed in whole or in part, or of a senate message that the senate has passed a vetoed senate proposal or senate proposal vetoed in part, the speaker shall refer the veto to the calendar for the 2nd legislative day thereafter, or to the committee on rules for calendar scheduling, or to a standing committee for review and report.
>
> (2) Notwithstanding the referral of a veto to a standing committee, the committee on rules may schedule the veto for assembly action. When so scheduled, the veto shall be before the assembly and may be passed notwithstanding the objections of the governor even if the standing committee has not submitted its report.
>
> Assembly Rule 80. DIVISION OF THE QUESTION. (5) When a bill has been vetoed in part and the assembly considers a specific item for passage notwithstanding the objections of the governor, any member may request that the item be divided. The item may be divided on request by a member if:
>
> (a) The request proposes to so divide the item that each separate proposition, if passed notwithstanding the objections of the governor, will result in a complete and workable law regardless of the action taken on any other part of the original item.
>
> (b) It is the opinion of the chair that the item involves distinct and independent propositions capable of division and that the division will not be unduly complex.
>
> (6) When a bill has been vetoed in part the committee on rules may .... propose to schedule a specific item as a special order. When appropriate, the resolution may divide the item into one or more independent propositions and dependent propositions. The proposed division must include at least one separate proposition which, if passed notwithstanding the objections of the governor, will result in a complete and workable law regardless of the action taken on any other part of the original item. The chair shall first put the question on any such independent proposition. The question on any proposition dependent thereon shall be put only if the independent proposition has been passed notwithstanding the objections of the governor.

The Legislature cannot amend — in the sense of adding new text or removing text previously agreed to by both houses — a bill vetoed by the Governor or returned by the Governor approved in part and vetoed in part. If a further change seems appropriate, it must be enacted by an additional law. The proposal to make the further change is called a "trailer bill". If an entire bill was vetoed, the bill must fall, or be enacted notwithstanding the Governor's objections, as previously enrolled.

If the Governor approves a bill in part and returns the remainder with his written objections, the part approved has already become law. Again, the Legislature cannot, for the part or parts objected to by the Governor, use amendments to add new text or remove text previously agreed to by both houses. However, while it is not possible to amend the vetoed parts, it is permitted to divide the question so as to sustain the Governor's objections on one half of the part vetoed while overriding the Governor on the other half. This derives from the principle, enunciated in the *Sundby* case and reaffirmed in the *Kleczka* case, that the "power of the Governor to disassemble the law is coextensive with the power of the Legislature to assemble its provisions initially".

For each bill vetoed or vetoed in part, the Governor's written objections are printed, in full, in the journal of the house in which the vetoed bill originated. Each veto message is printed in the journal for the day on which the message is received. In 1953, the Legislative Reference Bureau began the practice of publishing a consolidated veto review bulletin containing all veto messages; since 1977, these bulletins have contained not only the text of the Governor's written objections but also a replica of the bill sections affected by each objection (for each partial veto, the 1981 bulletin on Assembly Bill 66, the budget bill, also contained the Speaker's referral and the Legislative Fiscal Bureau analysis of the veto's effect).

For bills vetoed in part the practice developed, over the years, to identify by a unique number each issue separately headlined in the Governor's written objections. Sometimes, the pieces so identified have been referred to as "items" although "parts" would have been a better designation under the Wisconsin Constitution. The Assembly had assigned such numbers to facilitate the review of Governor Lucey's 40 objections to 1975 Assembly Bill 222 (budget act). One of the objections, headlined "state aids for 51.42/437 boards", was internally structured into 5 paragraphs, of which the first 3 dealt with state aids for inpatient care and the last 2 with chronically mentally ill patients.

In voting on the objection, the Assembly took separate votes on "Item no. 14, part 1" and "Item no. 14, part 2" and passed both parts (*Assembly Journal* 9/17/75, page 1873). In the Senate, the Governor's objections were sustained on "Part 1 of section 417L" but were overruled on "Part 2 of section 417L" (*Senate Journal* 9/23/75, page 1357). This may have been the first example of the Legislature's use of its coextensive power to disassemble the Governor's written objections to a bill vetoed in part.

The 1977 review of the 1977 budget bill (Senate Bill 77), resulted in 3 split overrides. For 2, identified in the bill history as "Item I-D (part one)" and "Item V-D (part one)", there had been a simple division while the first half of the 3rd split was divided a second time: only "Item VI-C (part one of part 2)" became law notwithstanding the Governor's objections.

With the 1981 creation of Assembly Rule 80 (5), permitting a further division of the Governor's partial vetoes became part of the codified procedures of the Legislature. In 1983 Representative Tom Loftus, the Speaker, "requested a division of vetoed Item 2-J of Senate Bill 83", the budget act (*Assembly Journal* 7/13/83, page 301). The request was granted and "2-J" was divided so that the first part comprised those pieces of the Governor's objections which had the effect of making the Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board advisory to the Department of Health and Social Services, and the second part dealt with the funding for the program and the duties of the board:

Part 1: Sections 41s, 43s, 1001s [only 48.982 (1)(b)], 2057 (8), 2201 (20)(j), 2201 (32)(h), 2201 (42)(f)
Part 2: Sections 121, 317s, 643c, balance of 1001s, 1167m, 2057 (9)

In the enrolled bill, both houses of the Legislature had agreed to make the board a semi-independent unit attached to the Department of Administration for administrative purposes. To effectuate a reallocation of the board to the Department of Health and Social Services, Governor Earl had contracted the numerical designation of a statute from "15.105 (16)" to "15.11", and had extracted some phrases from adjoining paragraphs to compose an abridged statute text. That much single-digit and partial-phrase vetoing apparently did not offend the Assembly: 92 representatives voted to sustain the veto.

On the second part (funding and duties) of Item 2-J, 94 representatives voted to override and only 4 voted to sustain, so that the parts identified by the Speaker became law. In the volumes of the session laws published by the Secretary of State (*Laws of Wisconsin* 1983), each of the pieces identified in the second part of the Speaker's request carried the notation "partial veto overruled": see pages 135, 179, 225, 309 to 311, 367 and 597.

Too much veto creativity?

In another partial veto of 1983 Senate Bill 83, the veto pen's recombinant creative writing attempted to go even further. This was Item 3-K, entitled: "waste flow control — PSC role", in which single letters, from unrelated words, were saved to create new words intended to have the force of law. As vetoed, the sentence would have ended with the words "determination under ch. 68."

To achieve this result, the partial veto proposed to reduce a paragraph, consisting of 121 words organized into 5 sentences, into a one-sentence paragraph of 22 words. The largest portion was a 19-word phrase saved from the beginning of the first sentence. Sentences 2 and 3 were vetoed in their entirety. From the 4th sentence, only the word "under" was saved. From the 5th sentence, one letter each was saved from 2 different words; a period and 2 numerals were save from a statute reference, and the concluding period was saved to end the intended sentence. As shown below, words and letters vetoed are in plain type, while those which the veto meant to enact into law are in **bold face** type:

[144.794 (9)(b)] **Any person adversely affected by the municipality's determination concerning best public interest under sub. (8) may appeal the determination** to the commis-

> sion. The commission shall investigate the matter and if there appears grounds for the appeal, the commission shall conduct a review hearing after at least 10 days' notice to the person and the municipality. After the review hearing, the commission shall issue a decision on the validity of the municipal determination concerning best public interest. In issuing this decision, the commission shall decide if there is sufficient evidence on the record to support the municipal determination **under** sub. (8). The **c**ommission s**h**all bill any expense attributable to investigations and proceedings under this paragraph to the municipality under s**.** 19**6**.**8**5 (1)**.**

Speaker Thomas A. Loftus, in an address to the Wisconsin Political Science Association on the campus of UW-Platteville on October 12, 1984, provided the following account of the Legislature's reaction to Item 3-K:

> ....Governor Earl vetoed procedures for PSC review of municipal recycling decisions, modifying the right to appeal PSC decisions by dropping most of a paragraph except the word "under", two letters from other words, and two digits and a decimal point, to create an entirely new legal reference.
>
> Those of us in the Legislature were quite angry at the time over this abuse of the partial veto authority.
>
> Here we had a situation where the Governor kept words and numbers from eight different lines of otherwise vetoed language to create a new law.
>
> During our Democratic caucus on the day when were we considering these item vetoes I had suggested, although somewhat facetiously, to carry this abuse one step further.... if the Governor's power to partially veto is coextensive with the Legislature's power to enact policy initially, then it must also be held that the Legislature's power to override these vetoes is coextensive with the Governor's power to veto initially.
>
> At least, that's how the logic goes.... my proposal was to *partially* override the partial veto, leaving letters that would form the sentence:
>
> "THE VETO OF PARTS OF WORDS IS A TRAVESTY."
>
> It was my plan to partially override the partial veto, and then to override the rest of the veto on the next motion. Once on the Assembly floor, however, I stopped short of making the motions. Two wrongs don't make a right.

So as to be able to participate in the veto debate, Speaker Loftus had relinquished the podium to the Speaker pro tempore, Representative David Clarenbach. Now, as Representative Loftus, the Speaker moved the conventional question: "Shall vetoed Item 3-K be passed notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?" The Assembly responded with an unconventional, unanimous and bipartisan vote: all 95 members present voted to override the veto.

Reporting the incident for the *Milwaukee Journal*, Charles E. Friederich commented on the next day that the Legislature had:

> ....sent Earl and future Governors a message: Don't go too far in rewriting what the Legislature has written....
>
> Aides of Earl said the Governor had received the message sent by the lawmakers, and understands it.
>
> "The Legislature has clearly expressed itself on this," said Harold Bergan, Earl's chief policy aide. "It [the pick-a-letter veto] is not something that we will undertake again very soon."

CHAPTER 8

Laws Must Be Published

Once a bill becomes a law it is outside the legislative arena and, consequently, beyond the reach of the rules and rulings discussed in this article. Still, our discussion would be incomplete without an epilogue to review what comes next: under Article IV, Section 17, of the Wisconsin Constitution, each new law must be published before it becomes effective:

> ENACTMENT OF LAWS. (1) The style of all laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:".
>
> (2) No law shall be enacted except by bill. No law shall be in force until published.
>
> (3) The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all laws.

Any bill which becomes a law is assigned an act number. The acts, whether enacted in regular or special session, are numbered into a single consecutive sequence beginning with the number "1" for each legislative biennium. Section 35.095 (2)(a) of the statutes provides:

> ....An act enacted by the governor's approval shall be numbered by the governor at the time of approval. An act enacted either by passage over the governor's veto or by the governor's failure to act upon it within the time limit shall be numbered immediately by the chief clerk of the house of origin.

If an entire vetoed bill becomes law by the requisite two-thirds votes of the 2 houses, it is assigned its own act number. The most recent examples occurred in 1982 when the 1981 Legislature overruled 2 vetoes by Governor Dreyfus: 1981 Assembly Bill 816 (relating to the establishment or relocation of motor vehicle dealerships and providing a penalty) became Chapter 382, and Assembly Bill 1086 (relating to covering equipment and supplies for treatment of diabetes under the state health insurance plan) became Chapter 381, Laws of 1981.

If an appropriation bill has been approved in part and vetoed in part, the part approved has already been assigned an act number when the partial vetoes are reviewed. Any part of the appropriation bill enacted into law notwithstanding the Governor's objections supplements that same act (it is not assigned a separate act number).

The act, with the number assigned, is deposited in the Office of the Secretary of State. The next step is publication. By contract, a newspaper of general circulation is used to publish the official notices of the State of Wisconsin, including the Secretary of State's notices that copies of a new law are available in the Legislative Document Room in the State Capitol. Beginning on May 25, 1984, the state's official notices have been published in the *Milwaukee Sentinel* under a contract awarded, after public bidding, by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization. Before that date, Madison's *Wisconsin State Journal* had been used as the official paper for many years.

Technology has had an impact on the publication of laws. The Wisconsin statutes were first translated into machine-readable form for computerized text searching beginning in 1965. Sometime in 1969, the Legislative Reference Bureau started using a computerized text processing system to prepare bills for the Legislature. In 1970, when the laws enacted during the biennial session of the 1969 Legislature had been merged into the computer's statute data base by the Revisor of Statutes, the Revisor used that data base for type generating. The biennial statute edition identified as *Wisconsin Statutes 1969* (because it contains the changes made by the 1969 Legislature) became the first edition fully typeset by computer.

Until 1965, all legislative documents had been printed using plates made from lead type. Beginning with the 1965 Session — even before legislative text processing was computerized — bills, joint resolutions, resolutions and amendments were reproduced photo-offset from camera-ready copy typed in the Legislative Reference Bureau. After a while, some of that camera-ready copy was edited to be reused, with all adopted amendments incorporated into the text of the original bill, in publishing "slip law" pamphlet copies of each new act. Computerization of legislative text processing only served to refine the process. Beginning with the 1971 Session, the computer-stored records of bills and amendments have been used to typeset not only the slip laws, but also the text required for newspaper publication of new acts and for the biennial publication, by the Secretary of State, of the *Laws of Wisconsin* enacted by the most recent Legislature.

Chapter 372, Laws of 1981, made a number of significant changes in law publication. The act was published on May 10, 1982. Under Section 991.11 of the statutes, every act (and every portion of an act enacted by the legislature over the governor's partial veto) which does not expressly prescribe the time when it takes effect shall take effect on the day after its date of publication as designated by the Secretary of State. The date of publication may not be more than 10 working days after the "date of enactment", which means "the day on which a bill becomes an act through approval by the governor, passage over the governor's veto or failure of the governor to act on it or the day on which a portion of a bill which has been vetoed in part is enacted over the governor's partial veto" (sec. 35.095 (1)(a), stats.). Chapter 372, Laws of 1981, did not specify a delayed effective date; consequently, it took effect with the beginning of May 11, 1982.

Until that date, the full text of each new act had been published as a legal notice. From that date on, only a notice of availability has been published as a legal notice. The actual publication of the act, satisfying the constitutional formula that "no law shall be in force until published", occurs by making copies of the act (as a slip law pamphlet) available in the Legislative Document Room on the date specified by the Secretary of State.

Chapter 372, Laws of 1981, also made an improvement in the confusing designations used in legal text structure. Through 1982, both the "statutes" representing the compiled integration of all active general law and the "session laws" consisting of the laws enacted by a biennial Legislature were organized into "chapters". Beginning with the 1983 Session, each new law has been designated as a "Wisconsin Act" (contracted to "WisAct" in most references). Senate Bill 2 of the January 1983 Special Session, "relating to the authorized date for a special election to fill a vacancy in the senate from the 12th senate district in 1983", became the first law using the new nomenclature: "1983 WisAct 1".

Internally, bills and acts are structured into "SECTIONS" (always in capital letters), while chapters of the statutes are divided into "sections" which may be further divided into subsections, paragraphs and subdivisions.

The frequently used term "session law" also has several meanings. When a joint resolution is "printed in the session laws", the reference is to the biennial compilation of the new Wisconsin Acts published by the Secretary of State under the title *Laws of Wisconsin*. When a citizen requests a copy of a session law, what is desired is usually a copy of the "slip law" pamphlet for a specific Wisconsin Act. Within any bill or act, most of the parts are referenced to statute numbers, indicating that such parts will be incorporated into the statutes. The remaining parts deal with nonstatutory law. The provision for a delayed effective date, found at the end of many Wisconsin Acts, is a nonstatutory session law provision. Many lawyers — old habits die hard — continue to call nonstatutory law "session law".

Nonstatutory session law is just as legally binding as statute law. In 1983, Assembly Joint Resolution 103 (it proposed to revise the joint rules of the Legislature but was not enacted), clearly distinguished the 2 types of law:

> INCORPORATION OF LAW INTO THE STATUTES. (1) It is the policy of this state that law of continuing application shall be incorporated into the statutes. The assignment of statute numbering to any part of a bill shall be deemed indicative of a legislative intent that this text be printed in the statutes.
>
> (2) In general, provisions of the following types need not be incorporated into the statutes:
>
> (a) An increase or decrease in the amount of an already existing statutory sum certain appropriation, but the dollar amount by which the existing appropriation is increased or decreased shall be reflected in the total of that appropriation as shown in the printed statutes in the schedule under section 20.005 (3) of the statutes.
>
> (b) A conveyance of real property or rights or interests in it to or from the state or its subdivisions.
>
> (c) A declaration of intent or purpose.
>
> (d) A provision directing or requesting that a limited-term study be conducted.
>
> (e) A creation of a committee as defined in section 15.01 (3) of the statutes.
>
> (f) A ratification of a collective bargaining agreement for state employes.
>
> (g) An addition to, deletion from or change in the authorized state building program.
>
> (h) A position authorization.
>
> (g) An addition to, deletion from or change in the authorized state trunk highway system.
>
> (j) An amendment to an existing nonstatutory provision.
>
> (k) A transitional provision intended to be of temporary application, not extending beyond July 1 of the even-numbered year of the next biennial session of the legislature.
>
> (L) A provision affecting the timing of application or nonapplication of a law, not extending beyond July 1 of the even-numbered year of the next biennial session of the legislature.
>
> (m) Any other provision which is narrow in scope and intended to be of temporary application.

Incorporating the new laws enacted by each Legislature into the statute data base, and publishing the compiled statutes, is the responsibility of the Revisor of Statutes. Four times in the history of the State of Wisconsin, the compiled statutes were themselves enacted into law. Those were the editions of 1849, 1858, 1878 and 1898. Since 1911, the statutes have been published every 2 years. The most current edition is styled *Wisconsin Statutes 1983-84* because it incorporates all changes in the statutes made by the 1983 Legislature in 1983 and 1984. Thus, the current Wisconsin statutes are really the statutes of 1898, as affected by subsequent legislative action.

The Legislature's changes do not just add more text to the statutes. In many cases, a new enactment merely replaces some of the words in an existing statute so that the law remains useful as conditions change. In some cases, entire chapters of the statutes are revised to make them more understandable. Sometimes, old statutes are repealed. The result is that, although the printed session laws usually run more than 1,600 pages, the printed statute books have increased only about 75 pages every 2 years.

In some cases, the legal work performed by the Revisor becomes rather difficult. For instance, Section 13.93 (2)(c) of the statutes instructs the Revisor how to reconcile 2 or more acts affecting the same statute:

> ....In preparing each edition, if 2 or more acts of a legislative session affect the same statutory unit without taking cognizance of the effect thereon of the other acts and if the revisor finds that there is no mutual inconsistency in the changes made by each such act, he shall incorporate the changes made by each act into the text of the statutory unit and document the incorporation in a note to the section. For each such incorporation, the revisor shall include in a correction bill a provision formally validating the incorporation....

At other times, the work is mostly time consuming as, for instance, in the Revisor's ongoing effort begun in 1975 to assure that the statutes of this state reflect the equal status before the law of men and women. Section 13.93 (1)(m) of the statutes says that the Revisor must:

> ....whenever any statute is affected by any act of the legislature, and may, at the revisor's discretion, ensure that the statutory language does not discriminate on the basis of sex by making the following corrections, which shall have no substantive effect:
>
> 1. Delete any masculine or feminine pronoun or adjective, except where the statute clearly applies to one sex only, and replace it, if necessary, with terminology which does not discriminate on the basis of sex.
>
> 2. Replace words of male or female gender, such as man, wife and widow, with terms such as person, spouse and surviving spouse, except where the statute clearly applies to one sex only.
>
> 3. Make other corrections to remove from the statutes or to replace terminology which discriminates on the basis of sex.

In every case, text changes made by the Revisor of Statutes are set forth in bill form, reviewed by the Law Revision Committee of the Legislative Council, and introduced in the Legislature by that committee to be validated by enactment into law. Despite this careful documentation and validation, despite photo-composition using the Legislature's original electronic records in preparing the session laws for publication by the Secretary of State, and despite the Revisor's untold research hours to make the published Wisconsin Statutes as accurate as possible, mistakes can happen. Section 990.07 of the statutes, entitled "evidence", says that the published statute and session law volumes are *prima facie* evidence — that is, evidence which is accepted as true "at first sight" — but that the original acts of the Legislature are the final authority:

> The Wisconsin statutes as prepared [for publication] shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and proceedings as [official publications of the state]; but they shall not preclude reference to, nor control, in case of any discrepancy, any original act of the legislature; and the certified volumes of session laws [published by the Secretary of State] shall also and in the same degree be prima facie evidence in all courts and proceedings.

Even accuracy of publication and ultimate reliance on the original acts of the Legislature sometimes are not enough. It is one of the duties of the Revisor of Statutes to review all opinions published by the Wisconsin Attorney General, all reported decisions of Wisconsin courts, and each federal court decision involving Wisconsin law and to submit a report to the Law Revision Committee before August 1 of each even-numbered year "in which Wisconsin statutes or session laws are stated to be in conflict, ambiguous, anachronistic, unconstitutional or otherwise in need of revision" (sec. 13.93 (2)(d), stats.). Here are some examples of such challenges from the Revisor's report to the Law Revision Committee, dated July 31, 1984:

In the case of *Noranda Exploration, Inc. v. Ostrom*, 113 Wis.2d 612 (1983), the Wisconsin Supreme Court raised the question of due process and concluded that those parts of statute section 107.15 which require "disclosure to the public of confidential mining exploration data and core samples, amount to an unconstitutional taking of private property without just compensation" (at page 630).

Section 3 (1) of Article VII of the Wisconsin Constitution vests in the state's Supreme Court a "superintending and administrative authority over all courts". In a decision entitled *In Matter of Complaint Against Grady*, 118 Wis.2d 762 (1984), the court referred to that provision and held, at page 783, that the "setting and enforcement of time periods for judges to decide cases lies within an area of authority exclusively reposed in the judicial branch of government. Section 757.025, Stats., is an intrusion by the legislature into the exclusively judicial area of judicial decision-making and, as such, is unconstitutional". As an appendix to the decision, the court promulgated Supreme Court Rule SCR 70.36. Both the challenged law and the court rule require a judge to decide in 90 days, unless excused for sickness or other reason, each matter submitted to the judge "in final form". The difference is in the consequence: under the statute, the salary of an offending judge was to be withheld; under the court rule, the judge's assignment may be changed, the Director of State Courts may start a contempt proceeding against the judge, and the Judicial Commission may investigate the judge for possible misconduct.

In an opinion to the corporation counsel for Eau Claire County (72 *Wis. O.A.G.* 49, 1983), the Attorney General found that the phrase "expends for a library fund during the year", as used in Section 43.64 (2) of the statutes, could raise questions of legal construction. Based on the statute's history, the Attorney General concluded that the phrase meant actual expenditures for the library fund during the current year. "It is evident from this dissertation", suggested the Attorney General (at page 54), "that section 43.64 (2) needs legislative attention".

Federal preemption, preventing the state from regulating something regulated by federal law, was the issue in the final case here cited, *Gould v. Wis.*

Dept. of Industry, Labor and H. Rel., 576 F.Supp. 1290 (1983). The United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin (located in Madison) held that "Wis. Stats. ss. 101.245 and 16.75 (8) (1981) are preempted by the federal labor laws and thus unconstitutional under the Supremacy Clause of Article VI of the United States Constitution". The statutes set aside by the federal court barred an employer from doing business with the State of Wisconsin if the employer has had 3 or more adverse findings by the National Labor Relations Board which have been confirmed by the federal Court of Appeals.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN PRIOR BLUE BOOKS, 1958 to 1983

For a complete listing of special articles found in
1919 to 1933 *Blue Books:* see 1954 *Blue Book*, pages 177 to 182.
1935 to 1962 *Blue Books:* see 1964 *Blue Book*, pages 227 to 232.

Agriculture

Wisconsin, Agriculture, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 103-113.

Apportionment

Equal Representation: A Study of Legislative and Congressional Apportionment in Wisconsin, by H. Rupert Theobald, 1970 *Blue Book*, pp. 70-260.

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The Budget — State Fiscal Policy Document, by Dale Cattanach and Terry A. Rhodes, 1970 *Blue Book*, pp. 261-272.

Cities

The Cities of Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 149-163.

Climate

The Climate of Wisconsin, by Marvin W. Burley, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 143-148.

Conservation

The Forest Resource of Wisconsin, by Louis A. Haertle, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 113-129.

The Wildlife Resource of Wisconsin, by Ruth L. Hine, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 91-112.

Education

Conservation Education in Wisconsin, by Ingvald O. Hembre, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 212-225.

Education for Employment: 70 Years of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin, by Kathleen A. Paris, 1981-1982 *Blue Book*, pp. 95-212.

The Educational System of Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 165-176.

Elections

The Election Processes in Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 177-184.

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The Physical Geography of Wisconsin, by Robert F. Black, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 171-177.

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In the People's Service: Wisconsin state government and the services it provides for the people of Wisconsin, by H. Rupert Theobald, 1966 *Blue Book*, pp. 71-296.

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History, Some Landmarks in Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 213-222.

Indians

The Indians of Wisconsin, by William H. Hodge, Ph.D., 1975 *Blue Book*, pp. 95-192.

Industry And Business

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Wisconsin's Industry, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 115-127.

Natural Resources

The Natural Resources of Wisconsin, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 69-225.

The Mineral Resources of Wisconsin, by George F. Hanson, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 199-211.

Population

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Wisconsin's People, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 79-88.

Public Welfare

The Care of the Unfortunates in Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 185-192.

Recreation

Recreation Facilities in Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 203-212.

Symbols, State

Wisconsin Symbols, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 73-77.

Veterans And Military Affairs

Adjutant General, The, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 199-206.

Civil Defense in Wisconsin, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 259-265.

Civil War, Wisconsin and the, by Frank L. Klement, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 70-180.

Congressional Medal of Honor: Wisconsin Winners, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 219-220.

Military Manpower, Wisconsin, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 251-258.

National Guard, The Wisconsin, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 207-219.

Veterans Home at King, The, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 221-230.

Veterans Benefits Provided by Wisconsin, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 231-250.

World War I, Wisconsin in, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 181-188.

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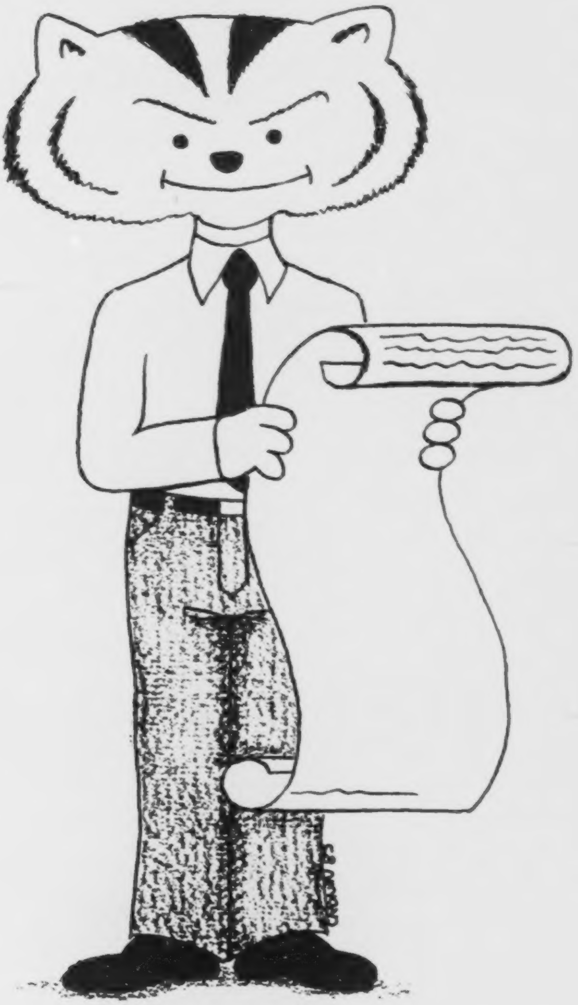
Writers

Wisconsin Writers, by John O. Stark, 1977 *Blue Book*, pp. 95-185.

Wisconsin Constitution

Wisconsin Constitution: current text, votes on constitutional amendments and statewide referenda submitted to the people



Wisconsin Constitution

As Amended Through November 1982

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WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

As amended through November 1982 *

PREAMBLE

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare, do establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Equality; inherent rights. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1982*] All people are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to serve these rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Equality; inherent rights. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Slavery prohibited. SECTION 2. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Free speech; libel. SECTION 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Right to assemble and petition. SECTION 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Trial by jury; verdict in civil cases. SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1922*] The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof. [*1919 AJR-26; 1921 AJR-14; 1921 c. 504*]

Trial by jury. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases, in the manner prescribed by law.

Excessive bail; cruel punishments. SECTION 6. Excessive bail shall not be required nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

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* Present provisions of the constitution are printed in 8-point type running the full width of the page, and previous forms (if any) follow each active provision in 6-point type set in two columns. Any section not followed by 2-column text is still in the form ratified by the people of Wisconsin when they adopted the Wisconsin Constitution on March 13 of 1848.

The full text of additional constitutional amendments ratified in the election of April 1983 — if any — will be shown in the INDEX volume of the Legislature's weekly *Bulletin of Proceedings*.

Rights of accused. SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecution by indictment, or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Prosecutions; double jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. SECTION 8. [*As amended per certification of the Board of State Canvassers dated April 7, 1982*] (1) No person may be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense may be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor may be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself or herself.

(2) All persons, before conviction, shall be eligible for release under reasonable conditions designed to assure their appearance in court, protect members of the community from serious bodily harm or prevent the intimidation of witnesses. Monetary conditions of release may be imposed at or after the initial appearance only upon a finding that there is a reasonable basis to believe that the conditions are necessary to assure appearance in court. The legislature may authorize, by law, courts to revoke a person's release for a violation of a condition of release.

(3) The legislature may by law authorize, but may not require, circuit courts to deny release for a period not to exceed 10 days prior to the hearing required under this subsection to a person who is accused of committing a murder punishable by life imprisonment or a sexual assault punishable by a maximum imprisonment of 20 years, or who is accused of committing or attempting to commit a felony involving serious bodily harm to another or the threat of serious bodily harm to another and who has a previous conviction for committing or attempting to commit a felony involving serious bodily harm to another or the threat of serious bodily harm to another. The legislature may authorize by law, but may not require, circuit courts to continue to deny release to those accused persons for an additional period not to exceed 60 days following the hearing required under this subsection, if there is a requirement that there be a finding by the court based on clear and convincing evidence presented at a hearing that the accused committed the felony and a requirement that there be a finding by the court that available conditions of release will not adequately protect members of the community from serious bodily harm or prevent intimidation of witnesses. Any law enacted under this subsection shall be specific, limited and reasonable. In determining the 10-day and 60-day periods, the court shall omit any period of time found by the court to result from a delay caused by the defendant or a continuance granted which was initiated by the defendant.

(4) The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires it. [*June 1980 Spec.Sess. AJR-9; 1981 AJR-5*]

Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. SECTION 8. [*As amended November 1870*] No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. [*1869 AJR-6; 1870 SJR-3; 1870 c. 118*]

Criminal procedure. SECTION 8. [*Original form*] No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment, or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war, or public danger; and no person for the same offence shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; all persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties except for capital offences when the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety may require.

Remedy for wrongs. SECTION 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries, or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

Treason. SECTION 10. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Searches and seizures. SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Attainder; ex post facto; contracts. SECTION 12. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Private property for public use. SECTION 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

Feudal tenures; leases; alienation. SECTION 14. All lands within the state are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land for a longer term than fifteen years in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter made, are declared to be void.

Equal property rights for aliens and citizens. SECTION 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

Imprisonment for debt. SECTION 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

Exemption of property of debtors. SECTION 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds. SECTION 18. [*As amended November 1982*] The right of every person to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any person be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, without consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds. SECTION 18. [*Original form*] The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

Religious tests prohibited. SECTION 19. No religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

Military subordinate to civil power. SECTION 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Rights of suitors. SECTION 21. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) Writs of error shall never be prohibited, and shall be issued by such courts as the legislature designates by law.

(2) In any court of this state, any suitor may prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person or by an attorney of the suitor's choice. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Writs of error. SECTION 21. [*Original form*] Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

Maintenance of free government. SECTION 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

Transportation of school children. SECTION 23. [*As created April 1967*] Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from providing for the safety and welfare of children by providing for the transportation of children to and from any parochial or private school or institution of learning. [*1965 AJR-70; 1967 AJR-7*]

Use of school buildings. SECTION 24. [*As created April 1972*] Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from authorizing, by law, the use of public school buildings by civic, religious or charitable organizations during nonschool hours upon payment by the organization to the school district of reasonable compensation for such use. [*1969 AJR-74; 1971 AJR-10*]

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES

State boundary. SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the state of Illinois — that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18th, 1818.

Alternate boundary. [*An additional paragraph, adopted by the convention as part of Art. II, sec. 1, was rejected by the act which admitted Wisconsin into the Union (9 U.S. Stat. Ch. L, pp. 233-235)*]:

Provided, however, that the following alteration of the foresaid boundary be, and hereby is proposed to the congress of the United States as the preference of the state of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the state of Wisconsin, viz.: Leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence in a direct line, bearing south-westerly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo, or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river, thence down the main channel of said Mississippi river as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.

Enabling act accepted. SECTION 2. [*As amended April 1951*] The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to 500,000 acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. [*1949 AJR-64; 1951 AJR-7*]

Enabling act accepted. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located by and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE

Electors. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1934*] Every person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

(1) Citizens of the United States.

(2) Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

(3) The legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election; and provided further, that the legislature may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor. [*1931 AJR-52; 1933 SJR-74*]

Termination of voting by resident aliens. [*Subdivision 2* (of the text adopted in 1882), *as amended November 1908*] 2. Persons of foreign birth who, prior to the first day of December, A.D. 1908, shall have declared their intentions to become citizens conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, provided that the rights hereby granted to such persons shall cease on the first day of December, A.D. 1912. [*1905 AJR-16; 1907 AJR-47; 1907 c. 661*]

Qualifications of electors. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1882*] Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature not exceeding thirty days shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election.

1. Citizens of the United States.

2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe; provided that the legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated, but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election; and provided further, that in incorporated cities and villages, the legislature may provide for the registration of electors and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor. [*1881 AJR-26; 1882 SJR-18; 1882 c. 272*]

Equal suffrage to colored persons. In *Gillespie v. Palmer*, 20 Wis. (1866) 544, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that Chapter 137, Laws of 1849, extending *equal suffrage to colored persons*, was approved by the voters on November 6, 1849.

Qualifications of electors. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

[*First.*] White citizens of the United States.

[*Second.*] White persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

[*Third.*] Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

[*Fourth.*] Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe. Provided, that the legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated, but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.

Who not electors. SECTION 2. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

Votes to be by ballot. SECTION 3. All votes shall be given by ballot except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

Residence saved. SECTION 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state.

Military stationing does not confer residence. SECTION 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed within the same.

Exclusion from suffrage. SECTION 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election from the right to vote at such election.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE

Legislative power. SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

Legislature, how constituted. SECTION 2. The number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred. The senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the assembly.

Apportionment. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1982*] At its first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Apportionment. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1962*] At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy. [*1959 SJR-12; 1961 SJR-11*]

Senate district area factor. SECTIONS 3, 4 and 5. [*Approved by voters April 1953*] An amendment to Art. IV, secs. 3, 4, 5, relating to senate apportionment based on area and population, was approved by 1951 SJR-*50 and 1953 AJR-7. However, the Supreme Court held the amendment not validly submitted to the voters in State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman*, 264 W. 644, 60 NW (2d) 416.

Apportionment. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1910*] At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy. [*1907 SJR-18; 1909 SJR-35; 1909 c. 478*]

Census and apportionment. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

Representatives to the assembly, how chosen. SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1982*] The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November in even-numbered years, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Representatives to the assembly, how chosen. SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1881*] The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November after the adoption of this amendment, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable. [*1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262*]

Assemblymen, how chosen. SECTION 4. [*Original form*] The members of the assembly shall be chosen annually by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, by the qualified electors of the several districts. Such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town, or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact form as practicable.

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1982*] The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts for the term of 4 years. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1881*] The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen, and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts. The senators elected or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years. [*1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262*]

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen, and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in regular series, and the senators chosen by the odd-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the first year, and the senators chosen by the even-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and thereafter the senators shall be chosen for the term of two years.

Qualifications of legislators. SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not have resided one year within the state, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

Organization of legislature; quorum; compulsory attendance. SECTION 7. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner under such penalties as each house may provide.

Rules; contempts; expulsion. SECTION 8. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Officers. SECTION 9. [*As amended April 1979*] Each house shall choose its presiding officers from its own members. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

Officers. SECTION 9. [*Original form*] Each house shall choose its own officers, and the senate shall choose a temporary president when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as governor.

Journals; open doors; adjournments. SECTION 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

Meeting of legislature. SECTION 11. [*As amended April 1968*] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened. [*1965 AJR-5; 1967 AJR-15*]

Meeting of legislature. SECTION 11. [*As amended November 1881*] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years, and no oftener, unless convened by the governor, in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened. [*1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262*]

Place and time of meeting. SECTION 11. [*Original form*] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government, at such time as shall be provided by law, once in each year and not oftener, unless convened by the governor.

Ineligibility of legislators to office. SECTION 12. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

Ineligibility of federal officers. SECTION 13. [*As amended April 1966*] No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat. This restriction shall not prohibit a legislator from accepting short periods of active duty as a member of the reserve or from serving in the armed forces during any emergency declared by the executive. [*1963 SJR-24; 1965 SJR-15*]

Ineligibility of federal officers. SECTION 13. [*Original form*] No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Filling vacancies. SECTION 14. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

Exemption from arrest and civil process. SECTION 15. Members of the legislature shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process, during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

Privilege in debate. Section 16. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil action, or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

Enactment of laws. Section 17. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) The style of all laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:".

(2) No law shall be enacted except by bill. No law shall be in force until published.

(3) The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all laws. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Style of laws; bills. Section 17. [*Original form*] The style of the laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Title of private bills. Section 18. No private or local bill which may be passed by the legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Origin of bills. Section 19. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Yeas and nays. Section 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Section 21. [*Repealed. 1927 SJR-61; 1929 SJR-7; vote April 1929*]

Compensation of members. Section 21. [*As amended November 1881*] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services, for and during a regular session, the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other prerequisite except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services, or in any other manner as such member. [*1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262*]

Compensation of members. Section 21. [*As amended November 1867*] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof either directly or indirectly. [*1865 SJR-26; 1866 SJR-16; 1867 c. 25*]

Compensation of members. Section 21. [*Original form*] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services two dollars and fifty cents for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route.

Powers of county boards. Section 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Town and county government. Section 23. [*As amended April 1972*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every 4 years of a chief executive officer in any county with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section and shall establish one or more systems of county government. [*1969 SJR-58; 1971 SJR-4*]

Uniform town and county government. Section 23. [*As amended April 1969*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, except that the requirement of uniformity shall not apply to the administrative means of exercising powers of a local legislative character conferred by section 22 upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties; but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every 4 years of a chief executive officer in any county with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section. [*1967 AJR-18; 1969 SJR-8*]

Uniform town and county government. Section 23. [*As amended November 1962*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every four years of a chief executive officer in any county having a population of five hundred thousand or more with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section. [*1959 AJR-121; 1961 AJR-61*]

Uniform town and county government. Section 23. [*Original form*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto.

Section 23a. [*As amended April 1969*] Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appropriations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to pass the resolution or ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and noes and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than 6 days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of 60 days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval. [*1967 AJR-18; 1969 SJR-8*]

Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto. SECTION 23a. [*Created November 1962*] Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county having a population of five hundred thousand or more shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appropriations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to pass the resolution or ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and nays and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than six days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of sixty days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval. [*1959 AJR-121; 1961 AJR-61*]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce.

(1) The legislature may authorize bingo games licensed by the state, and operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. All profits must inure to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person.

(2) The legislature may authorize raffle games licensed by the state, and operated by local religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. The legislature shall limit the number of raffles conducted by any such organization. All profits must inure to the licensed local organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person.

(3) Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, the following activities do not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery:

(a) To listen to or watch a television or radio program.

(b) To fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required.

(c) To visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee. [*1975 AJR-43; 1977 AJR-10*]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1973*] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce, but may authorize bingo games licensed by the state, and operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. All profits must inure to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person. Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, to listen to or watch a television or radio program, to fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required, or to visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee does not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery. [*1971 SJR-13; 1973 AJR-6*]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1965*] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce. Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, to listen to or watch a television or radio program, to fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required, or to visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee does not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery. [*1963 SJR-42; 1965 SJR-13*]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [*Original form*] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

Stationery and printing. SECTION 25. The legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the state, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the state, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder, but the legislature may establish a maximum price; no member of the legislature or other state officer shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court or judges of any court of record shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind under a retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of ayes and noes by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature, which act shall provide for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1974*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court, or judges of the circuit court shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall become effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind under a retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature, which act shall provide for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits. [*1971 SJR-3; 1973 SJR-15*]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1967*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court, or judges of the circuit court shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for teachers under a teachers' retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature. [*1965 AJR-162; 1967 AJR-17*]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1956*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for teachers under a teachers' retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature. [*1953 SJR-21; 1955 SJR-8*]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*Original form*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Suits against state. SECTION 27. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

Oath of office. SECTION 28. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

Militia. SECTION 29. The legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the state, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Elections by legislature. SECTION 30. [*As amended November 1982*] All elections made by the legislature shall be by roll call vote entered in the journals. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Elections by legislature. SECTION 30. [*Original form*] In all elections to be made by the legislature the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

Special and private laws prohibited. SECTION 31. [*As amended November 1892*] The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another.

2nd. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress.

3rd. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state.

4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability.

5th. For locating or changing any county seat.

6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9th. For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof. [*1889 SJR-13; 1891 SJR-13; 1891 c. 362*]

Special or private laws. SECTION 31. [*Created November 1871*] The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another.

2nd. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress.

3rd. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state.

4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability.

5th. For locating or changing any county seat.

6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9th. For incorporating any town or village or to amend the charter thereof. [*1870 SJR-14; 1871 AJR-29; 1871 c. 122*]

General laws on enumerated subjects. SECTION 32. [*Created November 1871*] The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state. [*1870 SJR-14; 1871 AJR-29; 1871 c. 122*]

Auditing of state accounts. SECTION 33. [*Created November 1946*] The legislature shall provide for the auditing of state accounts and may establish such offices and prescribe such duties for the same as it shall deem necessary. [*1943 SJR-35; 1945 SJR-24*]

Continuity of civil government. SECTION 34. [*Created April 1961*] The legislature, in order to ensure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency resulting from enemy action in the form of an attack, shall (1) forthwith provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices, and (2) adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for attaining the objectives of the section. [*1959 AJR-48; 1961 SJR-1*]

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE

Governor; lieutenant governor; term. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1979*] The executive power shall be vested in a governor who shall hold office for 4 years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

Governor; lieutenant governor; term. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

SECTION 1m. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

Governor; 4-year term. SECTION 1m. [*Created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a governor to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12*]

SECTION 1n. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

Lieutenant governor; 4-year term. SECTION 1n. [*Created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a lieutenant governor to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR–4; 1967 AJR–9 and SJR–12*]

Eligibility. SECTION 2. No person except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

Election. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1967*] The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. They shall be chosen jointly, by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both offices beginning with the general election in 1970. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes cast jointly for them for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more slates shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the slates so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law. [*1965 AJR–3; 1967 AJR–8 and SJR–11*]

Election. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Powers and duties. SECTION 4. The governor shall be commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions, and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the state. He shall communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1929 SJR–81; 1931 SJR–6; vote November 1932*]

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1926*] The governor shall receive, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of not less than five thousand dollars, to be fixed by law, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. The compensation prescribed for governor immediately prior to the adoption of this amendment shall continue in force until changed by the legislature in a manner consistent with the other provisions of this constitution. [*1923 AJR–88; 1925 AJR–50; 1925 c. 413*]

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1869*] The governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. [*1868 AJR–13; 1869 SJR–6; 1869 c. 186*]

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Pardoning power. SECTION 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve with his reasons for granting the same.

Lieutenant governor, when governor. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1979*] (1) Upon the governor's death, resignation or removal from office, the lieutenant governor shall become governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

(2) If the governor is absent from this state, impeached, or from mental or physical disease, becomes incapable of performing the duties of the office, the lieutenant governor shall serve as

acting governor for the balance of the unexpired term or until the governor returns, the disability ceases or the impeachment is vacated. But when the governor, with the consent of the legislature, shall be out of this state in time of war at the head of the state's military force, the governor shall continue as commander in chief of the military force. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

Lieutenant governor, when governor. SECTION 7. [*Original form*] In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue commander in chief of the military force of the state.

Secretary of state, when governor. SECTION 8. [*As amended April 1979*] (1) If there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor and the governor dies, resigns or is removed from office, the secretary of state shall become governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

(2) If there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor and the governor is absent from this state, impeached, or from mental or physical disease becomes incapable of performing the duties of the office, the secretary of state shall serve as acting governor for the balance of the unexpired term or until the governor returns, the disability ceases or the impeachment is vacated. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor. SECTION 8. [*Original form*] The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of the governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability shall cease.

SECTION 9. [*Repealed. 1929 SJR-82; 1931 SJR-7; vote November 1932*]

Compensation of lieutenant governor. SECTION 9. [*As amended November 1869*] The lieutenant governor shall receive during his continuance in office an annual compensation of one thousand dollars. [*1868 AJR-13; 1869 SJR-6; 1869 c. 186*]

Compensation of lieutenant governor. SECTION 9. [*Original form*] The lieutenant governor shall receive double the per diem allowance of members of the senate, for every day's attendance as president of the senate, and the same mileage as shall be allowed to members of the legislature.

Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto. SECTION 10. [*As amended November 1930*] Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. [*1927 SJR-35; 1929 SJR-40*]

Approval of bills. SECTION 10. [*As amended November 1908*] Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. [*1905 AJR-45; 1907 AJR-46; 1907 c. 661*]

Approval of bills. SECTION 10. [*Original form*] Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE VI.
ADMINISTRATIVE

Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general; term. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1979*] The qualified electors of this state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, shall in 1970 and every 4 years thereafter elect a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general who shall hold their offices for 4 years. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general; term. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

SECTION 1m. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

Secretary of state; 4-year term. SECTION 1m. [*Created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen a secretary of state to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12*]

SECTION 1n. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

Treasurer; 4-year term. SECTION 1n. [*Created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen a treasurer to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12*]

SECTION 1p. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

Attorney general; 4-year term. SECTION 1p. [*Created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen an attorney general to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12*]

Secretary of state; duties, compensation. SECTION 2. [*As amended November 1946*] The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature. He shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government. [*1943 SJR-35; 1945 SJR-24*]

Secretary of state. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature. He shall be ex officio auditor, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly, such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

Treasurer and attorney general; duties, compensation. SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney general shall be prescribed by law.

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1982*] (1) Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other elected county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every 2 years.

(2) The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished. Counties not having a population of 500,000 shall have the option of retaining the elective office of coroner or instituting a medical examiner system. Two or more counties may institute a joint medical examiner system.

(3) Sheriffs shall hold no other office. Sheriffs may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant.

(4) The governor may remove any elected county officer mentioned in this section, giving to the officer a copy of the charges and an opportunity of being heard.

(5) All vacancies in the offices of sheriff, coroner, register of deeds or district attorney shall be filled by appointment. The person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term to which appointed and until a successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1979 AJR-99; 1981 AJR-7*]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1972*] Sheriffs, coroners, register of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished. Counties not having a population of 500,000 shall have the option of retaining the elective office of coroner or instituting a medical examiner system. Two or more counties may institute a joint medical examiner system. Sheriffs shall hold no other office; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1969 SJR-63; 1971 SJR-38*]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1967*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished at the conclusion of the terms of office during which this amendment is adopted. Sheriffs shall hold no other office; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1965 AJR-72; 1967 SJR-7*]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1965*] Sheriffs, coroners, register of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished at the conclusion of the terms of office during which this amendment is adopted. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1963 AJR-14; 1965 SJR-17*]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1962*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1959 AJR-121; 1961 AJR-61*]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1929*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1927 AJR-8; 1929 AJR-8*]

County officers. SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1882*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers, except judicial officers shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1881 AJR-16; 1882 SJR-20; 1882 c. 290*]

County officers. SECTION 4. [*Original form*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds and district attorneys shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years, and as often as vacancies shall happen; sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices. They may be required by law, to renew their security from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY

Impeachment; trial. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1932*] The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law. *[1929 SJR-103; 1931 SJR-8]*

Impeachments. SECTION 1. *[Original form]* The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The house of representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

Court system. SECTION 2. *[As amended April 1977]* The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a unified court system consisting of one supreme court, a court of appeals, a circuit court, such trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction as the legislature may create by law, and a municipal court if authorized by the legislature under section 14. *[1975 AJR-11, 1977 SJR-9]*

Judicial power, where vested. SECTION 2. *[As amended April 1966]* The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, and courts of probate. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and may authorize the establishment of inferior courts in the several counties, cities, villages or towns, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts. *[1963 SJR-32; 1965 SJR-26]*

Judicial power, where vested. SECTION 2. *[Original form]* The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts.

Supreme court: jurisdiction. SECTION 3. *[As amended April 1977]* (1) The supreme court shall have superintending and administrative authority over all courts.

(2) The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction over all courts and may hear original actions and proceedings. The supreme court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction.

(3) The supreme court may review judgments and orders of the court of appeals, may remove cases from the court of appeals and may accept cases on certification by the court of appeals. *[1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]*

Supreme court, jurisdiction. SECTION 3. *[Original form]* The supreme court, except in cases otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the state; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall a trial by jury be allowed. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

Supreme court: election, chief justice, court system administration. SECTION 4. *[As amended April 1977]* (1) The supreme court shall have 7 members who shall be known as justices of the supreme court. Justices shall be elected for 10-year terms of office commencing with the August 1 next succeeding the election. Only one justice may be elected in any year. Any 4 justices shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of the court's business.

(2) The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case 2 or more such justices shall have served for the same length of time, the justice whose term first expires, shall be the chief justice. The justice so designated as chief justice may, irrevocably, decline to

serve as chief justice or resign as chief justice but continue to serve as a justice of the supreme court.

(3) The chief justice of the supreme court shall be the administrative head of the judicial system and shall exercise this administrative authority pursuant to procedures adopted by the supreme court. The chief justice may assign any judge of a court of record to aid in the proper disposition of judicial business in any court of record except the supreme court. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Supreme court justices; term; election; quorum. SECTION 1 [4]. [*As amended April 1903*] The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as the justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectively as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of whom shall be a quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be ex officio, the chief justice. [*1901 AJR-33; 1903 AJR-5; 1903 c. 10*]

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 1 [4]. [*As amended April 1889*] The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as justices of said court with the same terms of office, respectively, as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of five justices (any three of whom shall be a quorum), to be elected as now provided. The justice having been longest a continuous member of the court (or in case two or more of such senior justices having served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires), shall be ex officio the chief justice. [*1887 SJR-19; 1889 AJR-7; 1889 c. 22*]

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1877*] The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the state. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment provide by law for the election of two associate justices of said court to hold their offices respectively for terms ending two and four years respectively after the end of the term of the justice of the said court, then last to expire. And thereafter the chief justice and associate justices of the said court shall be elected and hold their offices respectively for the term of ten years. [*1876 SJR-16; 1877 SJR-2; 1877 c. 48*]

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 4. [*Original form*] For the term of five years, and thereafter until the legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the several circuit courts, shall be judges of the supreme court, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of a majority of the judges present shall be necessary to a decision. The legislature shall have power, if they should think it expedient and necessary to provide by law, for the organization of a separate supreme court, with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this constitution, to consist of one chief justice, and two associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the state, at such time and in such manner as the legislature may provide. The separate supreme court when so organized, shall not be changed or discontinued by the legislature; the judges thereof shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time; and their term of office shall be the same as is provided for the judges of the circuit court. And whenever the legislature may consider it necessary to establish a separate supreme court, they shall have power to reduce the number of circuit court judges to four, and subdivide the judicial circuits, but no such subdivision or reduction shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of some one of said judges, or till a vacancy occur by some other means.

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Judicial circuits. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The state shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The first circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green; the second circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane; the third circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage; the fourth circuit, the counties of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet; and the fifth circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the legislature.

Court of appeals. SECTION 5. [*Created April 1977*] [1] The legislature shall by law combine the judicial circuits of the state into one or more districts for the court of appeals and shall designate in each district the locations where the appeals court shall sit for the convenience of litigants.

(2) For each district of the appeals court there shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the district one or more appeals judges as prescribed by law, who shall sit as prescribed by law. Appeals judges shall be elected for 6-year terms and shall reside in the district from which elected. No alteration of district or circuit boundaries shall have the effect of removing an appeals judge from office during the judge's term. In case of an increase in the number of appeals judges, the first judge or judges shall be elected for full terms unless the legislature prescribes a shorter initial term for staggering of terms.

(3) The appeals court shall have such appellate jurisdiction in the district, including jurisdiction to review administrative proceedings, as the legislature may provide by law, but shall have no original jurisdiction other than by prerogative writ. The appeals court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction and shall have supervisory authority over all actions and proceedings in the courts in the districts. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Circuit court: boundaries. SECTION 6. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature shall prescribe by law the number of judicial circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines. No alteration of circuit boundaries shall have the effect of removing a circuit judge from office during the judge's term. In case of an increase of circuits, the first judge or judges shall be elected. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Alteration of circuits. SECTION 6. [*Original form*] The legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines; but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this constitution and receive a salary of not less than that herein provided for judges of the circuit court.

Circuit court: election. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1977*] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one or more circuit judges as prescribed by law. Circuit judges shall be elected for 6-year terms and shall reside in the circuit from which elected. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Circuit judges; election, eligibility, term, salary. SECTION 7. [*As amended November 1924*] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one circuit judge, except that in any circuit in which there is a county that had a population in excess of eighty-five thousand, according to the last state or United States census, the legislature may, from time to time, authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected, and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe. [*1921 SJR-24; 1923 SJR-27; 1923 c. 408*]

Circuit judges, election. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1897*] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof, one circuit judge, except that in any circuit composed of one county only, which county shall contain a population, according to the last state or United States census, of one hundred thousand inhabitants or over, the legislature may from time to time authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe. [*1895 SJR-9; 1897 SJR-10; 1897 c. 69*]

Circuit judges, election. SECTION 7. [*Original form*] For each circuit there shall be a judge chosen by the qualified electors therein, who shall hold his office as is provided in this constitution, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified; and after he shall have been elected, he shall reside in the circuit for which he was elected. One of said judges shall be designated as chief justice in such manner as the legislature shall provide. And the legislature shall at its first session provide by law as well for the election of, as for classifying the judges of the circuit court to be elected under this constitution, in such manner that one of said judges shall go out of office in two years, one in three years, one in four years, one in five years and one in six years, and thereafter the judge elected to fill the office shall hold the same for six years.

Circuit court: jurisdiction. SECTION 8. [*As amended April 1977*] Except as otherwise provided by law, the circuit court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state and such appellate jurisdiction in the circuit as the legislature may prescribe by law. The circuit court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Circuit court, jurisdiction. SECTION 8. [*Original form*] The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state, not excepted in this constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law; and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

Judicial elections, vacancies. SECTION 9. [*As amended April 1977*] When a vacancy occurs in the office of justice of the supreme court or judge of any court of record, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified. There shall be no election for a justice or judge at the partisan general election for state or county officers, nor within 30 days either before or after such election. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Vacancies; judicial elections. SECTION 9. [*As amended April 1953*] When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and a supreme court justice when so elected shall hold his office for a term of 10 years and a circuit judge when so elected shall hold his office for such term as the legislature prescribes for circuit judges elected under section seven of this article. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within 30 days either before or after such election. [*1951 SJR-3; 1953 SJR-5*]

Vacancies; judicial elections. SECTION 9. [*Original form*] When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

Judges: eligibility to office. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) No justice of the supreme court or judge of any court of record shall hold any other office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which elected. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of election or appointment, be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which chosen.

(2) Justices of the supreme court and judges of the courts of record shall receive such compensation as the legislature may authorize by law, but may not receive fees of office. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Compensation and qualifications of judges. SECTION 10. [*As amended November 1912*] Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable at such time as the legislature shall fix, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salary; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen. [*1909 AJR-36; 1911 AJR-26; 1911 c. 665*]

Compensation and qualifications of judges. SECTION 10. [*Original form*] Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable quarterly, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge, who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

SECTION 11. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Terms of courts; change of judges. SECTION 11. [*Original form*] The supreme court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be provided by law. And the legislature may provide for holding other terms and at other places when they may deem it necessary. A circuit court shall be held at least twice in each year in each county of this state organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

Disciplinary proceedings. SECTION 11. [*Created April 1977*] Each justice or judge shall be subject to reprimand, censure, suspension, removal for cause or for disability, by the supreme court pursuant to procedures established by the legislature by law. No justice or judge removed for cause shall be eligible for reappointment or temporary service. This section is alternative to, and cumulative with, the methods of removal provided in sections 1 and 13 of this article and section 12 of article XIII. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Clerks of circuit and supreme courts. SECTION 12. [*As amended November 1882*] There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law; in case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court. [*1881 AJR-16; 1882 SJR-20; 1882 c. 290*]

Clerks of courts. SECTION 12. [*Original form*] There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes, by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal, as shall be provided by law. In case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have the power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election. The clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require; and when elected shall hold his office for a full term. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and the clerk of a circuit court may be appointed clerk of the supreme court.

Justices and judges: removal by address. SECTION 13. [*As amended April 1977*] Any justice or judge may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the justice or judge complained of is served with a copy of the charges, as the ground of address, and has had an opportunity of being heard. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Removal of judges. SECTION 13. [*As amended April 1974*] Any judge of the supreme, circuit, county or municipal court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals. [*1971 AJR-31; 1973 AJR-55*]

Removal of judges. SECTION 13. [*Original form*] Any judge of the supreme or circuit court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

Municipal court. SECTION 14. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature by law may authorize each city, village and town to establish a municipal court. All municipal courts shall have uniform jurisdiction limited to actions and proceedings arising under ordinances of the municipality in which established. Judges of municipal courts may receive such compensation as provided by the municipality in which established, but may not receive fees of office. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Judges of probate. SECTION 14. [*Original form*] There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a judge of probate, who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature shall have power to abolish the office of judge of probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

SECTION 15. [*Repealed. 1963 SJR-32; 1965 SJR-26; vote April 1966*]

Justices of the peace. SECTION 15. [*As amended April 1945*] The electors of the several towns at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages at their charter elections except in cities of the first class, shall, in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for 2 years and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of 2 years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law. [*1943 SJR-9; 1945 SJR-6*]

Justices of the peace. SECTION 15. [*Original form*] The electors of the several towns, at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages, at their charter elections, shall in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy, occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices, thus elected, shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 16. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Tribunals of conciliation. SECTION 16. [*Original form*] The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment or assent thereto in writing.

SECTION 17. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Style of writs; indictments. SECTION 17. [*Original form*] The style of all writs and process shall be, "The state of Wisconsin;" all criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the state.

SECTION 18. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Suit tax. SECTION 18. [*Original form*] The legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of judges.

SECTION 19. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Testimony in equity suits; master in chancery. SECTION 19. [*Original form*] The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law, and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 20. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*] See Art. I, sec. 21.

Rights of suitors. SECTION 20. [*Original form*] Any suitor, in any court of this state, shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person, or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

SECTION 21. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*] See Art. IV, sec. 17.

Publication of laws and decisions. SECTION 21. [*Original form*] The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions, made within the state, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

SECTION 22. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Commissioners to revise code of practice. SECTION 22. [*Original form*] The legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this state, and report the same to the legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 23. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Court commissioners. SECTION 23. [*Original form*] The legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that said power shall not exceed that of a judge of a circuit court at chambers.

Justices and judges: eligibility for office; retirement. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) To be eligible for the office of supreme court justice or judge of any court of record, a person must be an attorney licensed to practice law in this state and have been so licensed for 5 years immediately prior to election or appointment.

(2) Unless assigned temporary service under subsection (3), no person may serve as a supreme court justice or judge of a court of record beyond the July 31 following the date on which such person attains that age, of not less than 70 years, which the legislature shall prescribe by law.

(3) A person who has served as a supreme court justice or judge of a court of record may, as provided by law, serve as a judge of any court of record except the supreme court on a temporary basis if assigned by the chief justice of the supreme court. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1968*] No person seventy years of age or over may take office as a supreme court justice or circuit judge. No person may take or hold such office unless he is licensed to practice law in this state and has been so licensed for five years immediately prior to his election or appointment. No supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve beyond the July 31 following the date on which he attains the age of seventy. A person who has served eight or more years as a supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve temporarily, on appointment by the chief justice of the supreme court or by any associate justice designated by the supreme court, as a judge of a circuit court, under such general laws as the legislature may enact. [*1965 SJR-36; 1967 SJR-96*]

Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges. SECTION 24. [*Created April 1955*] No person seventy years of age or over may take office as a supreme court justice or circuit judge. No person may take or hold such office unless he is licensed to practice law in this state and has been so licensed for five years immediately prior to his election or appointment. No supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve beyond the end of the month in which he attains the age of seventy, but any such justice or judge may complete the term in which he is serving or to which he has been elected when this section takes effect. Any person retired under the provisions of this section may, at the request of the chief justice of the supreme court, serve temporarily as a circuit judge and shall be compensated as the legislature provides. This section shall take effect on July first following the referendum at which it is approved. [*1953 SJR-6; 1955 SJR-10*]

ARTICLE VIII.
FINANCE

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1974*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxation of agricultural land and undeveloped land, both as defined by law, need not be uniform with the taxation of each other nor with the taxation of other real property. Taxation of merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products, and livestock need not be uniform with the taxation of real property and other personal property, but the taxation of all such merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products and livestock shall be uniform, except that the legislature may provide that the value thereof shall be determined on an average basis. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1971 AJR-2; 1973 AJR-1*]

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1961*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxation of merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products, and livestock need not be uniform with the taxation of real property and other personal property, but the taxation of all such merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products and livestock shall be uniform, except that the legislature may provide that the value thereof shall be determined on an average basis. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes; privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1959 AJR-120; 1961 SJR-34*]

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1941*]. The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1939 AJR-37; 1941 AJR-15*]

Rules of taxation; income taxes. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1927*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals, including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1925 AJR-51; 1927 AJR-3*]

Uniform rule of taxation; income tax. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1908*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1905 AJR-12; 1907 SJR-19; 1907 c. 661*]

Uniform rule of taxation. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe.

Appropriation; limitation. SECTION 2. [*As amended November 1877*] No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued. [*1876 SJR-14; 1877 SJR-5; 1877 c. 158*]

Appropriations. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

Credit of state. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1975*] Except as provided in s. 7 (2) (a), the credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation. [*1973 AJR-145; 1975 AJR-1*]

Credit of state. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] The credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

Contracting state debts. SECTION 4. The state shall never contract any public debt except in the cases and manner herein provided.

Annual tax levy to equal expenses. SECTION 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year, and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation. SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts (but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars). Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1975*] (1) The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

(2) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power:

1. To acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

2. To make funds available for veterans' housing loans.

(b) The aggregate public debt contracted by the state in any calendar year pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of:

1. Three-fourths of one per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state; or

2. Five per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state less the sum of: a. the aggregate public debt of the state contracted pursuant to this section outstanding as of January 1 of such calendar year after subtracting therefrom the amount of sinking funds on hand on January 1 of such calendar year which are applicable exclusively to repayment of such outstanding public debt and, b. the outstanding indebtedness as of January 1 of such calendar year

of any entity of the type described in paragraph (d) to the extent that such indebtedness is supported by or payable from payments out of the treasury of the state.

(c) The state may contract public debt, without limit, to fund or refund the whole or any part of any public debt contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon, or to fund or refund the whole or any part of any indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1972, by any entity of the type described in paragraph (d), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon.

(d) No money shall be paid out of the treasury, with respect to any lease, sublease or other agreement entered into after January 1, 1971, to the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, Wisconsin University Building Corporation or any similar entity existing or operating for similar purposes pursuant to which such nonprofit corporation or such other entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy by the state or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

(e) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting of public debt pursuant to paragraph (a), including: the public purposes for which public debt may be contracted; by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the amount of public debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the public debt or other indebtedness which may be funded or refunded; the kinds of notes, bonds or other evidence of public debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner in which the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state shall be determined.

(f) The full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of all public debt created on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all such public debt as the same falls due, but, in any event, suit may be brought against the state to compel such payment.

(g) At any time after January 1, 1972, by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the legislature may declare that an emergency exists and submit to the people a proposal to authorize the state to contract a specific amount of public debt for a purpose specified in such proposal, without regard to the limit provided in paragraph (b). Any such authorization shall be effective if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Public debt contracted pursuant to such authorization shall thereafter be deemed to have been contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), but neither such public debt nor any public debt contracted to fund or refund such public debt shall be considered in computing the debt limit provided in paragraph (b). Not more than one such authorization shall be thus made in any 2-year period. [*1973 AJR-145; 1975 AJR-1*]

Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1969*] (1) The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

(2) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power to acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

(b) The aggregate public debt contracted by the state in any calendar year pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of:

1. Three-fourths of one per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state; or

2. Five per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state less the sum of: a. the aggregate public debt of the state contracted pursuant to this section outstanding as of January 1 of such calendar year after subtracting therefrom the amount of sinking funds on hand on January 1 of such calendar year which are applicable exclusively to repayment of such outstanding public debt and, b. the outstanding indebtedness as of January 1 of such calendar year of any entity of the type described in paragraph (d) to the extent that such indebtedness is supported by or payable from payments out of the treasury of the state.

(c) The state may contract public debt, without limit, to fund or refund the whole or any part of any public debt contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon, or to fund or refund the whole or any part of any indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1972, by any entity of the type described in paragraph (d), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon.

(d) No money shall be paid out of the treasury, with respect to any lease, sublease or other agreement entered into after January 1, 1971, to the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, Wisconsin University Building Corporation or any similar entity existing or operating for similar purposes pursuant to which such nonprofit corporation or such other entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy by the state or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

(e) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting of public debt pursuant to paragraph (a), including: the public purposes for which public debt may be contracted; by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the amount of public debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the public debt or other indebtedness which may be funded or refunded; the kinds of notes, bonds or other evidence of public debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner in which the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state shall be determined.

(f) The full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of all public debt created on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all such public debt as the same falls due, but, in any event, suit may be brought against the state to compel such payment.

(g) At any time after January 1, 1972, by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the legislature may declare that an emergency exists and submit to the people a proposal to authorize the state to contract a specific amount of public debt for a purpose specified in such proposal, without regard to the limit provided in paragraph (b). Any such authorization shall be effective if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Public debt contracted pursuant to such authorization shall thereafter be deemed to have been contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), but neither such public debt nor any public debt contracted to fund or refund such public debt shall be considered in computing the debt limit provided in paragraph (b). Not more than one such authorization shall be thus made in any 2-year period. [*1967 AJR-1; 1969 AJR-1*]

Public debt for public defense. SECTION 7. [*Original form*] The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

Vote on fiscal bills; quorum. SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the legislature of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

Evidences of public debt. SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt, whatsoever, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1968*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing or the improvement of port facilities. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; of the moneys appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount not to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment may be raised by a tax on property. [*1965 SJR-28; 1967 SJR-18*]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1960*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing or the improvement of port facilities. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [*1957 AJR-39; 1959 SJR-20*]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1949*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [*1948 Spec.Sess. SJR-2; 1949 SJR-5*]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1945*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [*1943 SJR-16; 1945 SJR-7*]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*As amended November 1924*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [*1921 SJR-30; 1923 AJR-70; 1923 c. 289*]

Water power and forests. SECTION 10. [*Approved by voters November 1910*] An amendment to Art. VIII, sec. 10, authorizing a state property tax of two-tenths of one mill to finance appropriations for acquisition and development of water power and forests was approved by 1907 SJR-*43. There was no "second consideration" resolution but 1909 SB-553 enacted the proposal into law as Chap. 514, Laws of 1909. The procedure was declared invalid by the Supreme Court in State ex rel. Owen v. Donald,* 160 W 21, 151 NW 331.

Public highways. [*As amended November 1908, a new sentence was added at the end of the section*] Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways. [*1905 SJR-14; 1907 SJR-22; 1907 c. 238*]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*Original form*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works, but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvements, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters. SECTION 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Territorial property. SECTION 2. The title to all lands and other property which have accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise shall vest in the state of Wisconsin.

Ultimate property in lands; escheats. SECTION 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property, in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fall from a defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1982*] The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold office for 4 years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1902*] The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law. [*1899 SJR-21; 1901 SJR-24; 1901 c. 258*]

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent, and such other officers as the legislature shall direct. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, in such manner as the legislature shall provide; his powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that his compensation shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.

School fund created; income applied. SECTION 2. [*As amended November 1982*] The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purpose of a university) and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the 500,000 acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled 'An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights,' approved September 4, 1841; and also the 5 percent of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on admission into the union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the 2 grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called 'the school fund,' the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

(1) To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

(2) The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

School fund created; income applied. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purpose of a university) and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction; released time. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1972*] The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of 4 and 20 years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein; but the legislature by law may, for the purpose of religious instruction outside the district schools, authorize the release of students during regular school hours. [*1969 AJR-41; 1971 AJR-17*]

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

Annual school tax. SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

Income of school fund. SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

State university; support. SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

Commissioners of public lands. SECTION 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general, shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

Sale of public lands. SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands after they shall have been appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the lands sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS

Corporations; how formed. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1981*] Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage. [*1979 AJR-53; 1981 AJR-13*]

Corporations; how formed. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

Property taken by municipality. SECTION 2. [*As amended April 1961*] No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established in the manner prescribed by the legislature. [*1959 AJR-22; 1961 SJR-8*]

Property taken by municipality. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1981*] (1) Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law may determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of statewide concern as with uniformity shall affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature.

(2) No county, city, town, village, school district, sewerage district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be 5 percent except as specified in pars. (a) and (b):

(a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional 10 percent shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes.

(b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to 12 and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, 10 percent shall be permitted.

(3) Any county, city, town, village, school district, sewerage district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness under sub. (2) shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within 20 years from the time of contracting the same.

(4) When indebtedness under sub. (2) is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties or sewerage districts having a population of 150,000 or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, or to purchase, acquire, construct, extend, add to or improve a sewage collection or treatment system which services all or a part of such city or county, the city, county or sewerage district incurring the indebtedness shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding 50 years from the time of contracting the same.

(5) An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village, city or special district, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village, city or special district, and shall not be included in arriving at the debt limitation under sub. (2). [*1979 SJR-28; 1981 SJR-5*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1966*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be five per centum except as follows: (a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional ten per centum shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes. (b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to twelve and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, ten per centum shall be permitted. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village, city or special district, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village, city or special district, and shall not be included in arriving at such debt limitation. [*1963 SJR-59; 1965 AJR-10*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1963*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be five per centum except as follows: (a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional ten per centum shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes. (b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to twelve and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, ten per centum shall be permitted. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [*1961 AJR-92; 1963 AJR-19*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1961*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes and except that for any school district offering no less than grades one to twelve and which is at the time of incurring such debt eligible for the highest level of school aids, the total indebtedness of such school district shall not exceed ten per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [*1959 SJR-6; 1961 AJR-1*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1960*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [*1957 SJR-47; 1959 SJR-53*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1955*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school district, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [*1953 SJR-17; 1955 AJR-18*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1951*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate 8 per centum of the value of such property. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within 20 years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of 150,000 or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding 50 years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, condueting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such 5 or 8 per centum debt limitation. [*1949 SJR-11; 1951 SJR-9*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1932*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five per centum debt limitation. [*1929 AJR-61; 1931 AJR-14*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1924*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. [*1921 SJR-5; 1923 SJR-18; 1923 c. 203*]

Organization of cities and villages. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1912*] It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. [*1909 SJR-32; 1911 SJR-26; 1911 c. 665*]

Municipal debt limit. [*An amendment approved by the voters in November 1874 added two new paragraphs at the end of the section*]

No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

Any county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. [*1872 AJR-17; 1873 SJR-6; 1874 c. 37*]

Organization of cities and villages. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

Acquisition of lands by state and subdivisions; sale of excess. SECTION 3a. [*As amended April 3, 1956*] The state or any of its counties, cities, towns or villages may acquire by gift, dedication, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, highways, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works. If the governing body of a county, city, town or village elects to accept a gift or dedication of land made on condition that the land be devoted to a special purpose and the condition subsequently becomes impossible or impracticable, such governing body may by resolution or ordinance enacted by a two-thirds vote of its members elect either to grant the land back to the donor or dedicator or his heirs or accept from the donor or dedicator or his heirs a grant relieving the county, city, town or village of the condition; however, if the donor or dedicator or his heirs are unknown or cannot be found, such resolution or ordinance may provide for the commencement of proceedings in the manner and in the courts as the legislature shall designate for the purpose of relieving the county, city, town or village from the condition of the gift or dedication. [*1953 SJR-29; 1955 SJR-9*]

Acquisition of lands by state and cities; sale of excess. SECTION 3a. [*Created November 1912*] The state or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works. [*1909 SJR-63; 1911 SJR-25; 1911 c. 665*]

SECTION 4. [*Repealed. 1899 AJR-16; 1901 SJR-25; 1901 c. 73; vote November 1902*]

Legislature prohibited from incorporating banks. SECTION 4. [*Original form*] The legislature shall not have power to create, authorize or incorporate, by any general, or special law, any bank, or banking power or privilege, or any institution or corporation having any banking power or privilege whatever, except as provided in this article.

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1899 AJR-16; 1901 SJR-25; 1901 c. 73; vote November 1902*]

Referendum on banking laws. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The legislature may submit to the voters, at any general election, the question of "bank," or "no bank," and if at any such election a number of votes equal to a majority of all the votes cast at such election on that subject shall be in favor of banks, then the legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions and under such regulations as they may deem expedient and proper for the security of the bill holders. Provided, that no such grant or law shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the state, at some general election, and been approved by a majority of the votes cast on that subject at such election.

General banking law. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1981*] The legislature may enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business. [*1979 AJR-53; 1981 AJR-13*]

General banking law. SECTION 4. [*Created November 1902. This section was proposed and adopted as a substitute for sections 4 and 5 of this article, above*] The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law. [*1899 AJR-16; 1901 SJR-25; 1901 c. 73*]

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS

Constitutional amendments. SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution; provided that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendment separately.

Constitutional conventions. SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Political year; elections. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1884*] The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment, shall be holden in the year A.D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885. [*1881 AJR-16; 1882 SJR-20; 1882 c. 290*]

Political year; general election. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in each year.

SECTION 2. [*Repealed. 1973 SJR-6; 1975 SJR-4; vote April 1975*]

Dueling. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] Any inhabitant of this state who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this state, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Eligibility to office. SECTION 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (postmasters excepted) or under any foreign power; no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States; and no person being a defaulter to the United States or to this state, or to any county or town therein, or to any state or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

Great seal. SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

Residents on Indian lands, where to vote. SECTION 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under the constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

Legislative officers. SECTION 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

Division of counties. SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

Removal of county seats. SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

Election or appointment of statutory officers. SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Vacancies in office. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1979*] (1) The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

(2) Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor, the governor shall nominate a successor to serve for the balance of the unexpired term, who shall take office after confirmation by the senate and by the assembly. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

Vacancies in office. SECTION 10. [*Original form*] The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Passes, franks and privileges. SECTION 11. [*As amended November 1936*] No person, association, copartnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, copartnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

Notaries public and regular employes of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to other regular employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section. *[1933 AJR-50; 1935 AJR-67]*

Free passes forbidden. SECTION 11. *[Created November 1902]* No person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employee thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employee thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

The railroad commissioner and his deputy in the discharge of duty are excepted from the provisions of this amendment. *[1899 SJR-12; 1901 AJR-8; 1901 c. 437]*

Recall of elective officers. SECTION 12. *[As amended April 1981]* The qualified electors of the state, of any congressional, judicial or legislative district or of any county may petition for the recall of any incumbent elective officer after the first year of the term for which the incumbent was elected, by filing a petition with the filing officer with whom the nomination petition to the office in the primary is filed, demanding the recall of the incumbent.

(1) The recall petition shall be signed by electors equaling at least twenty-five percent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district which the incumbent represents.

(2) The filing officer with whom the recall petition is filed shall call a recall election for the Tuesday of the 6th week after the date of filing the petition or, if that Tuesday is a legal holiday, on the first day after that Tuesday which is not a legal holiday.

(3) The incumbent shall continue to perform the duties of the office until the recall election results are officially declared.

(4) Unless the incumbent declines within 10 days after the filing of the petition, the incumbent shall without filing be deemed to have filed for the recall election. Other candidates may file for the office in the manner provided by law for special elections. For the purpose of conducting elections under this section:

(a) When more than 2 persons compete for a nonpartisan office, a recall primary shall be held. The 2 persons receiving the highest number of votes in the recall primary shall be the 2 candidates in the recall election, except that if any candidate receives a majority of the total number of votes cast in the recall primary, that candidate shall assume the office for the remainder of the term and a recall election shall not be held.

(b) For any partisan office, a recall primary shall be held for each political party which is by law entitled to a separate ballot and from which more than one candidate competes for the party's nomination in the recall election. The person receiving the highest number of votes in the recall primary for each political party shall be that party's candidate in the recall election. Independent candidates and candidates representing political parties not entitled by law to a separate ballot shall be shown on the ballot for the recall election only.

(c) When a recall primary is required, the date specified under sub. (2) shall be the date of the recall primary and the recall election shall be held on the Tuesday of the 4th week after the recall primary or, if that Tuesday is a legal holiday, on the first day after that Tuesday which is not a legal holiday.

(5) The person who receives the highest number of votes in the recall election shall be elected for the remainder of the term.

(6) After one such petition and recall election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected.

(7) This section shall be self-executing and mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall. *[1979 SJR-5; 1981 SJR-2]*

Recall of elective officers. SECTION 12. [*Created November 1926*] The qualified electors of the state or of any county or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall of any elective officer after the first year of the term for which he was elected, by filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by electors equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition. The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self-executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall. [*1923 SJR-39; 1925 SJR-12; 1925 c. 270*]

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE

Effect of change from territory to state. SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the union of the United States shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Territorial laws continued. SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

SECTION 3. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Territorial fines accrue to state. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] All fines, penalties, or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin shall enure to the use of the state.

SECTION 4. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Rights of action and prosecution saved. SECTION 4. [*Original form*] All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the territory of Wisconsin, shall enure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Existing officers hold over. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory of Wisconsin shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

SECTION 6. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Seat of government. SECTION 6. [*Original form*] The first session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 7. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Local officers hold over. SECTION 7. [*Original form*] All county, precinct, and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

SECTION 8. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Copy of constitution for president. SECTION 8. [*Original form*] The president of this convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this constitution, together with a copy of the act of the legislature of this territory, entitled "An act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants, to be forwarded to the president of the United States to be laid before the congress of the United States at its present session.

SECTION 9. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Ratification of constitution; election of officers. SECTION 9. [*Original form*] This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by the said electors it shall become the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the constitution shall be written or printed the word "yes," and on such as are against the constitution the word "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the governor of the territory at any time before the tenth day of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this constitution by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the senate and assembly of the state on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, attorney-general, members of the state legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of May next; and no other for further notice of such election shall be required.

SECTION 10. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Congressional apportionment. SECTION 10. [*Original form*] Two members of congress shall also be elected on the second Monday of May next; and until otherwise provided by law, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green, shall constitute the first congressional district, and elect one member; and the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe, shall constitute the second congressional district, and shall elect one member.

SECTION 11. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

First elections. SECTION 11. [*Original form*] The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the vote for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.

SECTION 12. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Legislative apportionment. SECTION 12. [*Original form*] Until there shall be a new apportionment, the senators and members of the assembly shall be apportioned among the several districts, as hereinafter mentioned, and each district shall be entitled to elect one senator or member of the assembly, as the case may be. [*Enumeration of districts omitted as obsolete: see R.S. 1849 pp. 40-43; R.S. 1858 pp. 49-53*]

Common law continued in force. SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

SECTION 14. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Officers, when to enter on duties. SECTION 14. [*Original form*] The senators first elected in the even-numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

SECTION 15. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Oath of office. SECTION 15. [*Original form*] The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

Implementing revised structure of judicial branch. SECTION 16. [*As affected November 1982*] (1), (2), (3) and (5) [*Repealed*]

(4) [*Amended*] The terms of office of justices of the supreme court serving on August 1, 1978, shall expire on the July 31 next preceding the first Monday in January on which such terms would otherwise have expired, but such advancement of the date of term expiration shall not impair any retirement rights vested in any such justice if the term had expired on the first Monday in January. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Implementing revised structure of judicial branch. SECTION 16. [*Created April 1977*] (1) The 1975/1977 amendment relating to a revised structure of the judicial branch shall take effect on August 1 of the year following the year of ratification by the voters.

(2) All county courts and the branches thereof in existence on the effective date of this amendment shall, as trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction, continue after such effective date with the same jurisdiction, powers and duties conferred by law upon such courts and the branches and judges thereof until the legislature by law alters or abolishes such county courts and their jurisdiction, powers and duties.

(3) Subject to the jurisdiction established in section 14 of article VII, municipal courts and municipal court judges shall continue after the effective date of this amendment with the same jurisdiction, powers and duties as conferred upon such courts and judges as of the effective date until the legislature acts under sections 2 and 14 of article VII to alter or abolish such municipal courts and their jurisdiction, powers and duties.

(4) The terms of office of justices of the supreme court serving on the effective date shall expire on the July 31 next preceding the first Monday in January on which such terms would otherwise have expired, but such advancement of the date of term expiration shall not impair any retirement rights vested in any such justice if the term had expired on the first Monday in January.

(5) Prior to the effective date of this amendment the legislature shall by law establish one or more appeals court districts, provide for the election of appeals judges in such districts, and determine the jurisdiction of the court of appeals under section 21 of article I and section 5 of article VII as affected by this amendment, so that the court of appeals shall become operative on the effective date. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Note: For attached resolutions and signatures see end of Constitution as printed in the *Revised Statutes* of 1849 and 1858.

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Art	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to People		Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
												For	Against	
IV	4	Assemblymen, 2-year terms		Ch.95	1853		Ch.89	1854	Ch.89	1854	Nov. 1854	6,549	11,580	——[1]
IV	5	Senators, 4-year terms		"	"		"	"	"	"	"	6,348	11,885	"
IV	11	Biennial legislative sessions		"	"		"	"	"	"	"	6,752	11,589	"
V	5	Governor's salary, changed from $1,250 to $2,500 a year	SJR 35	JR 4	1861	SJR 15	JR 6	1862	Ch.202	1862	Nov. 1862	14,519	32,612	——[1]
IV	21	*Legislators' pay changed to $350 a year	SJR 26	JR 9	1865	SJR 16	JR 3	1866	Ch.25	1867	Nov. 1867	58,363	24,418	142,522
V	5	*Governor's salary, changed from $1,250 to $5,000 a year	AJR 13	JR 9	1868	SJR 6	JR 2	1869	Ch.186	1869	Nov. 1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
V	9	*Lt. governor's salary increased to $1,000 a year	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
I	8	*Grand jury system modified	AJR 6	JR 7	1869	SJR 3	JR 3	1870	Ch.118	1870	Nov. 1870	48,894	18,606	146,953[2]
IV	31,32	*Private and local laws, prohibited on 9 subjects	SJR 14	JR 13	1870	AJR 29	JR 1	1871	Ch.122	1871	Nov. 1871	54,087	3,675	147,274
VII	4	Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices	SJR 12	JR 2	1871	AJR 16	JR 8	1872	Ch.111	1872	Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	——[1]
XI	3	*Indebtedness of municipalities limited to 5%	AJR 17	JR 11	1872	SJR 6	JR 4	1873	Ch.37	1874	Nov. 1874	66,061	1,509	——[1]
VII	4	*Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices	SJR 16	JR 10	1876	SJR 2	JR 1	1877	Ch.48	1877	Nov. 1877	79,140	16,763	178,122
VIII	2	*Claims against state, 6-year limit	SJR 14	JR 7	1876	SJR 5	JR 4	1877	Ch.158	1877	"	33,046	3,371	"
IV	4,5,11	*Biennial sessions; assemblymen 2-year, senators 4-year terms	SJR 9	none	1880	AJR 7	none	1881	Ch.262	1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	21	*Legislators' pay changed to $500 a year	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
III	1	*Voting residence 30 days; in municipalities voter registration	AJR 26	none	1881	SJR 18	JR 5	1882	Ch.272	1882	Nov. 1882	36,223	5,347	——[1]
VI	4	*County officers except judicial, vacancies filled by appointment	AJR 16	none	1881	SJR 20	JR 3	1882	Ch.290	1882	"	60,091	8,089	"
VII	12	*Clerk of court, full term election	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	1	*Political year; biennial elections	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
X	1	State superintendent, qualifications and pay fixed by legislature	AJR 16	JR 34	1885	AJR 2	JR 4	1887	Ch.357	1887	Nov. 1888	12,967	18,342	354,714
VII	4	*Supreme court, composed of 5 justices of supreme court	SJR 19	JR 5	1887	AJR 7	JR 3	1889	Ch.22	1889	Apr. 1889	125,759	14,712	211,111[3]
IV	31	*Cities incorporated by general law	SJR 13	JR 4	1889	SJR 13	JR 4	1891	Ch.362	1891	Nov. 1892	15,718	9,015	371,559
X	1	State superintendent, pay fixed by law	AJR 15	JR 10	1893	SJR 7	JR 2	1895	Ch.177	1895	Nov. 1896	38,752	56,506	444,110
VIII	7	*Circuit judges, additional in populous counties	SJR 9	JR 8	1895	SJR 10	JR 9	1897	Ch.69	1897	Apr. 1897	45,823	41,518	119,572[3]
X	1	*State supt., nonpartisan election 4-year term, pay fixed by law	SJR 21	JR 16	1899	SJR 24	JR 3	1901	Ch.258	1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
XI	4	*General banking law authorized	AJR 16	JR 13	1899	SJR 25	JR 2	1901	Ch.73	1901	"	64,836	44,620	"
XI	5	*Banking law referenda requirement repealed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	11	*Free passes prohibited	SJR 12	JR 8	1899	AJR 8	JR 9	1901	Ch.437	1901	"	67,781	40,697	"

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Cont.

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to People		Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
												For	Against	
VII	4	*Supreme court, 7 justices, 10-year terms	AJR 33	JR 8	1901	AJR 5	JR 7	1903	Ch.10	1903	Apr. 1903	51,377	39,857	114,468[3]
III	1	*Suffrage for full citizens only	AJR 16	JR 15	1905	AJR 47	JR 25	1907	Ch.661	1907	Nov. 1908	85,838	36,733	449,656
V	10	*Governor's approval of bills in 6 days	AJR 45	JR 14	1905	AJR 46	JR 13	1907	"	"	"	85,958	27,270	"
VIII	1	*Income tax	AJR 12	JR 12	1905	SJR 19	JR 29	1907	"	"	"	85,696	37,729	"
VIII	10	*Highways, appropriations for	SJR 14	JR 11	1905	SJR 22	JR18	1907	Ch.238	1907	"	116,421	46,739	"
IV	3	*Apportionment after each federal census	SJR 18	JR 30	1907	SJR 35	JR 55	1909	Ch.478	1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
IV	21	Legislators' pay $1,000 a year	AJR 8	JR 35	1907	AJR 33	JR 7	1909	Ch.508	1909	"	44,153	76,278	"
VIII	10	[5]Water power and forests, appropriations for	SJR 43	JR 31	1907	SB 553		1909	Ch.514	1909	"	62,468	45,924	"
VII	10	*Judges' salaries, time of payment	AJR 36	JR 34	1909	AJR 26	JR 24	1911	Ch.665	1911	Nov. 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849
XI	3	*City or county debt for lands, discharge within 50 years	SJR 32	JR 44	1909	SJR 26	JR 42	1911	"	"	"	46,369	34,975	"
XI	3a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc.	SJR 63	JR 38	1909	SJR 25	JR 48	1911	"	"	"	48,424	33,931	"
IV	1	Initiative and referendum	AJR 36	JR 74	1911	AJR 4	JR 22	1913	Ch.770	1913	Nov. 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
IV	21	Legislators' pay $600 a year, 2 cents a mile for additional round trips	AJR 78	JR 66	1911	AJR 8	JR 24	1913	"	"	"	68,907	157,202	"
VII	6,7	Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges	AJR 134	JR 67	1911	AJR 11	JR 26	1913	"	"	"	63,311	154,827	"
VIII	new	State annuity insurance	SJR 72	JR 65	1911	AJR 38	JR 35	1913	"	"	"	59,909	170,338	"
VIII	new	State insurance	AJR 119	JR 56	1911	AJR 9	JR 12	1913	"	"	"	58,490	165,966	"
XI	new	Home rule of cities and villages	SJR 31	JR 73	1911	SJR 19	JR 21	1913	"	"	"	86,020	141,472	"
XI	new	Municipal power of excess condemnation	AJR 104	JR 37	1911	AJR 10	JR 25	1913	"	"	"	61,122	154,945	"
XII	1	Constitutional amendments, submission after 3/5 approval by one legislature	SJR 57	JR 71	1911	SJR 22	JR 17	1913	"	"	"	71,734	160,761	"
XII	new	Constitution amended upon petition	AJR 36	JR 74	1911	AJR 4	JR 22	1913	"	"	"	68,435	150,215	"
XIII	new	Recall of civil officers	SJR 9	JR 41	1911	SJR 18	JR 15	1913	"	"	"	81,628	144,386	"
IV	21	Legislators' pay fixed by law	AJR 16	JR 23	1917	AJR 13	JR 37	1919	Ch.480	1919	Apr. 1920	126,243	132,258	——[1]
VII	6,7	Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges	AJR 74	JR 20	1917	SJR 100	JR 92	1919	Ch.604	1919	"	113,786	116,436	"
I	5	*Jury verdict, 5/6 in civil cases	AJR 26	JR 58	1919	AJR 14	JR 17	1921	Ch.504	1921	Nov. 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 22	JR 38	1919	AJR 39	JR 36	1921	Ch.437	1921	"	161,832	207,594	"
XI	new	Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR 21	JR 54	1919	AJR 16	JR 37	1921	Ch.566	1921	"	105,234	219,639	"
IV	21	Legislators' pay $750 a year	SJR 8	JR 28	1921	SJR 5	JR 18	1923	Ch.241	1923	Apr. 1924	189,635	250,236	344,137[3]
VII	7	*Circuit judges, additional in populous counties	SJR 24	JR 24	1921	SJR 27	JR 64	1923	Ch.408	1923	Nov. 1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
VIII	10	*Forestry, appropriations for	SJR 30	JR 29	1921	AJR 70	JR 57	1923	Ch.289	1923	"	336,360	173,563	"
XI	3	*Home rule for cities and villages	SJR 5	JR 39	1921	SJR 18	JR 34	1923	Ch.203	1923	"	299,792	190,165	"
V	5	*Governor's salary fixed by law	AJR 88	JR 79	1923	AJR 50	JR 52	1925	Ch.413	1925	Nov. 1926	202,156	188,302	552,912
XIII	12	*Recall of elective officials	SJR 39	JR 39	1923	SJR 12	JR 16	1925	Ch.270	1925	"	205,868	201,125	"

NOTE: JR 41 of 1925, which became Joint Rule 16 of the Wis. legislature, established a new procedure to incorporate the "submission to the people" clause into the proposal at second approval.

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Cont.

Art	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
										For	Against	
IV	21	Legislators' pay $1,000 for session	AJR 16	JR 33	1925	AJR 2	JR 12	1927	Apr. 1927	151,786	199,260	308,885[3]
VIII	1	*Severance tax: forests, minerals	AJR 51	JR 61	1925	AJR 3	JR 13	1927	"	179,217	141,888	"
IV	21	*Legislators' salary repealed; to be fixed by law	SJR 61	JR 57	1927	SJR 7	JR 6	1929	Apr. 1929	237,250	212,846	397,912[2]
VI	4	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves for 2 terms	AJR 8	JR 24	1927	AJR 8	JR 13	1929	"	259,881	210,964	"
V	10	*Item veto on appropriation bills	SJR 35	JR 37	1927	SJR 40	JR 43	1929	Nov. 1930	252,655	153,703	606,825
V	5	*Governor's salary provision repealed; fixed by law	SJR 81	JR 69	1929	SJR 6	JR 52	1931	Nov. 1932	452,605	275,175	1,124,502
V	9	*Lieutenant governor's salary repealed; fixed by law	SJR 82	JR 70	1929	SJR 7	JR 53	1931	"	427,768	267,120	"
VII	1	*Wording of section corrected	SJR 103	JR 72	1929	SJR 8	JR 58	1931	"	436,113	221,563	"
XI	3	*Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR 61	JR 74	1929	AJR 14	JR 71	1931	"	401,194	279,631	"
III	1	*Woman suffrage	AJR 52	JR 91	1931	SJR 74	JR 76	1933	Nov. 1934	411,088	166,745	953,797
XIII	11	*Free passes, permitted as specified	AJR 50	JR 63	1933	AJR 67	JR 98	1935	Nov. 1936	365,971	361,799	1,237,095
VIII	1	*Installment payment of real estate taxes	AJR 37	JR 88	1939	AJR 15	JR 18	1941	Apr. 1941	330,971	134,808	547,213[2]
VII	15	*Justice of peace, abolish office in first class cities	SJR 9	JR 27	1943	SJR 6	JR 2	1945	Apr. 1945	160,965	113,408	381,192[3]
VIII	10	*Aeronautical program	SJR 16	JR 37	1943	SJR 7	JR 3	1945	"	187,111	101,169	"
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 6	JR 36	1943	AJR 10	JR 47	1945	Apr. 1946	121,144	170,131	306,354[3]
IV	33	*Auditing of state accounts	SJR 35	JR 60	1943	SJR 24	JR 73	1945	Nov. 1946	480,938	308,072	1,040,444
VI	2	*Auditing (part of same proposal)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
X	3	Public transportation of school children to any school	SJR 48	JR 73	1943	SJR 19	JR 78	1945	"	437,817	545,475	"
XI	2	Repeal; relating to exercise of eminent domain by municipalities	SJR 30	JR 89	1945	SJR 15	JR 48	1947	Nov. 1948	210,086	807,318	1,266,139
II	2	Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed	AJR 26	JR 33	1947	SJR 6	JR 2	1949	Apr. 1949	245,412	297,237	633,606[3]
VIII	10	*Veterans' housing	SJR 2	JR 1	1948	SJR 5	JR 1	1949	"	311,576	290,736	"
II	2	*Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed	AJR 64	JR 11	1949	AJR 7	JR 7	1951	Apr. 1951	305,612	186,284	515,822[3]
XI	3	*City debt limit 8% for combined city and school purposes	SJR 11	JR 12	1949	SJR 9	JR 6	1951	"	313,739	191,897	"
IV	3,4,5	[6]Apportionment based on area and population	SJR 50	JR 59	1951	AJR 7	JR 9	1953	Apr. 1953	433,043	406,133	735,860[3]
VII	9	*Judicial elections to full terms	SJR 3	JR 41	1951	SJR 5	JR 12	1953	"	386,972	345,094	"
VII	24	*Judges: qualifications, retirement	SJR 6	JR 46	1953	SJR 10	JR 14	1955	Apr. 1955	380,214	177,929	520,554[3]
XI	3	*School debt limit, equalized value	SJR 17	JR 47	1953	AJR 18	JR 12	1955	"	320,376	228,641	"
IV	26	*Teachers' retirement benefits	SJR 21	JR 41	1953	SJR 8	JR 17	1955	Apr. 1956	365,560	255,284	740,411[3]
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 13	JR 23	1953	AJR 22	JR 53	1955	"	269,722	328,603	"
XI	3a	*Dedication of land to cities, etc.	SJR 29	JR 35	1953	SJR 9	JR 36	1955	"	376,692	193,544	"
XIII	11	Free passes, not for public use	AJR 12	JR 61	1953	AJR 47	JR 54	1955	"	188,715	380,207	"
VIII	10	*Port development	AJR 39	JR 58	1957	SJR 20	JR 15	1959	Apr. 1960	472,177	451,045	1,182,160[4]
XI	3	*Debt limit in populous counties, 5% equalized	SJR 47	JR 59	1957	SJR 53	JR 32	1959	Nov. 1960	686,104	529,467	1,728,009
IV	26	Salary increases during term	SJR 21	JR 29	1959	SJR 6	JR 11	1961	Apr. 1961	297,066	307,575	765,807[3]
IV	34	*Continuity of civil government	AJR 48	JR 50	1959	SJR 1	JR 10	1961	"	498,869	132,728	"
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 31	JR 48	1959	AJR 7	JR 9	1961	"	283,495	388,238	"
VIII	1	*Personal property classified for tax purposes	AJR 120	JR 77	1959	SJR 34	JR 13	1961	"	381,881	220,434	"
XI	2	*Municipal eminent domain, abolished jury verdict of necessity	AJR 22	JR 47	1959	SJR 8	JR 12	1961	"	348,406	259,566	"
XI	3	*Debt limit 10% equalized value for integrated aid school district	SJR 6	JR 35	1959	AJR 1	JR 8	1961	"	409,963	224,783	"

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Cont.

Art	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
										For	Against	
IV	3	*"Indians not taxed" exclusion removed from apportionment formula	SJR 12	JR 30	1959	SJR 11	JR 32	1961	Nov. 1962	631,296	259,577	1,265,900
IV	23	*County executive officer; 4-year term	AJR 121	JR 68	1959	AJR 61	JR 64	1961	"	527,075	331,393	"
VI	4	*County executive (part of same proposal)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
IV	23a	*County executive veto power	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	524,240	319,378	"
IV	3	Apportionment at second session	AJR 162	JR 96	1961	AJR 23	JR 9	1963	Apr. 1963	232,851	277,014	635,510³
IV	26	Salary increases during term	SJR 76	JR 68	1961	SJR 4	JR 7	1963	"	216,205	335,774	"
XI	3	*Equalized value debt limit	AJR 92	JR 71	1961	AJR 19	JR 8	1963	"	285,296	231,702	"
VIII	10	Maximum state appropriation for forestry increased	AJR 133	JR 90	1961	AJR 73	JR 32	1963	Apr. 1964	440,978	536,724	1,046,801³
XI	3	Property valuation for debt limit adjusted	AJR 134	JR 91	1961	AJR 74	JR 33	1963	"	336,994	572,276	"
XII	1	Constitutional amendments, submission of related items in a single proposition	SJR 15	JR 30	1961	SJR 1	JR 1	SS'63	"	317,676	582,045	"
VI	4	*Coroner and surveyor abolished in counties of 500,000	AJR 14	JR 30	1963	SJR 17	JR 5	1965	Apr. 1965	380,059	215,169	738,831³
IV	24	*Lotteries, definition revised	SJR 42	JR 35	1963	SJR 13	JR 2	1965	"	454,390	194,327	"
IV	13	*Legislators on active duty in armed forces	SJR 24	JR 34	1963	SJR 15	JR 14	1965	Apr. 1966	362,935	189,641	564,132³
VII	2	*Establishment of inferior courts	SJR 32	JR 48	1963	SJR 26	JR 50	1965	"	321,434	216,341	"
VII	15	*Justices of the peace abolished	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XI	3	*Special district public utility debt limit	SJR 59	JR 44	1963	SJR 11	JR 51	1965	"	307,502	199,919	"
						AJR 10	JR 58	1965	"	"	"	"
I	23	*Transportation of children to private schools	AJR 70	JR 46	1965	AJR 7	JR 13	1967	Apr. 1967	494,236	377,107	856,650³
IV	26	*Judicial salary increased during term	AJR 162	JR 96	1965	AJR 17	JR 17	1967	"	489,989	328,292	"
V	1m,1n	*4-yr. term for governor and lieutenant governor	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	534,368	310,478	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
V	3	*Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor	AJR 3	JR 45	1965	SJR 11	JR 11	1967	"	507,339	312,267	"
						AJR 8	JR 14	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	1m	*4-year term for secretary of state	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	520,326	311,974	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	1n	*4-year term for state treasurer	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	514,280	314,873	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	1p	*4-year term for attorney general	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	515,962	311,603	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	4	*Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 72	JR 61	1965	SJR 7	JR 12	1967	"	508,242	324,544	"
IV	11	*Legislative sessions, more than one permitted in biennium	AJR 5	JR 57	1965	AJR 15	JR 48	1967	Apr. 1968	670,757	267,997	884,996³
VII	24	*Uniform retirement date for justices and circuit judges	SJR 36	JR 101	1965	SJR 13	JR 22	1967	"	734,046	215,455	"
						SJR 96	JR 56	1967	"	"	"	"
VII	24	*Temporary appointment of justices and circuit judges	SJR 36	JR 101	1965	SJR 13	JR 22	1967	"	678,249	245,807	"
						SJR 96	JR 56	1967	"	"	"	"
VIII	10	*Forestry appropriation from sources other than property tax	SJR 28	JR 43	1965	SJR 18	JR 25	1967	"	652,705	286,512	"
IV	23	*Uniform county government modified	AJR 18	JR 49	1967	SJR 8	JR 2	1969	Apr. 1969	326,445	321,851	706,324²
IV	23a	*County executive to have veto power	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Cont.

Art	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
										For	Against	
VIII	7	*State public debt for specified purposes allowed	AJR 1	JR 58	1967	AJR 1	JR 3	1969	"	411,062	258,366	"
I	24	*Private use of school buildings	AJR 74	JR 38	1969	AJR 10	JR 27	1971	Apr. 1972	871,707	298,016	——[1]
IV	23	*County government systems authorized	SJR 58	JR 32	1969	SJR 4	JR 13	1971	"	571,285	515,255	"
VI	4	*Coroner/medical examiner option	SJR 63	JR 33	1969	SJR 38	JR 21	1971	"	795,497	323,930	"
X	3	*Released time for religious instruction	AJR 41	JR 37	1969	AJR 17	JR 28	1971	"	595,075	585,511	"
I	25	Equality of the sexes	AJR 140	JR 44	1971	AJR 21	JR 5	1973	Apr. 1973	447,240	520,936	1,008,553[2]
IV	24	*Charitable bingo authorized	SJR 13	JR 31	1971	AJR 6	JR 3	1973	"	645,544	391,499	"
IV	26	*Increased benefits for retired public employes	SJR 3	JR 12	1971	SJR 15	JR 15	1973	Apr. 1974	396,051	315,545	758,587[3]
VII	13	*Removal of judges by address	AJR 31	JR 30	1971	AJR 55	JR 25	1973	"	493,496	193,867	"
VIII	1	*Taxation of agricultural lands	AJR 1	JR 39	1971	AJR 1	JR 29	1973	"	353,377	340,518	"
VIII	3,7	*Public debt for veterans' housing	AJR 145	JR 38	1973	AJR 1	JR 3	1975	Apr. 1975	385,915	300,232	699,043[3]
VIII	7,10	[7]Internal improvements for transportation facilities	AJR 133	JR 37	1973	AJR 2	JR 2	1975	"	342,396	341,291	"
XI	3	Exclusion of certain debt from municipal debt limit	SJR 44	JR 32	1971	SJR 55	JR 133	1973	"	310,434	337,925	"
XIII	2	*Dueling: repeal of disenfranchisement	SJR 6	JR 10	1973	SJR 4	JR 4	1975	"	395,616	282,726	"
XI	3	Municipal indebtedness increased up to 10% of equalized valuation	AJR 58	JR 35	1973	AJR 6	JR 6	1975	Apr. 1976	328,097	715,420	1,168,606[3]
VIII	7(2)(a),10	[7]Internal improvements for transportation facilities	See April 1975			s.145r,Ch.224, L.		1975	Nov. 1976	722,658	935,152	1,332,220[4]
IV	24	*Charitable raffle games authorized	AJR 43	JR 19	1975	AJR 10	JR 6	1977	Apr. 1977	483,518	300,473	775,490[3]
VII	2	*Unified court system [also changed I-21; IV-17 and 26; VII-3 to 11, 14, 16 to 23; XIV-16(1) to (4)]	AJR 11	JR 13	1975	SJR 9	JR 7	1977	"	490,437	215,939	"
VII	5	*Court of appeals created [also changed I-21(1); VII-2 and 3(3); XIV-16(5)]	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	455,350	229,316	"
VII	11,13	*Court system disciplinary proceedings	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	565,087	151,418	"
VII	24	*Retirement age for justices and judges set by law	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	506,207	244,170	"
IV	23	Town government uniformity	AJR 22	JR 15	1975	AJR 20	JR 18	1977	Apr. 1978	179,011	383,395	"
V	7,8	*Gubernatorial succession	SJR 51	JR 32	1977	SJR 1	JR 3	1979	Apr. 1979	538,959	187,440	840,166[3]
XIII	10	*Lieutenant governor vacancy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	540,186	181,497	"
IV	9	*Senate presiding officer [also changed 5-8]	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	372,734	327,008	"
V	1	*Making 4-year constitutional officer terms understandable [also changed V-1m and 1n; VI-1, 1m, 1n and 1p]	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	533,620	164,768	"
I	8	*Right to bail	AJR 9	JR 76	SS'79	AJR 5	JR 8	1981	Apr. 1981	505,092[8]	185,405[8]	"
XI	1,4	*Obsolete corp. and banking provisions	AJR 53	JR 21	1979	AJR 13	JR 9	1981	"	418,997	186,898	"
XI	3	*Indebtedness period for sewage collection or treatment systems	SJR 28	JR 43	1979	SJR 5	JR 7	1981	"	386,792	250,866	"
XIII	12	*Primaries in recall elections	SJR 5	JR 41	1979	SJR 2	JR 6	1981	"	366,635	259,820	"
VI	4	*Counties responsible for acts of sheriff	AJR 99	JR 38	1979	AJR 7	JR 15	1981	Apr. 1982	316,156	219,752	
I	1,18	*Gender-neutral wording (also changed X-1 and 2)	AJR 76	JR 36	1979	AJR 35	JR 29	1981	Nov. 1982	771,267	479,053	1,580,344
IV	3	*Military personnel treatment in redistricting	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	834,188	321,331	" "
IV	4,5	*Obsolete 1881 amendment reference	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	919,349	238,884	"
IV	30	*Elections by legialature	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	977,438	193,679	"

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Cont.

Art	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
										For	Against	
X	1	*Obsolete reference to election and term of superintendent of public instruction	AJR76	JR36	1979	AJR35	JR29	1981	Nov. 1982	934,236	215,961	"
X	2	*Obsolete reference to military draft exemption purchase	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	887,488	295,693	"
XIV	3	*Obsolete transition from territory to statehood (also changed XIV-4 to 12; XIV-14, 15)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	926,875	223,213	"
XIV	16(1)	*Obsolete transitional provisions of 1977 court reorganization [also changed XIV-16 (2), (3), (5)]	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	882,091	237,698	"
XIV	16(4)	*Terms on supreme court effective date provision	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	960,540	190,366	"

*Ratified.

[1] No election for state-wide office.

[2] Total vote for State Superintendent.

[3] Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court.

[4] Total vote for presidential delegate election.

[5] Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Owen v. Donald*, 160 Wis. 21, 151 N.W. 331.

[6] Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Thompson v. Zimmerman*, 264 Wis. 644, 60 N.W. 2nd 416.

[7] Result of recount; resubmitted November 1976.

[8] Vote totals certified April 7, 1982, by the Board of State Canvassers.

Source: Official records of the State Elections Board; Acts of Wisconsin, 1983 and previous volumes.

SUMMARY—CHANGING THE WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

The procedure for amending the Wisconsin Constitution is different from enacting a bill. To amend the Wisconsin Constitution, it is necessary for 2 consecutive Wisconsin Legislatures to adopt an identical amendment (known as "first consideration" and "second consideration") and for a majority of the electorate to ratify the amendment at a subsequent election. See Art XII, Sec. 1.

Since the adoption of the Wisconsin Constitution in 1848, the electorate has voted 118 out of 160 times to amend a total of 99 sections of the Constitution (excluding the same vote for more than one item, but including a vote that was later resubmitted by the Legislature and 2 votes declared invalid by the courts). The Wisconsin Legislature adopted 137 acts or joint resolutions to submit these changes to the electorate.

STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Question	Law Submitting	Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against
Territorial				
*Formation of a state government	Territorial Laws 1846, p.5 (Jan. 31)	Apr. 1846	12,334	2,487
Approval of a state constitution	Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution	Apr. 1847	14,119	30,231
Equal suffrage to colored persons	Supl. resolution to 1846 Constitution; Vol. II of Quaife, p. 755	Apr. 1847	7,664	14,615
*Ratification of Wisconsin Constitution	Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution	Mar. 1848	16,799	6,384
State				
*Extend suffrage to colored persons[1]	Ch.137 1849	Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075
*Banks or no banks; advisory referendum	Ch.143 1851	Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126
*General banking law	Ch. 479 1852	Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711
*Liquor prohibition; advisory referendum	Ch.101 1853	Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109
Extend suffrage to colored persons	Ch.44 1857	Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345
*Amend general banking law; redemption of bank notes	Ch.98 1858	Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837
*Amend general banking law; circulation of bank notes	Ch.242 1861	Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515
*Amend general banking law; interest rate 7% a year	Ch.203 1862	Nov. 1862	46,269	7,794
Extend suffrage to colored persons	Ch.414 1865	Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591
*Amend general banking law; taxing shareholders	Ch.102 1866	Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151
*Abolish office of bank comptroller	JR12 1867 Ch.28 1868	Nov. 1868	15,499	1,948
*Incorporation of savings banks and savings societies	Ch.384 1876	Nov. 1876	4,029	3,069
*Woman suffrage upon school matters	Ch.211 1885	Nov. 1886	43,581	38,998
Revise banking law of 1897; banking dept. under commission	Ch.303 1897	Nov. 1898	86,872	92,607
*Primary election law	Ch.451 1903	Nov. 1904	130,366	80,102
Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems	Ch.522 1905	Apr. 1906	45,958	111,139
Woman suffrage[2]	Ch.227 1911	Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024
*Soldiers' bonus financed by 3-mill property tax and income tax	Ch.667 1919	Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324
*Prohibition, Wisconsin enforcement act (Mulberger)	Ch.556 1919	Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876
*U.S. prohibition act (Volstead); memorializing congress to amend	SJR42 JR47 1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,603
*Repeal of Wisconsin prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum	" " "	"	350,337	196,402
*Modification of prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum	SJR14 JR16 1929	Apr. 1929	321,688	200,545
County distribution of auto licenses; advisory referendum	SJR26 JR11 1931	Apr. 1931	183,716	368,674
*Sunday blue law repeal; advisory referendum	AJR116 JR114 1931	Apr. 1932	396,436	271,786
*Old-age pensions; advisory referendum	AJR42 JR64 SS'33	Apr. 1934	531,915	154,729
*Teacher tenure law repeal; advisory referendum	AJR67 JR100 1939	Apr. 1940	403,782	372,524
Property tax levy for high school aid, 2 mills of assessed valuation	Ch.525 1943	Apr. 1944	131,004	410,315
Daylight saving time; advisory referendum	SJR24 JR4 1947	Apr. 1947	313,091	379,740
3% retail sales tax for veterans bonus; advisory referendum	SJR58 JR62 1947	Nov. 1948	258,497	825,990

STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Cont.

Question	Law Submitting			Date of Election	Vote	
					For	Against
4-year term for constitutional officers; advisory referendum	SJR11	JR13	1951	Apr. 1951	210,821	328,613
Apportionment of legislature by area and population; advisory referendum		Ch.728	1951	Nov. 1952	689,615	753,092
*New residents entitled to vote for president and vice president		Ch.76	1953	Nov. 1954	550,056	414,680
State-wide educational television tax-supported; advisory referendum	AJR74	JR66	1953	Nov. 1954	308,385	697,262
*Daylight saving time		Ch.6	1957	Apr. 1957	578,661	480,656
*Ex-residents entitled to vote for president and vice president		Ch.512	1961	Nov. 1962	627,279	229,375
Gasoline tax increase for highway construction	AJR3	JR3	SS'63	Apr. 1964	150,769	889,364
*New residents entitled to vote after 6 months		Chs.88,89	1965	Nov. 1966	582,389	256,246
State control and funding of vocational education	AJR12	JR4	1969	Apr. 1969	292,560	409,789
*Recreational lands bonding	AJR17	JR5	1969	Apr. 1969	361,630	322,882
*Water pollution abatement bonding	"	"	"	"	446,763	246,968
*New residents entitled to vote after 10 days		Ch.85	1975	Nov. 1976	1,017,887	660,875
*Presidential voting revised		Ch.394	1977	Nov. 1978	782,181	424,386
*Overseas voting revised		"	"	"	658,289	524,029
*Public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts		Ch.299	1979	Nov. 1980	1,210,452	355,024
*Nuclear weapons moratorium and reduction; advisory referendum	AJR99	JR38	1981	Sept. 1982	641,514	205,018
Nuclear waste site locating; advisory referendum	AJR5	JR5	1983	Apr. 1983	78,327	628,414

*Ratified.

[1] In *Gillespie v. Palmer*, 20 Wis. (1866) 544, the Supreme Court ruled that Ch. 137, 1849, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November 6, 1849.

[2] Presidential suffrage for women, granted by Ch.5, 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board; Acts of Wisconsin, 1983 and previous volumes.

SUMMARY — STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS

Excluding measures involving amendments to the state constitution, statewide referenda are submitted to the electorate by the Wisconsin Legislature for the following purposes: 1) to ratify a law extending the right of suffrage, a constitutional requirement; 2) to make the effectiveness of a law contingent on ratification; and 3) to seek the opinion of the electorate through an advisory referendum.

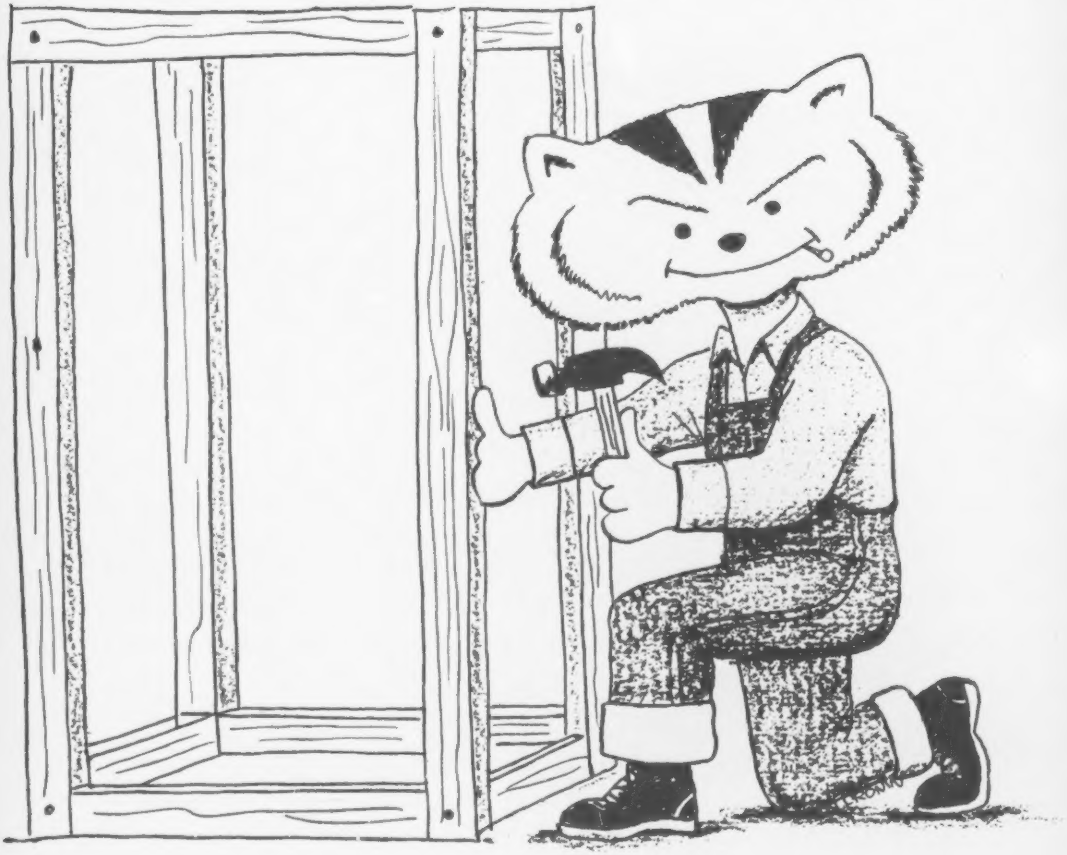
Since the establishment of statehood in 1848, the Wisconsin Legislature has sent 47 questions to the Wisconsin electorate in referendum form through the passage of 44 acts or joint resolutions.Of these 47 questions, the electorate has approved 31.

During territorial times, the territorial legislature sent 4 questions to the electorate.Of these 4 questions, 2 were passed: to allow for the formation of a state government and the ratification of the state constitution.

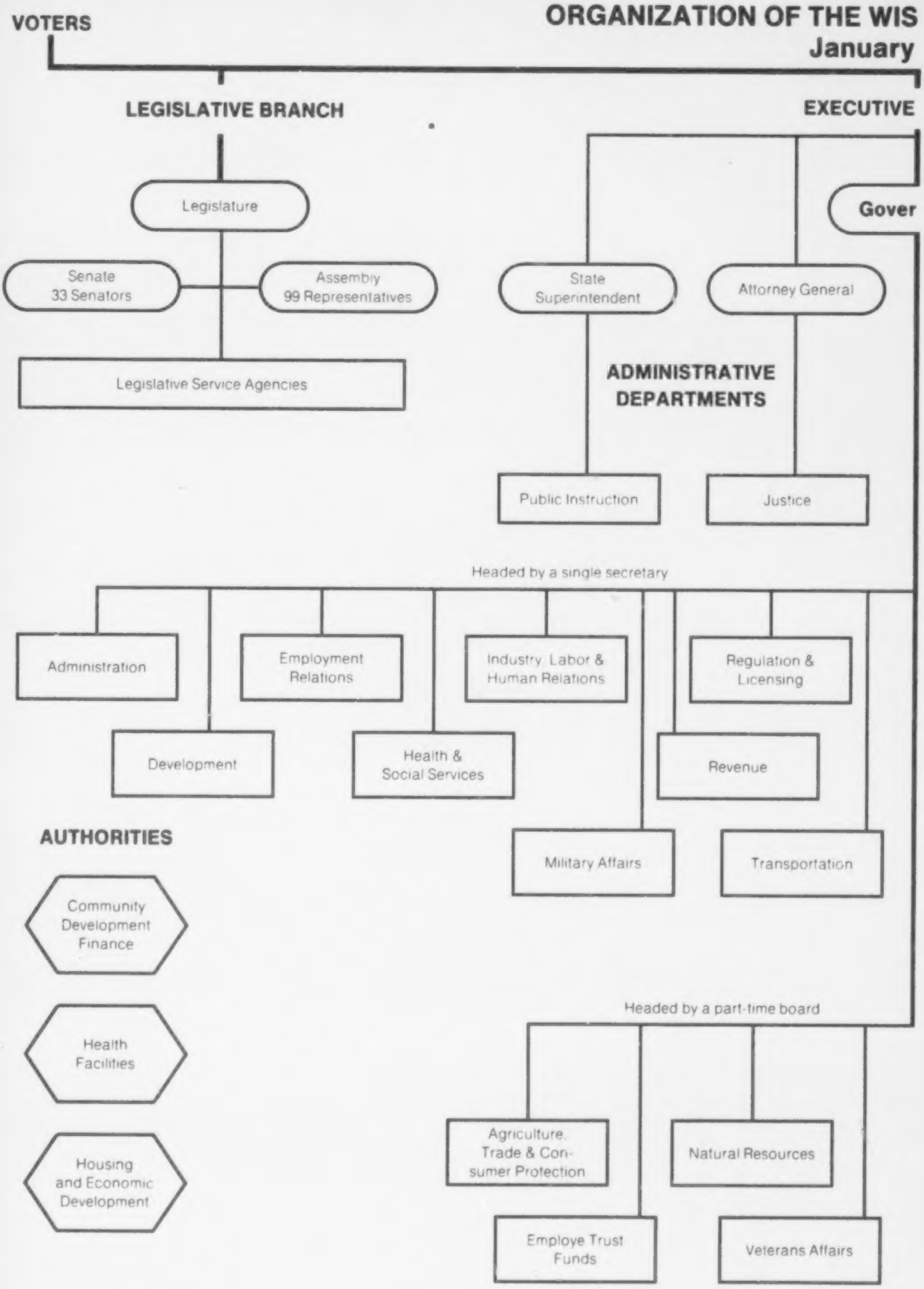
4

Framework of Government

The framework of Wisconsin state government: an overall view of Wisconsin state government and a chart of its organization

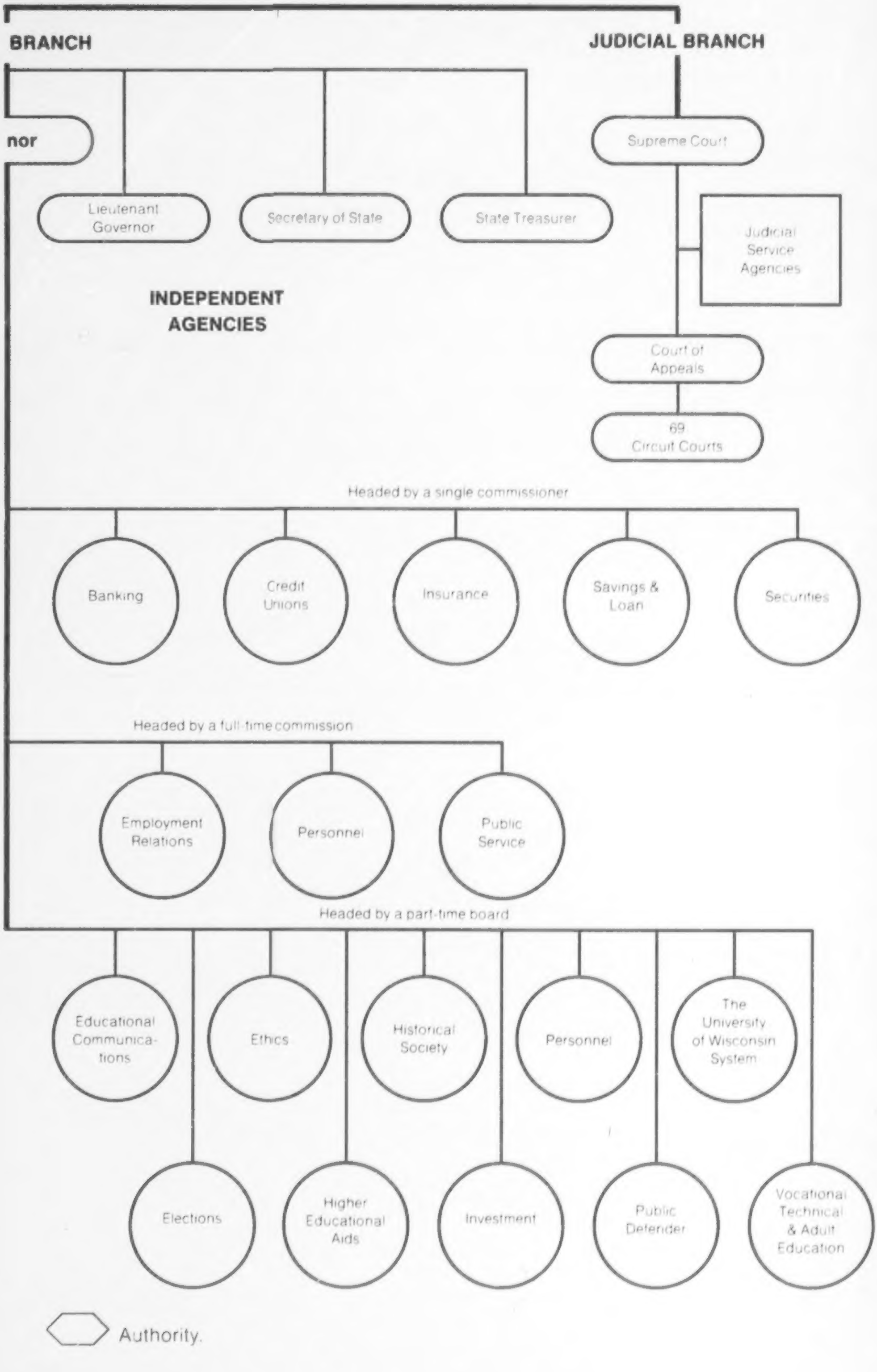


ORGANIZATION OF THE WIS
January


VOTERS
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
EXECUTIVE
Legislature
Senate
33 Senators
Assembly
99 Representatives
Legislative Service Agencies
Gover
State Superintendent
Attorney General
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS
Public Instruction
Justice
Headed by a single secretary
Administration
Employment Relations
Industry, Labor & Human Relations
Regulation & Licensing
Development
Health & Social Services
Revenue
AUTHORITIES
Military Affairs
Transportation
Community Development Finance
Health Facilities
Housing and Economic Development
Headed by a part-time board
Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection
Natural Resources
Employe Trust Funds
Veterans Affairs

KEY ⬭ Constitutional Officer, ▭ Administrative Department, ○ Independent Agency,
Units of state government not shown on chart are listed on following page.

CONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT
1985


BRANCH
JUDICIAL BRANCH
nor
Lieutenant Governor
Secretary of State
State Treasurer
Supreme Court
Judicial Service Agencies
Court of Appeals
69 Circuit Courts
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
Headed by a single commissioner
Banking
Credit Unions
Insurance
Savings & Loan
Securities
Headed by a full-time commission
Employment Relations
Personnel
Public Service
Headed by a part-time board
Educational Communications
Ethics
Historical Society
Personnel
The University of Wisconsin System
Elections
Higher Educational Aids
Investment
Public Defender
Vocational Technical & Adult Education
Authority.

Units of State Government Not Shown on Chart

The following units are independent but are attached to the agencies indicated to receive administrative services under Section 15.03 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Commissions

- Hospital Rate-Setting Commission (DOA)
- Labor and Industry Review Commission (DILHR)
- Sentencing Commission (DOA)
- Tax Appeals Commission (DOA)
- Wisconsin Waterways Commission (DNR)

Boards

- Board on Aging and Long-Term Care (DOA)
- American Indian Language and Culture Education Board (DPI)
- Arts Board (DOA)
- Badger Board (DOR)
- Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board (DH&SS)
- Claims Board (DOA)
- Depository Selection Board (DOA)
- Disability Board (Governor)
- Educational Approval Board (VTAE)
- Historical Preservation Review Board (St. Hist. Soc.)
- Investment and Local Impact Fund (DOR)
- Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board (DNR)
- Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board (DNR)
- Land Conservation Board (DATCP)
- Law Enforcement Standards Board (DOJ)
- Pharmacy Internship Board (UW)
- Potato Industry Board (DATCP)
- Prison Industries Board (DH&SS)
- Public Records and Forms Board (DOA)
- Radioactive Waste Review Board (sunset 1/1/87) (DOA)
- Board of State Canvassers (Elec. Bd.)
- State Capitol and Executive Residence Board (DOA)
- State Fair Park Board (DATCP)
- Technology Development Board (DOD)
- Waste Facility Siting Board (DOA)
- Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board (DNR)

Councils

- Council on Criminal Justice (DOA)
- Council on Developmental Disabilities (DH&SS)
- Groundwater Coordinating Council (DNR)
- Hospital Rate-Setting Council (DOA)
- Women's Council (DOA)

Divisions

- Division of Hearings and Appeals (DOA)
- Division of Historic Sites (St. Hist. Soc.)
- Division of Trust Lands and Investment (DOJ)

Offices

- Governor's Employment and Training Office (Governor)
- Office of the Commissioner of Transportation (DOT)

THE FRAMEWORK OF WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT

Government At A Glance

Every state in the Union is guaranteed "a Republican Form of Government" by the United States Constitution in Section 4 of Article IV. As used in this context, "republican" means "representative" — a people governing themselves through their representatives.

Like the Federal Government itself and all the other state governments, the State of Wisconsin carries out this pledge through the traditional 3 branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative branch consists of the Wisconsin Legislature (the Senate and the Assembly), in which is vested the legislative power, and its subordinate service agencies. The executive branch is under the direction of the governor, in whom is vested the executive power. The governor is assisted by 5 elected constitutional officers plus 15 departments (including the 2 headed by the state superintendent of public instruction and the attorney general), 18 independent agencies and 3 authorities created by statute. The judicial branch consists of a Supreme Court with 7 justices, a Court of Appeals, circuit courts and "inferior courts" (other trial courts and municipal courts) created by statute law. For details of each branch, see the Profiles in the sections on "Legislative", "Executive", and "Judicial".

Becoming the 30th State

From Wilderness to Statehood. Wisconsin became a territory in 1836 and a state in 1848.

As the result of the Marquette-Joliet exploration of 1673, the area was in the French sphere of influence. In 1763, at the end of the French and Indian Wars, it was ceded to England. In the second Treaty of Paris in 1783, the British not only gave formal recognition to the independence of the United States,they also ceded to the new nation the territory including Wisconsin. However, actual English control of the area did not end until the conclusion of the War of 1812. As part of the United States, Wisconsin was successively governed by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the laws of the Indiana Territory, the Illinois Territory, the Michigan Territory and, finally, the Wisconsin Territory.

On August 6, 1846, the Congress of the United States authorized the people living in what was then called the Territory of Wisconsin "to form a constitution and State government, for the purpose of being admitted into the Union". Based on this enabling act, the Wisconsin people called a constitutional convention to draft a fundamental law for the government of their state. The convention submitted its draft constitution to the people in April of 1847, but this first draft was rejected by the voters. Only 14,119 votes were cast for the proposed constitution, while 30,231 votes were cast against it.

A second draft, submitted in March of 1848, was ratified by a vote of 16,799 "for" and 6,384 "against". The constitution then adopted has remained the Wisconsin Constitution to this day; however, in the intervening years the electorate has voted 118 out of 160 times to change or repeal a total of 99 sections of the Constitution (excluding the same vote for more than one item, but including a vote that was later resubmitted and 2 votes declared invalid).

Wisconsin became a state on May 29, 1848, the 30th state to be admitted to the Union.

State Powers and Duties. According to the Wisconsin enabling act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1846, Wisconsin became a state "on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever". The original 13 states, "in order to form a more perfect Union" by ratifying the U.S. Constitution, had delegated certain powers to the Federal Government; when Wisconsin became a state it consented, by becoming a state, to the same delegation of a portion of its sovereign powers to Washington. Thus, from the moment of its birth, the State of Wisconsin — its people, its lawmaking bodies, its administrative machinery, its courts — were subject to the provisions of the U. S. Constitution and to the express prohibitions of Article I, Section 10, of that document. These prohibitions primarily concerned coining money, taxing imports and exports, making agreements with other states and with foreign countries, and waging war. Specifically:

> "No state shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and Silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.
>
> "No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision, and Control of the Congress.
>
> "No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay".

These prohibitions are absolute. In addition, there are a number of other areas, enumerated in Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution, in which the original states told the U.S. Congress to act. Among these are the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce, the maintenance of armed forces and the declaration of war, the coinage of money, the imposition and collection of taxes, the establishment of a postal system, and the granting of patents and copyrights. Congress also has power to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers" and all other powers vested in the government of the United States. Since all states admitted to the Union after it was formed by the original 13 states are on an equal footing with the original states, any restriction on the sovereignty of the original states also applies to all other states. But, in all areas in which the states did not delegate their sovereign powers to the Federal Government they remain sovereign, and this was specified in the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution:

> "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people".

Although the powers delegated to the Federal Government and the powers reserved to the states are neatly delineated in the United States Constitution and seem clear-cut, in practice it has not turned out to be that simple. Many powers are exercised concurrently by the Federal Government and the states. Through judicial interpretation, the powers exercised by Congress have been greatly expanded to include practically every topic once considered reserved to the states.

The Many Sources of State Law

The Pilgrim Fathers, landing at Plymouth Rock, adopted the brief Mayflower Compact to govern their settlement. As the needs for government have become more complicated, the legal framework in which governments operate has become more detailed.

Actually, even the Pilgrim Fathers did not start in a legal vacuum. They had brought with them a European, Anglo-Saxon legal heritage, the origins of which are lost in antiquity. The law continued to develop in the American colonies. It moved inland from the Atlantic coast as the frontier advanced to the west.

When the first Wisconsin territorial legislature met in Belmont in 1836, it passed a law:

> .... "that the existing laws of Michigan, as declared in full force in this territory by the act of congress organizing the territory of Wisconsin, be taken and construed liberally and beneficially, for the purpose of giving the said laws full force and effect, according to the true intent and meaning therof".

The Wisconsin Constitution continued the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, by providing in Section 2 of Article XIV:

> "All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature".

In addition to the U.S. Constitution and the Wisconsin Constitution, the government of the State of Wisconsin today is regulated by the laws contained in over 5,500 pages of Wisconsin Statutes. And, even this body of law is not detailed enough. The Wisconsin Legislature has found — and this experience is shared by all other states — that there are some areas which are so technical and so complicated that the detailed implementation must be left to the specialists charged with administering the law. To make this possible, the law invests certain administrative agencies with rule-making power.

In spite of all the detail of modern law, there are still areas not adequately covered or in which reasonable men cannot agree on the proper interpretation of several seemingly conflicting provisions. In these areas, the formal law is further implemented by courts or administrative commissions which, through their formal written decisions, explain the meaning of specific portions of the Constitution and of the statutes in great detail. Thus, while the current annotated text of our Wisconsin Constitution occupies only 40 pages, and the statutes, 3 volumes, the published opinions of the Wisconsin Supreme Court fill shelf upon shelf with the continuing volumes of the Supreme Court's *Wisconsin Reports*.

Making State Government Work

Frequently it is said that in our state government of 3 branches the legislative branch makes the law or sets the public policy, the executive branch carries out— or executes — the law, and the judicial branch interprets the law. This very simple description of state government, like so many simple descriptions, tells only half the story. Actually, all 3 branches have a part in determining what the law is, setting public policy, and seeing to it that the laws are faithfully administered.

"Public policy" is closely related to "law" — all law is the formal expression of public policy but not everything that might be considered public policy has already been incorporated into law. When we think of "law", we usually tend to regard it as something restrictive — a rule by which certain actions are prohibited. This aspect does exist, of course, but it is the effect of law and not the reason for the existence of law.

Laws govern our democratic society to give the greatest freedom to the greatest number, and the only manner in which this can be achieved is by the establishment of a firm set of rules which tell every citizen the precise limits of his rights and obligations.

Where Does Public Policy Come From? Since the formal responsibility for enacting new laws lies in the Legislature with the concurrence of the governor, the legislators and the governor are prime sources of public policy. Proposed public policy cannot become law without their volition. Every member of the Legislature has the right to introduce bills proposing new laws, joint resolutions proposing constitutional amendments, or simple and joint resolutions dealing with other matters; each legislator also has the right to offer amendments to proposals placed before the Legislature by other members.

Within the executive branch, the governor has been assigned constitutional functions in the development of formal public policy. The governor is required to "communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters .... for their consideration as he may deem expedient". This he does in his state-of-the-state message and in special messages devoted to particular problems that he may send to the Legislature from time to time during the course of the session. If the governor feels that a particular problem of the state needs immediate legislative attention, he may even call the Legislature into special session. Moreover, all proposed new laws passed by the Legislature must be approved by the governor (or passed over his veto, which requires a two-thirds vote in each house) before they can become effective. This veto power invests the governor with a great deal of control over the program content of any new law. Once a new proposal has become law, the governor, as the chief executive officer of the state, participates in the implementation and refinement of public policy on a day-to-day basis. The governor "shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed".

Even the judicial branch has an official role to play in the development of public policy. Although courts have no official lawmaking function, they do have to resolve conflicts and clear up misunderstandings of the existing law; that is, they interpret the law and tell us what it really means. Sometimes such interpretation results in a considerably different understanding of the law and its effect on public policy than was originally considered.

From the above we see who is responsible for enacting policy, but this does not necessarily tell us from where the ideas for such policy come. What are the sources of inspiration for public policy? Where does the governor get the ideas he recommends and a legislator the idea for the bill he or she introduces?

You, the general public, the citizens of this state, constitute the major source of ideas for new legislation. As a result of the problems you run across in your communities, you may talk to or write to your legislator or to the governor. If you think that greater property tax relief is needed, that a higher drinking age would decrease automobile accidents, or that the business climate could be improved, you may decide "there ought to be a law". You may write a letter to the editor, you may "buttonhole" your representative or senator, or you may tell the governor about it the next time he is visiting in your city. An association to which you belong may send a lobbyist to Madison to persuade a legislator to introduce a bill and to explain the matter at legislative hearings.

The state agencies, while administering current programs established by law, become another primary source of ideas for public policy. In the normal course of their activities, departments are in a natural position to see how the policies are working and whether they need to be changed, expanded or abandoned altogether. As they experience the problems involved in administering a program, departments can also see the effects of that program. As a result, the governor may hold cabinet meetings for discussion of the problems of the state departments, and department heads are frequently invited to contribute expert information at legislative hearings.

When the Legislature is faced with a difficult — and probably controversial — problem, it frequently decides to make an interim research study in an effort to find a solution to the problem. Therefore, even when the Legislature is not in actual floor session many legislative committees are hard at work gathering information, exploring available alternatives, and reaching a decision on the best way of solving the problem. Such committees may also have public members who are experts in the area under study. The governor may also appoint task forces to study various problems and make recommendations for new legislation.

Other useful sources of information on possible solutions to current issues are contemporary legislation of other states, ideas developed by the Federal Government — either by federal departments, Congress or special study commissions — and by private foundations or associations which conduct research on particular problems. Through studies issued by the legislative service agencies, through relevant publications, and by attendance at interstate conferences, legislators find out about innovations developed in other jurisdictions that might be emulated by this state. New ideas spread rapidly, and every state likes to come up with a unique problem solution that might serve as a model for other states.

The Budget Process. When we know what the public policy is in a particular field, we still have to ask "how much", or "how extensive", or "how often". Here we enter the field of dollars and cents, and frequently the amount of funds available will serve to establish a limit on the extent of the program which, as a matter of public policy, we have already decided to undertake. This is the field of the budget.

The biennial budget constitutes the most detailed review that public policy is regularly subjected to. Here, the governor and the Legislature assess the effectiveness of past performance. Here, state government makes the detailed plans for its future. The budget process is an example of how many people must cooperate and of how much information is required before public policy can be firmly established.

The State of Wisconsin employs a budget method called program budgeting. Instead of allocating specific sums for personnel, supplies, and capital equipment, program budgeting tries to determine how much is being spent for the various functions — or programs — of state government. The budget, as enacted, contains an itemized listing of appropriations allocated for each program carried on by a department or other state agency.

Each biennium the departments of state government submit to the Department of Administration estimates of how much it will cost in the next 2 years to continue their existing programs. They also compile information to show how existing programs could be improved. The department's Division of State Executive Budget and Planning compiles this data for the state budget report and gives it to the governor or to the governor-elect. Following a gubernatorial election, and also in the fall of any other even-numbered year, the governor or governor-elect reviews these estimates and may hold a hearing on any department's budget request, at which department heads and interested citizens may be heard. The division assists the governor in this process. The new legislature convenes the following January. On or before the last Tuesday in January, the governor delivers the budget message to the Legislature, together with the state budget report and the executive budget bill, which is introduced by the Joint Committee on

Finance at his request. The biennial budget for 1985-87 consisted of 5 parts: the "Governor's Budget Message", the "Executive Budget, Book I" and "Executive Budget, Book II", the "Budget in Brief", the "Executive Budget Policy Issue Papers", and the "Summary of Tax Exemption Devices".

The bill is then referred to the Joint Committee on Finance, which holds its own hearings on departmental requests. When its hearings are completed, the committee reports the bill out in the form of a substitute amendment, and from then on the bill follows the normal legislative procedure through both houses of the Legislature. Before passage, the budget bill may be amended many times during its course through the 2 houses. When passed, it is submitted to the governor for approval. He may either sign the measure, veto it in its entirety (this would probably not happen in the case of a budget bill), or — since this is an appropriation bill — veto it in part (item veto).

Increasing Services. Wisconsin has been a state for over 130 years. In 1848, the needs for state government services were relatively simple — in his annual report of 1849, the Secretary of State reported payments to only 14 people (including the 6 constitutional officers) performing functions for the State of Wisconsin comparable to today's executive branch. In April 1985 full-time employes numbered over 53,000 with another 11,000 plus serving in part-time, seasonal, project, and graduate assistance positions.

This growth is not necessarily inherent in government — even though it is often alleged that any bureaucracy will grow as long as it is permitted to grow — this growth is primarily the result of the ever-increasing size, development and complexity of the society in which we live. Time was when many did not have the opportunity to learn the "3Rs"; today, over 196,000 students are enrolled full time or part time in the public and private universities and colleges in Wisconsin and over 460,000 are enrolled in all types of vocational school programs (about 74,000 opening fall enrollment). Time was when the "Watertown Plank Road" constituted an unequaled technological advancement over the muddy wagon trails of the day — in 1984, the State of Wisconsin contained 96 publicly operated airports and 108.09 thousand miles of highways and streets, of which 74% was paved with bituminous or higher, while its railroad mileage totaled 4,595. As recently as 1900, the average U.S. life expectancy at birth was 47.3 years — by 1983 (preliminary) it had reached 74.7 (71.0 years for males and 78.3 for females) and is likely to go higher. As the population increases and lives longer, the need for governmental services may increase rather than diminish. We are faced with the problems of educational improvement, mature industries and economic development, revenue distribution, transportation needs, health care, and environmental pollution — there cannot be a complete catalog because each succeeding day brings new problems and every new generation has to face up to them.

New factors have entered the picture, however, and a countertrend may have begun. The postwar baby boom has ended; enrollments are declining on the elementary school level. At the same time, there appears to be a protest against ever-increasing taxes and fear of the effect of taxes on attracting and keeping industry, forcing governments to examine their services more closely. Services may decline instead of increase or may increase less rapidly than in recent years.

Structural Changes. Although the framework of Wisconsin government remains substantially as provided by the Constitution, the size of government has vastly increased with the development of the state. Obviously, the principle of the division of power among the 3 branches within the state government is a concept firmly rooted in the American system. Within the framework, however, change is constantly occurring in the allocation of functions among the agencies of the executive branch of the state government, in the organization and operation of agencies of the legislative branch, and in the type and number of courts in the judicial branch. Judicial reorganization amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution were ratified by the electorate in April 1977 and were implemented in 1978 by the Legislature.

Local Units of Government

In order to carry out its numerous responsibilities, every state has created subordinate units. These subordinate units are the creation of state law and may be abolished by state law, or changed, or given increased powers and duties. In Wisconsin, these subordinate units of government consist of counties, towns, villages, cities, school districts, and special districts. Each unit, within the limits established by state law, has the power to tax and to make legally binding rules for the government of its own affairs.

Counties. Wisconsin has 72 counties. Together, they comprise the entire territory of the state. The government of each county is located in a municipality in the county called the county seat and in a building called the county courthouse. Our state constitution does not invest the county with home rule powers — the Wisconsin Statutes contain a long and detailed listing of the powers and duties of Wisconsin counties. The county governing board is the board of supervisors. County boards vary in membership from 6 to 46, but on each board every supervisor represents as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. Elected county officials include the members of the county board and such administrative officers as district attorney, sheriff, clerk, treasurer, coroner, register of deeds, and clerk of circuit courts. They are elected for 2-year terms except Milwaukee County Board supervisors, who serve 4-year terms. Counties may substitute a county medical examiner system for a coroner and may employ a registered land surveyor in lieu of electing a surveyor; but Milwaukee County may not elect a coroner or surveyor. Counties may also have an elected county executive, who serves a 4-year term. Eight counties have an elected executive, while 10 have an appointed administrator or similar official.

Cities and Villages. In Wisconsin, cities and villages are incorporated under general law. Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1924, they have home rule powers to determine their local affairs. There are 581 such municipal corporations, including 189 cities and 393 villages. Minimum population for incorporation as a village is 150 persons, and for a city 1,000 persons, but unincorporated settlements exceeding the minimum population are not required to become municipal corporations. The basic responsibility for the government of each city or village is vested in its governing body; in a city, this body may be a common council or a commission and in a village the governing body is the village board. There are 3 forms of executive organizations of city government: mayor-council, council-manager, and commission. Only 11 cities operate under a council-manager system; none is operating under a commission. In villages the executive power is administered by the village president, who presides over the board but cannot veto its actions.

Towns. Town governments are found in all areas of Wisconsin except within the corporate boundaries of cities and villages. Wisconsin has 1,267 towns (including the county of Menominee, which is also designated a town). Towns have no powers other than those granted by the Wisconsin statutes. In addition to local road maintenance, Wisconsin town governments carry out a variety of functions and, in some instances, even undertake urban-type services, usually through town-established sanitary and utility districts. The governing body is the town board composed of 3 supervisors, who are elected biennially at the town meeting. If a board is authorized to exercise village powers, it may have up to 5 members with staggered terms. The position of town supervisor is largely administrative; supervisors carry out the policies set at the annual town meeting held on the second Tuesday of April or another date set by the electors. The town board chairperson has a number of executive powers and duties. The town board may also create the position of town administrator.

School Districts. There are 432 school districts in Wisconsin. These are special units of government organized to carry out a single function, the operation of the public schools. Each district is run by an elected school board, which appoints the administrators of the system.

Special Districts. In addition to school districts, special districts are also created in Wisconsin to carry out functions which are strictly local in nature, involving no state-level agency. Each special district seeks to solve a specific problem or perform a specific function, usually across municipal boundaries. Special districts are corporate bodies, may sue and be sued, levy taxes and special assessments, spend money, and may acquire property. Some special districts are designed to be permanent; others are temporary. Because of the single function of each district, organization and operational staffing are relatively simple.

Although there is no exact count of the number of special districts in the state, the Bureau of the Census set the 1982 figure at 265. This includes public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, metropolitan sewerage districts, county drainage boards, drainage districts that are independent of county drainage boards, housing and community development authorities, and a single municipal electric company. Town sanitary districts and dependent lake and rehabilitation districts are not included in the Census count. Using different criteria, the Wisconsin Department of Revenue totalled 437, including 7 sewer districts, 300 sanitary districts, and 130 lake districts.

Legislative Branch

The legislative branch: profile of the legislative process, summary of 1983 legislation, description of legislative committees and service agencies

For status of current legislation, call **Legislative Hotline:**
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Outstate: 1-800-362-9696

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LEGISLATIVE HOTLINE: Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m.-5p.m. Outside Madison: 1 (800) 362-9696; Madison area: 266-9960

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

In Brief. The legislative branch of the Wisconsin state government consists of the bicameral Wisconsin Legislature comprising the Senate and Assembly, the staff employed by each house, and the legislative committees and service agencies which the legislature has created. The Wisconsin Legislature makes policy by enactment of laws, while its service agencies assist it by carrying out research, bill drafting, auditing, statute editing, and housekeeping functions on its behalf. Each legislature covers 2 years. The 1985 Legislature is the 87th Wisconsin Legislature.

U.S. Constitution Both Restricts and Grants Legislative Powers. In the discussion of the framework of Wisconsin government, it was noted that the United States Constitution guarantees each state a republican form of government, that it specifically prohibits a state from doing certain things (such as making treaties, coining money, and imposing import or export duties), and that it gives certain powers exclusively to the Congress of the United States (power to legislate with regard to foreign affairs, interstate and foreign commerce, the postal system, coinage of money, and patents and copyrights).

After prohibiting these powers to the states and delegating specified powers to Congress, the United States Constitution reserves all other powers to the states or to the people.

Wisconsin Constitution Grants Legislature Powers With Few Restrictions. Under the system of separation of powers in effect in this nation, the power to determine the state's policies and programs lies primarily in the legislative branch of state government. The broad sweep of legislative power to enact laws can be seen from the Wisconsin Constitution's provision, "The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly." There are few limitations on this power. The legislature must provide as uniform a system of town government as practicable, cannot authorize a lottery (with very limited exceptions) or grant a divorce, and cannot enact private or special laws on certain subjects. In addition, no legislation may be enacted that would infringe on the citizen's rights under the Declaration of Rights of the Wisconsin Constitution. Otherwise, except for the framework provided by the constitution, the legislature has wide latitude in the field of legislation.

A different kind of restriction on its powers is provided by the right of the governor to veto legislation, which may then only be enacted by an overriding vote of two-thirds in both houses.

Biennial Sessions: 33 Senators Serve 4-Year Terms; 99 Representatives Serve 2-Year Terms. Since its adoption on March 13, 1848, the Wisconsin Constitution has provided that the membership of the Assembly shall be not less than 54 nor more than 100, while the memberships of the Senate shall consist of not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of Assembly members. The first legislature numbered 85 members (19 senators and 66 assemblymen). This figure prevailed until 1853, when the membership was increased to 107 (25 senators, 82 assemblymen). Beginning with the 1858 Legislature, 30 senators and 97 assemblymen constituted the 127-member legislature. This lasted until the legislature became a 133-member body in 1862, when the number of senators was increased to 33 and assemblymen to 100. Because of the 1972 reapportionment, the number of representatives was reduced to 99 beginning with the 1973 Legislature. (As a result of a 1969 law, the members of the Assembly are today known as representatives to the Assembly).

In the beginning, representatives served for terms of a single year's duration, while senators served 2-year terms. By constitutional amendment adopted in 1881, the terms were changed to 2 and 4 years respectively, while the legislature went from annual to biennial sessions at the same time. Under authorization of a constitutional amendment adopted in 1968, the legislature holds continuous sessions under a biennial session schedule (the terms of office remain the same); thus, the 1985 Legislature holds sessions in 1985 and 1986.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

Hotline: 1-(800)-362-9696 (toll-free); 266-9960 (Madison calls) — for status of current legislation.

Number of Positions 1985 Legislature: Senate: 33 members, 220.00 employes; Assembly: 99 members, 228.75 employes.

Total Budget 1983-85: $35,748,300.

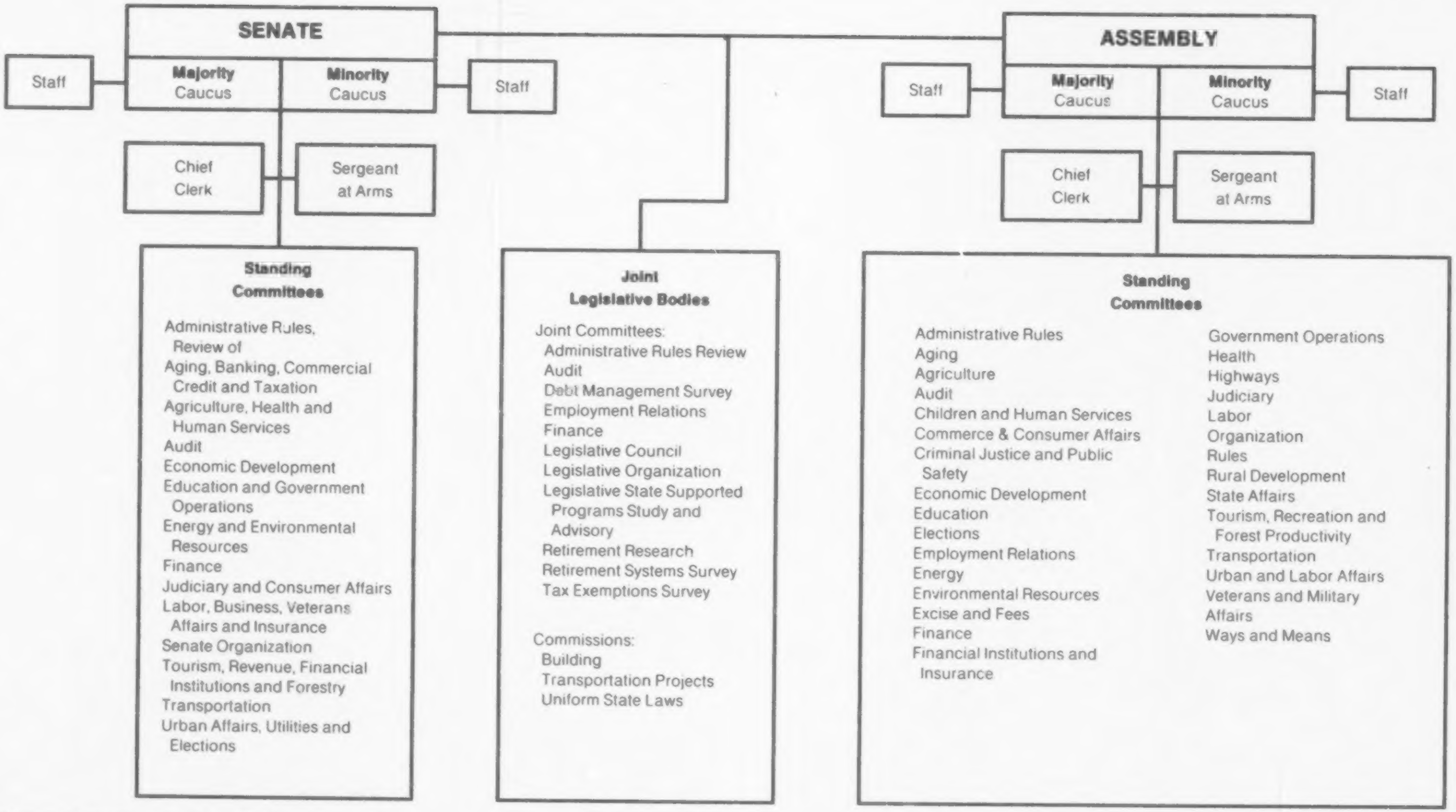
Statutory Reference: Article IV, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Chapter 13, Subchapter I, Statutes.

Election of Legislators. At the general election in November of the even-numbered years, the voters of Wisconsin elect the entire membership of the Assembly and one-half the membership of the Senate. These legislators-elect assume office in January, when — together with the "holdover" senators who still have another 2 years to serve of their 4-year terms — they convene at the State Capitol in Madison to begin the next legislative session. As elected officials, the lawmakers act as the representatives of the people. Therefore, as every bill introduced in the legislature states, "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly ...." make the laws.

In our state, all members of the legislature are elected from single-member districts. These districts are reshaped following the publication of each decennial federal census "according to the number of inhabitants." Reapportioning itself is one of the constitutional duties of the legislature. Both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature have been apportioned according to population from the beginning of the state, long before the U.S. Supreme Court decided that all states must follow this practice.

Taking their oath of office for the 1985 Session are Representatives Dismas Becker (majority leader), John D. Medinger (assistant majority leader), David E. Clarenbach (speaker pro tempore), and Thomas A. Loftus (speaker of the Assembly) (photo courtesy of Assembly Democratic Caucus).

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE*


SENATE
Staff
Majority Caucus
Minority Caucus
Staff
Chief Clerk
Sergeant at Arms
Standing Committees
Administrative Rules, Review of
Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation
Agriculture, Health and Human Services
Audit
Economic Development
Education and Government Operations
Energy and Environmental Resources
Finance
Judiciary and Consumer Affairs
Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance
Senate Organization
Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry
Transportation
Urban Affairs, Utilities and Elections
Joint Legislative Bodies
Joint Committees:
Administrative Rules Review
Audit
Debt Management Survey
Employment Relations
Finance
Legislative Council
Legislative Organization
Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory
Retirement Research
Retirement Systems Survey
Tax Exemptions Survey
Commissions:
Building
Transportation Projects
Uniform State Laws
ASSEMBLY
Staff
Majority Caucus
Minority Caucus
Staff
Chief Clerk
Sergeant at Arms
Standing Committees
Administrative Rules
Aging
Agriculture
Audit
Children and Human Services
Commerce & Consumer Affairs
Criminal Justice and Public Safety
Economic Development
Education
Elections
Employment Relations
Energy
Environmental Resources
Excise and Fees
Finance
Financial Institutions and Insurance
Government Operations
Health
Highways
Judiciary
Labor
Organization
Rules
Rural Development
State Affairs
Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity
Transportation
Urban and Labor Affairs
Veterans and Military Affairs
Ways and Means

*Committee structure as of June 1985

The 33 senators are elected for 4-year terms from single-member districts numbered from 1 to 33. The 16 senators representing even-numbered districts are elected in the even-numbered years in which the presidential elections occur. The 17 senators who represent odd-numbered districts are elected in the even-numbered years in which gubernatorial elections occur.

All representatives to the Assembly are elected biennially in the November general election. From 1862 to 1971 the Assembly had 100 members. Our Wisconsin Constitution, however, requires Senate districts to consist of whole Assembly districts, and the equal protection guarantee of the U.S. Constitution requires districts to be equal in their number of inhabitants. Beginning with the election in 1972, the 99 members of the Assembly have been elected from Assembly districts grouped, 3 each, into the 33 Senate districts.

Members of the Wisconsin Legislature are elected on a partisan basis. All elections to fill legislative vacancies are for the remainder of the unexpired term. Midterm vacancies may be filled only through special elections called by the governor. Beginning with the first general elections after redistricting, Senate midterm vacancies are filled from the new districts.

Under the campaign finance reporting law enacted by the 1973 Legislature, candidates for the legislature as well as for other public offices are required to make full, detailed disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures to the Elections Board, created by the same law, and are limited in the amounts of such contributions received and expenditures made. 1977 law authorized legislative candidates, as well as candidates for statewide executive and judicial office, to receive money from a state campaign fund (based on revenues from a $1 check-off of state income taxes) provided they accept specific spending and contribution limits, receive a certain number of votes in the primary, and raise a specified initial amount of private contributions.

Like other public officials, under the code of ethics provisions of Sections 19.41 to 19.58 of the Wisconsin Statutes, legislators and candidates must file a financial statement of their economic interests with the state Ethics Board.

Senate President Fred A. Risser presides over a session of the 1985 Wisconsin Senate (photo courtesy of Senate Democratic Caucus).

PERSONAL DATA ON WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS, 1975-1985 SESSIONS*

	1975**		1977		1979**		1981**		1983**		1985	
	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.
Party												
Democrat	18	63	23	66	21	60	19	59	17	59	19	52
Republican	13	36	10	33	10	39	14	39	14	40	14	47
No. serving prior terms												
In Senate	25	0	27	0	26	0	30	0	24	0	28	0
In Assembly	12	77	11	85	10	81	13	87	14	68	17	75
Top no. of prior sess. in same house	13	14	14	10	15	11	16	12	14	13	11	14
Occupations												
Attorney	12	14	14	12	10	12	11	13	11	12	9	14
Farmer	0	14	0	13	2	12	3	9	3	9	4	14
Other (includes full-time legislators)	17	65	19	69	19	72	19	76	16	77	20	70
Retired	2	6	0	5	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	1
Education												
Not beyond high school	2	19	0	20	1	18	2	18	3	16	4	14
Business or technical school	1	5	1	3	2	3	2	4	1	2	1	5
Attended college (inc. bus. or tech.)	28	77	32	79	28	80	30	80	28	83	29	85
Academic degree	22	57	27	58	24	66	25	68	24	69	26	73
Higher degree	16	28	20	26	15	28	16	29	14	28	12	30
No. with exp. on local gov. body												
County board	6	20	5	21	3	16	2	19	2	17	4	20
Municipal board	5	24	8	21	8	17	8	19	7	18	6	21
Age												
Oldest	78	72	77	74	79	76	81	78	68	70	61	72
Youngest	27	20	26	22	26	24	26	22	28	24	29	24
Average	45	41	43	42	43	42	44	43	44	43	43	42
Veterans	10	32	10	33	8	31	9	26	10	24	9	19
Marital status												
Single	7	23	11	24	9	29	7	20	6	19	3	23
Married	24	73	22	71	21	65	24	74	23	78	28	75
Widowed	0	3	1	4	1	5	2	4	2	2	2	1
No. of women	1	9	2	10	1	12	2	18	2	23	3	22

*Data based on the membership when the Legislature first convenes in January of each odd-numbered year. (Although Senators Clifford Krueger and James Flynn both served in the Senate for one day (1/3/83) before resigning, they are not included in the statistical analysis of the 1983 Legislature.)

**Vacancy: 1975 - 2 Senate; 1979 - 2 Senate; 1981 - 1 Assembly; 1983 - 2 Senate.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, Wisconsin Brief 85-1, *Profile of the 1985 Wisconsin Legislature as of January 1, 1985*,and previous issues.

Political Parties In The Legislative Process. Partisan political organization is an integral part of the Wisconsin legislative process. Over the long pull, most Wisconsin legislators have been members of either the Democratic or the Republican Party; since 1949 all legislators have been affiliated with one of these 2 political parties. The strongest representation of other parties was between 1911 and 1937, when there were one or more Socialists in the legislature, and between 1933 and 1947, when the Progressives maintained an independent party. In fact, in 1937 the Progressive Party had a plurality in both houses.

POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE*
1885-1985

Legislative Session	Senate							Assembly						
	D	P	R	S	SD	M	Vac.	D	P	R	S	SD	M	Vac.
1885	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	39	—	61	—	—	—	—
1887	6	—	25	—	—	2[1]	—	31	—	57	—	—	13[2]	—
1889	6	—	24	—	—	3[3]	—	29	—	71	—	—	—	—
1891	19	—	14	—	—	—	—	66	—	33	—	—	1[4]	—
1893	26	—	7	—	—	—	—	55	—	44	—	—	—	—
1895	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	19	—	81	—	—	—	—
1897	4	—	29	—	—	—	—	8	—	91	—	—	1[5]	—
1899	2	—	31	—	—	—	—	19	—	81	—	—	—	—
1901	2	—	31	—	—	—	—	18	—	82	—	—	—	—
1903	3	—	30	—	—	—	—	25	—	75	—	—	—	—
1905	4	—	28	—	1	—	—	11	—	85	—	4	—	—
1907	5	—	27	—	1	—	—	19	—	76	—	5	—	—
1909	4	—	28	—	1	—	—	17	—	80	—	3	—	—
1911	4	—	27	—	2	—	—	29	—	59	—	12	—	—
1913	9	—	23	—	1	—	—	37	—	57	—	6	—	—
1915	11	—	21	—	1	—	—	29	—	62	—	8	1[6]	—
1917	6	—	24	3	—	—	—	14	—	79	7	—	—	—
1919	2	—	27	4	—	—	—	5	—	79	16	—	—	—
1921	2	—	27	4	—	—	—	2	—	92	6	—	—	—
1923	—	—	30	3	—	—	—	1	—	89	10	—	—	—
1925	—	—	30	3	—	—	—	1	—	92	7	—	—	—
1927	—	—	31	2	—	—	—	3	—	89	8	—	—	—
1929	—	—	31	2	—	—	—	6	—	90	3	—	1[7]	—
1931	1	—	30	2	—	—	—	2	—	89	9	—	—	—
1933	9	—	23	1	—	—	—	59	—	36	3	—	2[8]	—
1935	13	14	6	—	—	—	—	35	45	17	3	—	—	—
1937	9	16	8	—	—	—	—	31	46	21	2	—	—	—
1939	6	11	16	—	—	—	—	15	32	53	—	—	—	—
1941	3	6	24	—	—	—	—	15	25	60	—	—	—	—
1943	4	6	23	—	—	—	—	14	13	73	—	—	—	—
1945	6	5	22	—	—	—	—	19	6	75	—	—	—	—
1947	5	1	27	—	—	—	—	11	—	88	—	—	—	1
1949	3	—	27	—	—	—	3	26	—	74	—	—	—	—
1951	7	—	26	—	—	—	—	24	—	75	—	—	—	1
1953	7	—	26	—	—	—	—	25	—	75	—	—	—	—
1955	8	—	24	—	—	—	1	36	—	64	—	—	—	—
1957	10	—	23	—	—	—	—	33	—	67	—	—	—	—
1959	12	—	20	—	—	—	1	55	—	45	—	—	—	—
1961	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	45	—	55	—	—	—	—
1963	11	—	22	—	—	—	—	46	—	53	—	—	—	1
1965	12	—	20	—	—	—	1	52	—	48	—	—	—	—
1967	12	—	21	—	—	—	—	47	—	53	—	—	—	—
1969	10	—	23	—	—	—	—	48	—	52	—	—	—	—
1971	12	—	20	—	—	—	1	67	—	33	—	—	—	—
1973	15	—	18	—	—	—	—	62	—	37	—	—	—	—
1975	18	—	13	—	—	—	2	63	—	36	—	—	—	—
1977	23	—	10	—	—	—	—	66	—	33	—	—	—	—
1979	21	—	10	—	—	—	2	60	—	39	—	—	—	—
1981	19	—	14	—	—	—	—	59	—	39	—	—	—	1
1983	17	—	14	—	—	—	2	59	—	40	—	—	—	—
1985	19	—	14	—	—	—	—	52	—	47	—	—	—	—

*Pre-1943 data taken from *Directory and Legislative Manual*, published by the Secretary of State, and from *Wisconsin Blue Book*. Beginning in 1943, data is from Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau sources, based on the political affiliation of members when the Legislature first convenes in January of each odd-numbered year.

Symbols: Vac.-Vacancy; D-Democrat; P-Progressive; R-Republican; S-Socialist; SD-Social Democrat; M-Miscellaneous.

[1] One People's or Labor and one Independent.

[2] 4 Independent Democrats, 6 People's and 3 Independents.

[3] 2 Union Labor, one Independent.

[4] One Union Labor.

[5] One Fusion.

[6] One Progressive Republican.

[7] One Independent.

[8] One unknown; one Independent.

In the legislature party organization is maintained through the party caucus. In each house, the members of a political party combine to form that party's caucus; occasionally the caucuses of both houses will meet in joint caucus. A party caucus is organized largely for the purpose of determining and putting into effect a unified attitude toward a particular measure, or group of measures, under consideration. Caucus meetings may be held at regular intervals, such as daily, or whenever the caucus is convened by the party leaders. A caucus meeting is held shortly after the general election — several weeks prior to the opening of the session — to select candidates for the house offices.

Legislative Officers Are Elected In Each House. As a result of the constitutional amendment ratified by the voters in April 1979, the lieutenant governor no longer is president of the Senate; the Senate selects its president from among its members. The president is the manager of Senate business as authorized by the Senate Rules or by the Committee on Senate Organization. The corresponding officer in the Assembly is the speaker, who is a representative chosen by the members. The speaker presides over the Assembly, supervises all other officers, and appoints committees. When the president of the Senate is absent or unable to preside, the assistant majority leader may preside as substitute president; in the Assembly the corresponding officer is the speaker pro tempore. The other officers are a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms in each house, elected by the members from outside the membership. The chief clerk serves as the clerk of the house when it is in session and supervises the preparation of legislative records. The chief clerk is the chief administrative officer for the house, works with the committee on organization and under the direction of the presiding officer, and generally supervises personnel functions. The sergeant at arms maintains order in and about the chamber and supervises the messengers. The 1967 Senate had an additional officer, president emeritus, while the 1973 Senate created the office of vice president of the Senate, and the Senate created the post of Senate president pro tempore in 1981 and 1983.

Speaker Thomas A. Loftus presides over a session of the 1985 Wisconsin Assembly (photo courtesy of Assembly Democratic Caucus).

Both parties nominate candidates for president of the Senate, speaker and speaker pro tempore of the Assembly, and for chief clerk and sergeant at arms of both houses. The positions are usually held by the nominees of the majority party.

In each house each party has a floor leader and assistant floor leader (called "majority leader," "minority leader," etc.). To a varying degree, these party officers coordinate and direct the activities of the party members during the daily sessions. No effort is made to secure party uniformity on every measure under consideration. It is highly doubtful that the individualistic legislators of Wisconsin would ever submit to the very stringent party controls exercised in some states. Assembly rules specifically require election of caucus chairpersons, while the Senate has caucus chairpersons but does not provide for them in its rules.

Legislative Compensation. Each member of the 1985 Legislature, except holdover senators, receives a salary of $27,202 per year, which cannot be changed during his or her term of office. The process for setting legislative salaries requires the secretary of employment relations to submit proposed changes in the compensation plan for elected officials to the Joint Committee on Employment Relations. If approved by the committee, the plan goes into effect for subsequently elected legislators. The salary of the chief clerks and of the sergeants at arms of the 2 houses is set by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization within a range established under civil service procedures. Members of the legislature, the chief clerks and the sergeants at arms are also entitled, for each day on which they attend a legislative session in Madison (if they certify by affidavits that they have established temporary residence in the capital), to an allowance of not exceeding $41.63 per day for living expenses (or one-half the amount if they choose not to establish a temporary residence at the state capital) and are reimbursed for one weekly round trip from the Capitol to their home towns. Legislators also receive interim expense allowances for postage and

1985-87 SESSION SCHEDULE

January 7, 1985	1985 Inauguration
January 8 to 14, 1985	Committee work period
January 15, 1985	Organization, gov's message
January 16 to 28, 1985	Committee work period
Jan. 29 to Feb 8, 1985	*Floorperiod I*
Feb. 11 to Mar. 18, 1985	Committee work period
March 19 to 21, 1985	*Floorperiod II*
Mar. 22 to Apr. 22, 1985	Committee work period
Apr. 23 to June 28, 1985 or budget passage.	*Floorperiod III*
August 30, 1985	Bills sent to Governor
July 1 [budget pass] to Sept. 23, 1985	Committee work period
Sep. 24 to Oct. 18, 1985	*Floorperiod IV*
November 15, 1985	Bills sent to Governor
Oct. 21, 1985, to Jan. 27, 1986	Committee work period
Jan. 28 to Mar. 26, 1986	*Floorperiod V*
April 25, 1986	Bills sent to Governor
Mar. 31 to May 19, 1986	Committee work period
May 20 to 22, 1986	*Floorperiod VI* (Veto Review)
June 6, 1986	Last bill to Governor
May 27 to December 31, 1986	Interim committee work
January 5, 1987	1987 Inauguration

Any floorperiod may be convened earlier, or extended beyond its scheduled ending date, by majority action of the memberships or of the organization committees of the 2 houses. Similarly, extraordinary sessions may be called during any of the scheduled interim committee work periods.

Source: Enrolled 1985 Assembly Joint Resolution 1.

clerical assistance ($25 for representatives and $75 for senators) for each month during which the legislature is in session 3 days or less, and are reimbursed for expenses while serving as legislative members of any state or interstate agency, or incurred while specifically authorized to attend meetings of such agencies.

Legislative Sessions. The members of each new legislature convene in the Capitol at 2 p.m. on the first Monday in January of each odd-numbered year to take the oath of office, select officers, and organize for business. A week later — on the first Tuesday after January 8 at 2 p.m. — the regular session begins. These regular sessions usually continue about 6 months. In 13 of the 15 sessions from 1943 through 1968 the legislature recessed for a few months after completion of most of its work. It reconvened later to consider vetoes and appointments, react to revised fiscal estimates, correct errors in legislative measures, act on measures on which action had not been completed, and to deal with significant problems arising since the last meeting. These so-called adjourned sessions were not considered separate sessions but, rather, were separate "floorperiods" of the same biennial continuous session.

Beginning with the 1971 Legislature, however, annual sessions were formally inaugurated by law, which specified that the regular sessions are to begin in January of each year. Thus, in response to the constitutional amendment adopted in 1968, the 1971 Legislature became the first to put a continuous biennial session into an annual session pattern. Early in each biennium the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization develops a work schedule for the 2-year period and submits it to the legislature in the form of a joint resolution. The 1985-87 session of the 1985 Legislature has been structured into 6 floorperiods interspersed by periods of committee work. An adjournment meeting of each legislature is usually held immediately prior to the convening of the next legislature.

Senators Joseph F. Andrea, Barbara L. Ulichny, Rodney C. Moen, Joseph Leean and Daniel O. Theno listen to debate during a session of the 1985 Wisconsin Senate (photo courtesy of Senate Democratic Caucus).

Traditionally, when the legislature completed its work for the biennium it adjourned sine die; that is, the session was over, and the legislature could not return unless called into special session by the governor. Since 1961, however, a procedure has been followed which permits the legislature, adjourned to a specified date (usually an hour or so before the convening of the next legislature), to call itself back into extraordinary session at an earlier date (on petition of a majority of the members of each house or by a majority of the members of the organization committee of each house).

During the regular session, the legislature may act upon any subject within the functions of the state government. The governor, however, may call special sessions, which can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the governor's call. There have been 51 special sessions since 1848. The longest special session lasted 2-1/2 months. It is also possible for a regular session and a special session to run concurrently, and this has occurred several times. In January 1980 a special session and an extraordinary session (the legislature calling itself into session) were held simultaneously. Because special sessions may occur at any time during the legislative biennium, enactments resulting from a special session are now numbered into the regular sequence of biennial enactments.

Meetings of the respective houses of the legislature are held in the Senate and Assembly Chambers in the State Capitol. Under rules of the houses, daily sessions are held, which, unless otherwise ordered, begin at 10 a.m. for the Senate and 9 a.m. for the Assembly (but 10 a.m. on the first legislative day of the week) and usually last until noon or a little later. Afternoons are usually devoted to committee hearings or a combination of hearings and late afternoon sessions. Frequently, however, the houses begin work earlier than 10 a.m.. The usual schedule is for the legislature to meet Tuesdays through Thursdays of each week. Toward the end of most floorperiods the houses meet almost continuously during the mornings and afternoons Monday through Friday and hold frequent evening or night sessions.

From the foregoing, you may have noticed the different ways the word "session" is used. The "legislative session" usually refers to the 2-year period that comprises a particular legislature. If the legislature is "not in session", it may mean that it is in an interim period between floorperiods. If the Senate or Assembly is "not in session", however, it may mean that the house has adjourned for the day. On the other hand, it could also mean that it has recessed until a later hour of the same day.

Session Records Are the Tools of the Trade. Each house of the legislature keeps a record of its actions known as the *Journal*. This record differs from the federal *Congressional Record* in that it does not provide an account — either verbatim or abbreviated — of speeches given and debates conducted on the floor of the house. It is, instead, an outline record of the business before the house, including procedural actions taken on all measures considered on that particular day, roll call votes, communications received from the governor and from the other house, special committee reports, and miscellaneous other items.

The *Bulletin of Proceedings* is issued every week during the session. One part contains the record to date on proposals (bills, joint resolutions and resolutions) originating in the Senate, together with a record of governor's appointments requiring Senate confirmation. Another part is the record of action to date on proposals originating in the Assembly. These parts also list the petitions received by each house. A third part contains a subject and author index to all legislation introduced, a subject index to the legislative journals, an alphabetical listing of all registered lobbyists and their areas of interest, a subject index to new laws, a numeric listing of the statute sections affected by new enactments, and the complete text of constitution sections changed since the most recent publication of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. A fourth part lists action on and a subject index to administrative rules.

Although no verbatim record is kept of committee hearings, a record is kept of the names of the persons appearing at committee hearings to testify for or against a bill, together with any lobbying groups they may represent. After the session this record is filed in the Office of the Secretary of State together with the bill and the votes thereon. Beginning with the 1953 session, copies of the committee appearance records have also been filed in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Each week during the session the chief clerks jointly issue a *Weekly Schedule of Committee Activities*, listing the business scheduled to be heard by the various committees during the com-

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1983*

Year	Actual Opening and Adjournment Date[1]	Length of Session			Measures Introduced			Vetoes[4]		Laws[5] Enacted
		Calendar Days[2]	Meeting Days[3] (S)	Meeting Days[3] (A)	Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Bills Vetoed	Over-ridden	
1848	6/5 to 8/21	78	58	59	217	0	0	0	0	155
1849	1/10 to 4/2	83	69	65	428	0	0	1	1	220
1850	1/9 to 2/11	34	29	29	438	0	0	1	0	284
1851	1/8 to 3/17	69	59	59	707	0	0	9	0	407
1852	1/14 to 4/19	97	78	78	813	0	0	2	1	504
1853	1/12 to 4/4;6/6 to 7/13	183	100	104	1,145	0	0	3	0	521
1854	1/11 to 4/3	83	66	66	880	0	0	2	0	437
1855	1/10 to 4/2	83	79	79	955	0	0	6	0	500
1856	1/9 to 3/31;9/3 to 10/14	125	94	103	1,242	0	0	1	0	688
1857	1/14 to 3/9	55	46	46	895	0	0	0	0	517
1858	1/13 to 3/31;4/10 to 5/17	116	95	97	1,364	157	342	28	0	436
1859	1/12 to 3/21	69	58	57	986	113	143	9	0	680
1860	1/11 to 4/2	83	66	67	1,024	69	246	2	0	489
1861	1/9 to 4/17	99	81	80	857	100	235	2	0	387
1861SS	5/15 to 5/27	13	11	11	28	24	23	0	0	13
1862	1/8 to 4/7;6/3 to 6/17	105	86	88	1,008	125	207	27	8	514
1862SS	9/10 to 9/26	17	15	15	43	25	37	0	0	17
1863	1/14 to 4/2	79	65	67	895	101	157	7	1	383
1864	1/13 to 4/4	83	68	69	835	66	141	0	0	509
1865	1/11 to 4/10	90	73	72	1,132	82	190	2	0	565
1866	1/10 to 4/2	93	75	74	1,107	64	208	5	0	733
1867	1/9 to 4/11	93	71	72	1,161	97	161	2	0	790
1868	1/8 to 3/6	59	46	45	987	73	119	2	0	692
1869	1/13 to 3/11	58	40	43	887	52	81	12	1	657
1870	1/12 to 3/17	65	51	51	1,043	54	89	2	0	666
1871	1/11 to 3/25	74	58	60	1,066	55	82	4	0	671
1872	1/10 to 3/26	77	61	60	709	79	124	2	0	322
1873	1/8 to 3/20	72	49	55	611	62	122	4	0	308
1874	1/14 to 3/12	58	50	49	688	91	111	2	0	349
1875	1/13 to 3/6	53	44	42	637	39	93	2	0	344
1876	1/12 to 3/14	63	50	50	715	57	115	2	0	415
1877	1/10 to 3/8	51	41	41	720	59	95	4	0	384
1878	1/9 to 3/21	72	55	55	735	79	134	2	0	342
1878SS	6/4 to 6/7	4	4	4	6	14	10	0	0	5
1879	1/8 to 3/5	57	43	43	610	49	105	0	0	256
1880	1/14 to 3/17	64	50	49	669	58	93	3	0	323
1881	1/12 to 4/14	83	63	64	780	104	100	3	0	334
1882	1/11 to 3/31	80	57	57	728	57	90	6	0	330
1883	1/10 to 4/4	85	57	67	705	75	100	2	0	360
1885	1/14 to 4/13	90	65	66	963	97	108	8	0	471
1887	1/12 to 4/15	94	69	68	1,293	114	60	10	0	553
1889	1/9 to 4/19	101	64	64	1,355	136	82	5	1	529
1891	1/14 to 4/25	102	68	69	1,216	137	91	8	1	483
1892SS	6/28 to 7/1	4	4	4	3	7	7	0	0	1
1892SS	10/17 to 10/27	11	9	9	8	6	14	0	0	2
1893	1/11 to 4/21	101	62	62	1,124	135	86	6	0	312
1895	1/9 to 4/20	102	70	70	1,154	139	88	0	0	387
1896SS	2/18 to 2/28	11	8	8	3	10	15	0	0	1
1897	1/13 to 4/21;8/17 to 8/20	182	75	76	1,077	155	39	11	0	381
1899	1/11 to 5/4	114	78	77	910	113	40	4	0	357
1901	1/9 to 5/15	127	89	89	1,091	81	39	22	0	470
1903	1/14 to 5/23	130	87	89	1,115	65	81	23	0	451
1905	1/11 to 6/21	162	114	117	1,357	134	101	19	0	523
1905SS	12/4 to 12/19	16	12	14	24	15	26	0	0	17
1907	1/9 to 7/16	189	114	123	1,685	205	84	26	1	677
1909	1/13 to 6/18	157	100	101	1,567	213	49	24	0	550
1911	1/11 to 7/15	186	137	138	1,710	267	37	15	0	665
1912SS	4/30 to 5/6	7	6	6	41	7	6	0	0	22
1913	1/8 to 8/9	214	138	147	1,847	175	79	23	0	778
1915	1/13 to 8/24	224	147	148	1,560	220	79	15	0	637
1916SS	10/10 to 10/11	2	2	2	2	8	4	0	0	2
1917	1/10 to 7/16	188	130	133	1,439	229	115	18	0	679
1918SS	2/19 to 3/9	19	14	14	27	22	28	2	0	16
1918SS	9/24 to 9/25	2	2	2	2	6	9	0	0	2
1919	1/8 to 7/30	204	107	106	1,350	268	100	40	0	703
1919SS	9/4 to 9/8	5	4	3	7	4	6	0	0	7
1920SS	5/25 to 6/4	11	7	7	46	10	22	2	0	32
1921	1/12 to 7/14	184	116	116	1,199	207	93	41	1	591
1922SS	3/22 to 3/28	7	4	4	10	7	12	1	0	4
1923	1/10 to 7/14	186	114	120	1,247	215	93	52	0	449
1925	1/14 to 6/29	167	103	107	1,144	200	115	73	0	454
1926SS	4/15 to 4/16	2	2	2	1	8	12	0	0	1
1927	1/12 to 8/13	214	121	128	1,341	235	167	88	2	542
1928SS	1/24 to 2/4	12	9	8	20	35	23	0	0	5
1928SS	3/6 to 3/13	8	6	6	13	9	17	0	0	2

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1983*—Cont.

Year	Actual Opening and Adjournment Date[1]	Length of Session			Measures Introduced			Vetoes[4]		
		Calendar Days[2]	Meeting Days[3] (S)	Meeting Days[3] (A)	Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Bills Vetoed	Over-ridden	Laws[5] Enacted
1929	1/9 to 9/20	255	137	135	1,366	278	185	44	0	530
1931	1/14 to 6/27	165	98	104	1,429	291	160	36	0	487
1931SS	11/24 to 2/5/32	74	48	42	99	93	83	2	0	31
1933	1/11 to 7/25	196	111	121	1,411	324	157	14	0	496
1933SS	12/11 to 2/3/34	55	30	34	45	160	53	0	0	20
1935	1/9 to 9/27	262	153	156	1,662	346	190	27	0	556
1937	1/13 to 7/2	171	97	114	1,404	228	127	10	0	432
1937SS	9/15 to 10/16	32	23	23	28	18	23	0	0	15
1939	1/11 to 10/6	269	154	154	1,559	268	133	22	0	535
1941	1/8 to 6/6	150	90	93	1,368	160	109	17	0	333
1943	1/13 to 8/3/43;1/2 to 1/22/44	375	105	104	1,153	202	136	39	20	577
1945	1/10 to 6/20;9/5 to 9/6	240	97	93	1,156	208	109	31	5	590
1946SS	7/29 to 7/30	2	2	2	2	6	14	0	0	2
1947	1/8 to 7/19;9/9 to 9/11	247	114	114	1,220	195	97	10	1	615
1948SS	7/19 to 7/20	2	2	2	0	5	11	0	0	0
1949	1/12 to 7/9;9/12 to 9/13	245	105	106	1,432	188	86	17	2	643
1951	1/10 to 6/14	156	91	90	1,559	157	73	18	0	735
1953	1/14 to 6/12;10/26 to 11/6	297	97	98	1,593	175	70	31	3	687
1955	1/12 to 6/24;10/3 to 10/21	283	111	114	1,503	256	74	38	0	696
1957	1/9 to 6/28;9/23 to 9/27	262	107	108	1,512	246	71	35	0	706
1958SS	6/11 to 6/13	3	3	3	3	7	13	0	0	3
1959	1/14/59 to 5/27/60 (1959: 1/14 - 7/25, 11/3 - 12/23; 1960: 1/6 - 22, 5/16 - 27)	500	159	162	1,769	272	84	36	4	696
1961[6]	1/11/61 to 1/9/63 (1961: 1/11 - 8/12, 10/30 - 12/22; 1962: 1/8 - 12, 6/18 - 7/31, 12/27 - 28; 1963: 1/9 adjournment)	729	184	185	1,592	295	67	69	2	689
1963	1/9/63 to 1/13/65 (1963: 1/9 - 8/6, 11/4 - 21; 1964: 4/13 - 29, 11/9 - 11; 1965: 1/13 adjournment)	736	150	142	1,619	241	110	72	4	580
1963SS	12/10 to 12/12	3	3	3	9	10	10	0	0	3
1965[7]	1/13/65 to 1/2/67 (1965: 1/13 - 7/30, 10/4 - 11/4; 1966: 5/2 - 6/10; 1967: 1/2 adjournment)	720	161	157	1,818	293	86	24	1	666
1967	1/11/67 to 1/6/69 (1967: 1/11 - 3/9, 4/4 - 7/28, 10/17 - 11/16, 12/5 - 16; 1968: none; 1969: 1/6 adjournment)	727	122	126	1,700	215	61	18	0	355
1969	1/6/69 to 1/4/71 (1969: 1/6, 1/21 - 11/15; 1970: 1/5 - 16; 1971: 1/4 adjournment)	711	163	164	2,014	232	101	34	1	501
1969SS[8].	9/29/69 to 1/17/70	111	28	18	5	5	8	0	0	1
1970SS	12/22/70	1	1	1	0	1	5	0	0	0
1971	1/4/71 to 1/1/73 (1971: 1/4, 1/19 - 10/28; 1972: 1/18 - 3/10, 7/13 - 15; 1973: 1/1 adjournment)	729	179	181	2,568	291	121	32	3	336
1972SS	4/19 to 4/28	10	5	6	9	4	4	0	0	6
1973	1/1/73 to 1/6/75 (1973: 1/1, 1/16 - 2/15, 3/13 - 7/26, 10/2 - 26; 1974: 1/29 - 3/29, 11/19 - 20; 1975: 1/6 adjournment)	731	150	150	2,501	277	126	13	0	341
1973SS	12/17 to 12/21	5	5	5	3	2	6	0	0	2
1974SS	4/29 to 6/13	46	17	21	12	1	4	0	0	6
1974SS[9]	11/19 to 11/20	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
1975	1/6/75 to 1/3/77 (1975: 1/6, 1/14 - 2/20, 4/1 - 7/16, 9/2 - 26; 1976: 1/28 - 3/26, 6/15 - 17; 1977: 1/3 adjournment)	733	124	125	2,325	169	88	36	6	414
1975SS	12/9 to 12/11	3	3	3	13	1	2	1	0	7
1976SS	5/18	1	1	1	2	2	3	0	0	1
1976SS[9]	6/15 to 6/17	3	3	3	13	4	3	0	0	8
1976SS	9/8	1	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	2
1977[9]	1/3/77 to 1/1/79 (1977: 1/3, 1/11 - 2/18, 3/29 - 7/1, 9/6 - 30; 1978: 1/24 - 26, 1/31 - 3/31, 6/13 - 15; 1979: 1/1 adjournment)	726	84	112	2,053	182	48	21	4	442
1977SS	6/30	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
1977SS	11/7 to 11/11	5	5	5	6	4	2	0	0	5
1978SS[9]	6/13 to 6/15	3	3	3	2	5	2	0	0	2

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1983*—Cont.

Year	Actual Opening and Adjournment Date[1]	Length of Session			Measures Introduced			Vetoes[4]		Laws[5] Enacted
		Calendar Days[2]	Meeting Days[3] (S)	Meeting Days[3] (A)	Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Bills Vetoed	Over-ridden	
1978SS	12/20	1	1	1	2	4	2	0	0	2
1979	1/3/79 to 1/5/81 (1979: 1/3, 1/9, 1/23-3/2, 4/17-6/29, 10/2-11/2; 1980: 1/29-4/2, 5/28-30; 1981: 1/5 adjournment)	733	82	98	1,902	303	40	19	3	350
1979SS	9/5	1	1	1	10	3	2	0	0	5
1980SS[10]	1/22 to 1/25	4	2	4	8	3	2	0	0	0
1980SS	6/3 to7/3	30	13	12	20	14	2	0	0	7
1981	1/5/81 to 1/3/83 (1981: 1/5, 1/13, 1/27 - 2/20, 4/7 - 7/17, 9/30 - 10/30, 12/16 - 17; 1982: 1/20 - 6/14; 1983: 1/3 adjournment)	731	122	130	1,987	176	70	11	2	381
1981SS	11/4 - 17, 12/15 - 17[11]	17	10	10	6	3	1	0	0	3
1982SS	4/6 - 30, 5/5-20[12]	40	18	21	4	2	2	1	0	1
1982SS	5/26 to 28	3	3	3	13	7	2	0	0	9
1983	1/3/83 to 1/7/85 (1983: 1/3, 1/25 - 28, 2/8 - 18, 4/12 -6/30, 10/4 - 28; 1984: 1/31 - 4/6, 5/22 - 24; 1985:1/7 adjournment)	736	72	80	1,902	173	50	3	0	521
1983SS	1/4 to 1/6	3	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	2
1983SS	4/12 to 4/14	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
1983SS	7/11 to 7/14	4	4	4	5	3	1	0	0	4
1983SS	10/18 to 10/28	10	8	7	12	1	0	0	0	11
1984SS	2/2 to 4/4	54	18	13	2	1	0	0	0	0
1984SS	5/22 to 5/24	3	3	2	12	5	1	0	0	11

*For the length of the 1836-1847 territorial sessions, see 1873 Blue Book, p. 205. For information on the 1985-86 session, see the session schedule table.

[1] "SS" denotes special session.

[2] Number of calendar days from opening date of the session to final adjournment.

[3] Number of days on which the Senate and Assembly met including "skeleton" sessions. (S) is for Senate; (A) is for Assembly.

[4] Partial vetoes not included.See "Executive Vetoes" table.

[5] Prior to 1969, SS laws received a separate number and are not included in the regular session total.

[6] SS began 6/18/62. The Legislature, however, reconvened on that date in regular session under AJR-147.

[7] Although the 1965 Legislature adjourned to 1/11/67, terms automatically expired on 1/2/67.

[8] Because the 1969 regular and SS ran concurrently, they frequently met on the same day. Each is counted as a separate "meeting day". The Senate adjourned the SS 11/15/69; Assembly, 1/17/70.

[9] The 11/74, 6/76, 6/77 and 6/78 regular session and SS met concurrently.

[10] The 1979 Legislature met concurrently in extraordinary and special session on 1/22-25/80.

[11] The Legislature met in a special session between 11/4 and 11/17, 1981. During this time, the Legislature scheduled 12/15-17, 1981 as a veto review period for this NSS.

[12] The Legislature met concurrently in 2 April special sessions and in an extended floorperiod.

Source: Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature; Senate and Assembly Journals.

ing week together with the time and place of the hearings. Each house also issues daily *Calendars* indicating the business to be taken up on that day.

The above publications are always on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau for perusal by interested visitors to the Capitol. Numerous libraries throughout the state also receive these publications. Individuals may subscribe to them in total or in part at the beginning of a legislative session for a fee through the Senate Chief Clerk, P.O. Box 7882, State Capitol, Madison 53707-7882 (see table in this section for details).

Standing Committees Examine Proposed Legislation. The work of each house of the legislature is carried on to a great extent in committees. The Senate has 14 standing committees, the Assembly has 30 standing committees, and both houses together have 8 joint standing committees and 3 joint research committees.

True standing committees, which are provided for in the rules of each house, are composed only of legislators and are operative throughout the legislative biennium to hold public hearings on the measures introduced in the legislature. Each committee is concerned with one or more broad subject matter areas of state government, and may conduct studies, investigations and reviews within its areas of concern. Legislative committees may also appoint subcommittees or "study groups".

WISCONSIN
STATUTES, SESSION LAWS, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

The following state documents, which are not part of the subscription service, are available at the following prices (including tax and postage) from Document Sales and Distribution, Department of Administration, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, Madison Wisconsin 53702; telephone — (608) 266-3358. Make check or money order payable to Document Sales and Distribution.

Wisconsin Statutes (1983-84 edition)
Hard-covered (3-volume set) — $ 84.00; soft-covered (6-volume set) — $ 76.65

Laws of Wisconsin (1983 bound volumes)
Volume One — $ 21.85; Volume Two — $ 36.02

Wisconsin Annotations, 1970 — $ 7.35

Wisconsin Administrative Code (loose-leaf) — Individual chapters available at varying prices.

Source: Revisor of Statutes Bureau and Document Sales and Distribution, Wisconsin Department of Administration.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE
1985-86 Session

To help citizens keep abreast of current legislative action, a special legislative service is available from the state on a subscription basis. The complete service is comprised of 6 individual parts. Any one of the 6 component parts may be ordered separately. The legislative service is on a limited subscription basis and many of its parts become filled as the session proceeds. As the subscriptions are filled, it is sometimes impossible to obtain *all* parts of the service; but some parts may still be available.

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Complete service	$237.00	$225.71	$125.00
Bills, resolutions & amendments	80.00	76.19	75.00
Acts (slip laws)	13.00	12.38	25.00
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**Section 35.87 Wisconsin Statutes, requires that "Actual postage or delivery costs shall be added for those subscribers who do not pick up their documents" (at the Capitol). *The delivery costs listed are estimates* and should be considered as a deposit. If actual costs exceed the estimate, the subscriber will be billed for the difference; if actual costs are less than the estimate, the subscriber will be reimbursed for the difference. Differences of less than $2.00 will be disregarded.

Binders (not included in price of service): cover for Bulletins and Journals, approximately 10" x 7" — 80 cents each; cover for bills, resolutions and amendments; approximately 9" x 12" — 80 cents each.

Explanation of parts of the service:

Bills, joint resolutions and amendments are the text of each as introduced.

Acts are slip laws of the enacted bills in their final form, incorporating all adopted amendments, signed by the Governor or passed over the Governor's veto, and numbered.

Bulletins of Proceedings are a cumulative record of action taken on bills, joint resolutions and amendments by both houses. They are issued weekly or at other intervals after the third week of the session. Bulletins include a subject index to all legislation, as well as the status of each measure. Since the bulletins are cumulative, previous issues may be discarded when new issues are received.

Committee schedules give the schedule of hearings for a week and are issued on the Thursday before the week in which the hearings are to be held.

The *Journals* are a daily record of the business conducted in each house but are not a verbatim account. The journals furnished by this service include both the preliminary editions (published on the morning after the legislative day covered by the journal — on yellow paper for Senate Journals and on green paper for Assembly Journals) and the final corrected and reprinted copies (on white paper — distributed two or three weeks later).

Representative Cletus Vanderperren (foreground) presents testimony at a public hearing held by the Assembly Committee on Education on delaying school openings until after Labor Day. Committee members include Representatives Wilfrid Turba, Randall Radtke, Dwight York, Margaret Lewis and Timothy Weeden (photo courtesy of Assembly Republican Caucus).

In the Senate, appointments to standing committees are made by the Senate upon nomination by the Committee on Senate Organization, but the proposed nominations of specific members of the minority party are made by the Senate group of that party. Senate rules require that each senator must serve on at least one committee, and the number of members of each committee is set by rule. The exception to this method of appointment is the Committee on Senate Organization, composed *ex officio* of the majority leader as chairperson, president, minority leader, and assistant majority and minority leaders.

The speaker of the Assembly determines the number of members of each committee and the division of membership between the majority and minority party. Under Assembly rules, the speaker appoints the majority party committee members directly, and appoints the minority party committee members upon nomination by the Assembly minority leader. The Committee on Assembly Organization, however, consists of the speaker, majority and minority leaders, assistant majority and minority leaders, speaker pro tempore, and the chairpersons of the majority and minority caucuses. Customarily, every member serves on at least one committee, although the rules are silent on the distribution of committee assignments. The speaker may appoint himself to one or more standing committees and is a nonvoting member of all others.

Joint standing committees are usually formed somewhat differently. The Committee on Finance in each house together constitute the Joint Committee on Finance, the Committee on Audit in each house comprise the Joint Audit Committee (but there must be 2 majority and 2 minority members from each house), and the Committee for Review of Administrative Rules in each house together constitute the Joint Committee. Two committees have only ex officio members: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is composed of the speaker of the Assembly, the president of the Senate, the majority and minority leaders of each house and the assistant majority and minority leaders of each house; while the Joint Committee on Employment Relations is composed of the Assembly speaker, Senate president, majority and minority leaders of each house, plus the cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance. The survey committees

— Debt Management, Retirement Systems, and Tax Exemptions — include nonlegislative members. Among the joint research committees, the Legislatives Council's membership is partly ex officio and partly appointed as are standing committees, while the Retirement Research Committee is comprised of the members of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems and of nonlegislative members. The Joint Committee on State-Supported Programs consists only of legislative members.

With Senators Timothy F. Cullen (Senate majority leader) and Susan S. Engeleiter (Senate minority leader), Senate President Fred Risser (far right), on behalf of the entire Senate, presents Professor Michael Leckrone a Certificate of Congratulations on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the University of Wisconsin Band (photo courtesy of Senate Republican Caucus).

Special Committees Are Temporary. In addition to the standing committees, special committees may be appointed during a legislative session to study specific problems or conduct designated investigations and to report before the conclusion of the session.

Prior to 1947 interim committees were usually created each session to investigate particular subjects. They functioned between legislative sessions and reported their findings and recommendations to the next legislature. Since 1947, almost all studies have been referred to the Legislative Council, which coordinates the study and investigation program. The council may appoint committees to study specific matters and may appoint committees which parallel the standing committee structure. These latter committees usually comprise the membership of the standing committees in the respective houses plus several public members. The 1985-86 session schedule provides that the May 27 to December 31, 1986 period be set aside for the work of interim committees.

Employes of the Legislature. Each house of the legislature has staff services, managed by the chief clerk and the sergeant at arms of that house under the supervision of the Committee on Senate Organization and the speaker of the Assembly, respectively. These staff services are directly related to the legislative procedures in that house. Senate and Assembly employes are in the unclassified service. All employes of the 2 houses are paid in accordance with the compensation and classification plan for legislative employes in the classified civil service within ranges approved by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

Legislation. The process of deciding policy and enacting it into law is carried out by the legislature through the passage of bills, joint resolutions and "simple" (one house) resolutions. The purpose of a bill is to enact a law. A bill usually amends, creates, repeals, renumbers, renumbers and amends, or repeals and recreates a section of the Wisconsin Statutes. The overwhelming proportion of measures introduced in the legislature consists of bills. Bills must go through both houses of the legislature and be signed by the governor before they become law. Joint resolutions, which do not require the governor's signature, may be introduced either for the purpose of amending the constitution — the major purpose of such resolutions — or for a variety of miscellaneous reasons, such as offering condolences or congratulations to individuals or expressing the opinion of the legislature on a given subject. Simple resolutions are those adopted by only one house and may be for such purposes as organizing the house at the beginning of the session or asking the attorney general for a legal opinion on a bill.

Introducing A Bill. The progress of a bill through the Wisconsin Legislature begins with the introduction of a bill by one or more authors (members of the house of introduction) and possibly cosponsors (members of the other house), or by a legislative committee. No one else may introduce a bill (the executive budget bill, however, is by law introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance without change). Although a bill may be introduced in either house of the legislature by members of that house with cosponsors from the other house, sometimes identical bills are introduced in both houses. Whichever way it is done, each measure must go through the regular procedures and be passed by the house of origin before it can go to the other house, where the process is repeated.

Fiscal Estimates and Bill Analyses. On a routine basis the members of the Wisconsin Legislature are supplied with certain factual information regarding every measure introduced. In 1953, Wisconsin pioneered "fiscal notes" to legislation, a procedure which has been widely copied by other states. Fiscal estimates put a price tag on legislation — every measure which increases or decreases state or local government revenues or expenditures must be accompanied by a reliable estimate of its short-range and long-range fiscal effects.

Most of the fiscal estimates are prepared by the agency which would ultimately administer the program if the measure is enacted into law. In the two highly technical areas of public retirement systems and of tax exemptions, the fiscal estimates are prepared by a joint survey committee of legislators and others who, together with their own research assistants, evaluate not only the fiscal effect of a proposal, but also its legality under state and federal law and its desirability as a matter of continuing public policy. All bills bearing fiscal estimates must be referred to the Joint Committee on Finance before they can be enacted into law.

Since 1967, the Legislative Reference Bureau has prepared an analysis of each proposal introduced in the legislature. The analysis explains, in layman's language, what the existing law is and how it will change if the measure becomes the law of Wisconsin. The analysis is printed in the bill immediately following the title.

First Reading. Upon introduction, each proposal is given a bill, joint resolution or resolution number by the chief clerk and "read the first time". First reading consists of the reading of the proposal's title by the chief clerk. Immediately after the title is read, the presiding officer refers the proposal to a standing committee for review. In the Assembly, copies of a written report showing the number and relating clause of proposals offered for introduction, together with the speaker's notation of committee referral, may be distributed to the representatives prior to the daily order of business known as "first reading". Such distribution takes the place of first reading. Printed copies of each bill, joint resolution or resolution are available for distribution on the morning of the business day following the day of introduction.

A Hearing Is Held. At the discretion of the chairperson, the standing committee to which a proposal is referred may schedule and hold a hearing on the proposal. All committee proceedings are open to the general public. If a hearing is held, anyone may appear to speak, or register, in favor of or against a measure. The committee then decides whether to return the proposal to the house of origin with a favorable or adverse recommendation (it may return the proposal "without recommendation" only if the vote is tied). The committee may also recommend the bill in an amended form. The committee's decision is contained in a very brief report to the house. The following is a 1985 example of a committee report to the Assembly from the *Journal of the Assembly*, April 25, 1985:

> The committee on Highways reports and recommends:
> **Assembly Bill 90**
> Relating to license plates for antique motor vehicles.
> Adoption of assembly amendment 1:
> Ayes, (11) Noes: (0)
> Passage: Ayes: (11) Noes: (0)
> To committee on Rules.
>
> CLETUS VANDERPERREN
>
> Chairperson

Measures before a committee are to be taken up as soon as possible, with the scheduling of committee hearings determined by the chairperson. A committee is allowed a reasonable period of time to consider matters referred to it. After 21 days, any proposal that has not been reported out of an Assembly committee may be withdrawn on a motion or petition by majority vote of the Assembly. In the Senate, a proposal may be withdrawn from committee at any time by majority vote, but if the attempt is unsuccessful, all subsequent motions to withdraw the same proposal require a two-thirds vote.

To Calendar. Both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature have adopted a procedure for systematic calendar scheduling of proposals. In the Senate, all proposals reported by standing committees are referred to the Committee on Senate Organization; in the Assembly, they are referred to the Committee on Rules. These two committees schedule all business for floor debate.

Second Reading. When a bill is reached on the calendar, it is given a second reading by title. The question before the house becomes: "Shall the proposal be ordered engrossed and read a third time?" At this state of the proceedings amendments to the bill may be considered. Amendments to a bill may be offered at any time prior to engrossment. A simple amendment would make changes in the bill, while a substitute amendment would completely replace the original bill. Before a vote is taken on the question of engrossment, the amendments are debated and voted on. Engrossment is the incorporating of all adopted amendments and all approved technical corrections in a proposal in the house of origin. The rules of both houses require rescheduling of the proposal after engrossment. This would allow time for reconsideration of the vote by which the proposal was ordered engrossed. However, in many cases the rules are suspended (by unanimous consent or by a two-thirds vote) so that second reading and third reading can occur on the same legislative day.

Third Reading. The purpose of the third reading is to make a final decision on a proposal. After third reading, the question becomes: "Shall the bill pass?" The bill can again be debated at this point, but it is not subject to amendment. The bill may be passed by voice vote or by roll call (in the Assembly an electric roll call machine is used); on some types of proposals a roll call vote is required.

To Second House. If the bill passes, it is messaged to the other house, where it goes through substantially the same procedure as in the first house. However, in the second house the bill is often referred directly to the calendar instead of to a standing committee. If the bill is concurred in by the second house, whether with or without additional amendments, it is messaged back to the house of origin. If no amendments were added to the bill by the second house, the first house is ready to enroll it, that is, to direct the Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare a clean copy of the text agreed to by both houses.

Amendments In The Second House. If the second house concurred with amendments, these must first be voted upon in the house of origin. If any amendments are rejected or further amended by the latter, the bill could again go back to the other house; or a conference committee, made up of members representing each house, could be appointed to iron out the differences between the Senate-passed version and the Assembly-passed version. When both houses have agreed on the identical bill and amendments, the Legislative Reference Bureau enrolls it for the house of origin (that is, incorporates any amendments and corrections approved by both houses, producing a "clean" text), the official copy is signed by the chief clerks of both houses and by the speaker if it is an Assembly bill, and the bill is sent to the governor.

Each session, less than one-fourth of the bills introduced pass both houses. The remainder fail for a variety of reason and as the result of a variety of actions — the house of origin may vote to "indefinitely postpone" or "table" and then never take it up again, the second house may vote to "nonconcur" or concur with amendments unacceptable to the house of origin, or in some isolated cases the proposal may never be reported out of committee.

The Governor Signs or Vetoes a Bill. The governor has 6 days (excluding Sundays) in which to approve or veto a bill. He can either 1) sign a bill, in which case it becomes law; 2) fail to sign it within 6 days, whereby — if the legislature is still in session — it would become law without his signature; 3) veto it in whole or, if an appropriation bill, in part; or 4) if the legislature has adjourned sine die, fail to sign it within 6 days, thus killing the bill (a so-called pocket veto). Since the legislature usually does not adjourn until the next legislature convenes, the pocket veto is no longer used. Bills are not sent to the governor immediately following passage, but are sent in an orderly manner when called for by his office. The legislative session schedule, however, provides deadlines following each floorperiod when bills must be sent to the governor, and provides a specific floorperiod for final review by the legislature of the governor's vetoes.

If the governor vetoes a bill, he returns it to the house of origin together with his objections to the measure. That house may pass the bill over his veto (overrule the veto), but it requires a two-thirds vote to do so. If this is done, it goes to the other house, and again a two-thirds vote is necessary for passage. It then becomes law in spite of the governor's veto. If either house fails to muster the sufficient number of votes, the bill dies, and the governor's veto is said to be sustained.

Session Laws. After passage, the bill is assigned an act number (that is, each enacted bill is numbered in consecutive order of enactment), and its number and title are printed in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, a newspaper which, for purposes of publication of the laws, has been designated the official state paper. The day after publication, the act takes effect unless the final clause of the law's text specifies another effective date. The acts also become available in printed slip copies and are ultimately bound into a volume of session laws called *Laws of Wisconsin*, which are the laws enacted by that particular biennial legislature. These laws are then incorporated by the revisor of statutes into the edition of the Wisconsin Statutes for that legislative biennium. Thus, the edition identified as the *1983-84 Wisconsin Statutes* includes all changes made by the laws enacted by the 1983 Wisconsin Legislature: all sections of the statutes that were repealed have been deleted, all sections that have been amended are printed in their new version, all sections that have been created have been inserted in their proper order in the statutes.

A Note on Parliamentary Procedure. Very briefly and very generally, that is how a bill becomes a law in Wisconsin, and a substantially similar procedure is followed by all states except Nebraska, which has a single-house, or unicameral, legislature.

The procedure, of course, is more detailed and complex than is explained here. The detailed rules of parliamentary procedure followed by each house are printed in the *Senate Manual* and *Assembly Manual*, and for particularly difficult situations the presiding officer of each house has access to such standard sources of parliamentary law as *Mason's Manual* and *Hind's* and *Cannon's Precedents of the U.S. House of Representatives*. The rules of each house are usually adopted by that house for each session in the form of a simple resolution. Together the two houses also adopt joint rules, which deal with the relations between the two houses and with clerical proceedings common to both.

The parliamentary process often seems unduly complex and cumbersome to the onlooker. It has, however, slowly evolved over many generations, and much current usage is based on rules devised by Thomas Jefferson for the Congress of the United States. The process is designed to protect the minority in its right to urge its viewpoint, to promote careful deliberation and consideration of all legislation, and, thus, to prevent hasty, ill-considered legislation.

Representative Tommy G. Thompson (Assembly minority leader) addresses members of the 1985 Assembly in the Assembly Chamber (photo courtesy of Assembly Republican Caucus).

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

A number of legislative service agencies have been established over the years to help the legislature with its work. The service agencies provide information and research, bill drafting services, statute revision, and auditing.

Statutory Committees. Several statutory committees exist to study particular matters and make recommendations thereon to the legislature. They consist either entirely of legislators or of legislators and a few other state officers. The Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules studies and makes recommendations with regard to rules promulgated by state agencies; the Joint Audit Committee advises the Legislative Audit Bureau; the Joint Committee on Employment Relations approves state pay plans and introduces bills necessary to carry out labor agreements; the Joint Committee on Finance reviews the budget and other spending measures; and the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization supervises 4 service bureaus. The Joint Survey Committee on Debt Management advises the legislature on the coordination of activities of state agencies and authorities issuing debt; the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems and the Retirement Research Committee review proposed retirement legislation; and the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions makes recommendations with regard to proposals exempting property or persons from taxation. The Legislative Council directs the work of interim study committees; and the Joint Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory

Committee visits and makes recommendations concerning the various institutions, programs and organizations of the state. The state Building Commission coordinates and plans the state's building program; the Transportation Projects Commission reviews and recommends highway projects; and the Commission on Uniform State Laws advises the legislature concerning model and uniform laws.

Bureaus and Council Staff. The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization supervises the activities of 4 bureaus: the Legislative Audit Bureau, which conducts fiscal post-audits of all state agency accounts and audits agency activities on the basis of program performance in line with legislative intent; the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, which assists the Joint Committee on Finance in fiscal and budgetary matters; the Legislative Reference Bureau, which drafts legislation, publishes the *Wisconsin Blue Book* and carries on reference, research, and library functions for the legislature; and the Revisor of Statutes Bureau, which edits the *Wisconsin Statutes* and the *Administrative Code* and prepares revision and correction bills.

The Legislative Council supervises a staff which performs research for the interim study committees and for standing committees.

NEWS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES COVERING THE 1985 LEGISLATURE*

	Newspaper and Wire Services
Appleton Post-Crescent	James H. Bartelt, Cliff A. Miller
Associated Press	Michael C. Buelow, Richard A. Eggleston, Mike Nadel, Arthur L. Srb
Capital Times	John Patrick Hunter, Matt Pommer
Daily Cardinal	Emery P. Dalesio
Green Bay Press-Gazette	James H. Bartelt, Cliff A. Miller
Janesville Gazette	Stan A. Milam
Milwaukee Journal	Linda Fibich, Charles Friederich, Dennis McCann, Steve Schultze
Milwaukee Sentinel	Eldon Knoche, Neil Shively, Susan Trebach
North Country Journal	Greg Isaksen, Susie Isaksen
Racine Journal Times	Mark Hoske
Roberts News Service	Jeff Roberts
United Press International	Richard P. Jones, Frank Ryan
Wheeler News Service	Barbara Brady, Richard A. Wheeler
Wisconsin Business Journal	Bruce Smith
Wisconsin Catholic Conference	Charles M. Phillips
Wisconsin State Journal	Paul Fanlund, Paul A. Rix, Thomas W. Still
	Radio and Television
Madison:	
WERV-WMAD	Janee Briesemeister
WHA Radio-TV	John D. Powell
WIBA	Neil Heinen, Barb Hemberger, Liz Beyler
WISC-TV	William J. Clausius
WISM	Suzanne Kaye, Mary Ann Meyers, Christine Scott
WKOW-TV	Andrea M. Ernst, Bruce Neeb, Patti Nystuen, Kim Simpson
WMTV-TV	Rick Fetherston, Cathy Hanson, Mera Kohler, Robert Richards
WNLT	George Coburn, Tom Drake, Craig Heabler, Mari McCarty
WNWC	George Govier
WORT	Steve Braunginn, Jeff Hansen
WTDY	Ted Houston, Mary Vande Velde
WTSO	John Colbert, Cheryl Van Cott
WZEE	John Colbert, Cheryl Van Cott
Milwaukee:	
WISN-Radio	Dan Froehlich, Jeff Roberts
WITI-TV	Terry Bertha
WTMJ-Radion	Bill Zucker

*Includes only those registered with the Senate Sergeant at Arms as of February 8, 1985. Others may register later.

Source: Senate Sergeant at Arms, "Capitol Press Corps", February 8, 1985.

EXECUTIVE VETOES, 1933-1983 SESSIONS[1]

	Bills Totally Vetoed				Acts Partially Vetoed			
	Number		Vetoes Overridden		Number	Entire	Vetoes Overridden	
Session	Totally Vetoed	Vetoes Sustained	1 House Only	Both Houses	Partially Vetoed	Veto Sustained	Entire Veto	Part of Veto
1933	15	15	—	—	1	1	—	—
1935	27	27	—	—	4	4	—	—
1937	10	10[2]	—	—	None	—	—	—
1937 SS	None	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1939	22[3]	22	—	—	4	4	—	—
1941	17	17[2]	—	—	1	1	—	—
1943	39	19[2]	4	20	1	—	1	—
1945	31	26	4	5	2	1	1	—
1947	10	9	1	1	1	1	—	—
1949	17	15	1	2	2	1	1	—
1951	18	18[2]	—	—	None	—	—	—
1953	31	28	3	3	4[4]	4	—	—
1955	38	38[2]	1	—	None	—	—	—
1957	35	34[2]	1	1	3	3	—	—
1959	36	32	1	4	1	1	—	—
1961	69	67	14	2	3	3	—	—
1963	72	68	15	4	1	1	—	—
1965	24	23	2	1	4	4	—	—
1967	18	18	—	—	5	5	—	—
1969	34	33	3	1	11	11	—	—
1971	32	29	7	3	8	8	—	—
1973	13	13	2	—	14	13	—	1
1973 SS	None	—	—	—	1	1[2]	—	—
1974 SS (April)	None	—	—	—	3	1	—	2
1975	36	30	6	6	21	17	—	4
1975 SS	1	1	—	—	None	—	—	—
1976 SS (June)	None	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1977	21	17	1	4	13	11	—	3
1977 SS (Nov.)	None	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
1979	19	16	2	3	9	7	—	2
1979 SS (Sept.)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1980 SS (Jan.)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1980 SS (June)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1981	10	8	1	2	10	9	1	—
1981 SS (Nov.)	None	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1982 SS (Apr.)	1	1	—	—	None	—	—	—
1982 SS (May)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1983	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1983 SS (Jan.)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1983 SS (Apr.)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1983 SS (July)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1983 SS (Oct.)	None	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
1984 SS (May)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1984 SS (May)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—

SS-Special Session. Special Sessions with no vetoes: 1933, 1946, 1948, 1958, 1963, 1969, 1971, 1974 (Nov.), 1976 (May and Sept.), 1977 (June), 1978 (June and Dec.).

[1] The Legislature is not required to act on vetoes. Any veto not acted upon is counted as sustained, including "pocket" vetoes.

[2] Includes "pocket" vetoes: 1937 - 5; 1941 - 13; 1943 - 4; 1951 - 14; 1955 - 10; 1957 - 1; 1973 SS - 1. A "pocket" veto is used after the legislature has adjourned *sine die* and has no opportunity to sustain or override the veto (see Article V, Section 10, *Wisconsin Constitution*).

[3] Attorney General ruled veto of 1939 SB-43 was void and it became law (see Vol.28, *Opinions of the Attorney General*, p. 423).

[4] 1953 AB-141, partially vetoed in two separate sections by separate veto messages, is counted as one.

Source: Compiled by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau from the *Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature*.

1980 POPULATION OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
Created by 1983 WisAct 29*

Part 1: Population of District[1]

District	1980 Population	Deviation from Norm	
		People	Percent
SD-1	143,132	+ 540	+ 0.38
AD-1	47,603	+ 72	+ 0.15
AD-2	47,660	+ 129	+ 0.27
AD-3	47,869	+ 338	+ 0.71
SD-2	142,370	+ 138	+ 0.10
AD-4	47,471	- 60	- 0.13
AD-5	47,524	- 7	- 0.01
AD-6	47,735	+ 204	+ 0.43
SD-3	142,479	- 113	- 0.08
AD-7	47,612	+ 81	+ 0.17
AD-8	47,667	+ 136	+ 0.29
AD-9	47,200	- 331	- 0.70
SD-4	143,095	+ 503	+ 0.35
AD-10	47,708	+ 177	+ 0.37
AD-11	47,533	+ 2	+ 0.00
AD-12	47,854	+ 323	+ 0.68
SD-5	142,840	+ 248	+ 0.17
AD-13	47,814	+ 283	+ 0.60
AD-14	47,522	+ 9	+ 0.02
AD-15	47,504	- 27	- 0.06
SD-6	142,957	+ 365	+ 0.26
AD-16	47,389	- 142	- 0.30
AD-17	47,707	+ 176	+ 0.37
AD-18	47,861	+ 330	+ 0.69
SD-7	142,271	- 321	- 0.23
AD-19	47,515	- 16	- 0.03
AD-20	47,339	- 192	- 0.40
AD-21	47,417	- 114	- 0.24
SD-8	142,872	+ 280	+ 0.20
AD-22	47,618	+ 87	+ 0.18
AD-23	47,588	+ 57	+ 0.12
AD-24	47,666	+ 135	+ 0.28
SD-9	142,951	+ 359	+ 0.25
AD-25	47,265	- 266	- 0.56
AD-26	47,913	+ 382	+ 0.80
AD-27	47,773	+ 242	+ 0.51
SD-10	141,947	- 645	- 0.45
AD-28	47,354	- 177	- 0.37
AD-29	47,175	- 356	- 0.75
AD-30	47,418	- 113	- 0.24
SD-11	142,594	+ 2	+ 0.00
AD-31	47,725	+ 194	+ 0.41
AD-32	47,563	+ 32	+ 0.07
AD-33	47,306	- 225	- 0.47
SD-12	142,247	- 345	- 0.24
AD-34	47,751	+ 220	+ 0.46
AD-35	47,146	- 385	- 0.81
AD-36	47,350	- 181	- 0.38
SD-13	142,776	+ 184	+ 0.13
AD-37	37,398	- 133	- 0.28
AD-38	47,908	+ 377	+ 0.79
AD-39	47,470	- 61	- 0.13
SD-14	142,634	+ 42	+ 0.03
AD-40	47,685	+ 154	+ 0.32
AD-41	47,807	+ 276	+ 0.58
AD-42	47,142	- 389	- 0.82
SD-15	142,914	+ 322	+ 0.23
AD-43	47,237	- 294	- 0.62
AD-44	47,811	+ 280	+ 0.59
AD-45	47,866	+ 335	+ 0.70
SD-16	143,101	+ 509	+ 0.36
AD-46	47,562	+ 31	+ 0.07
AD-47	47,631	+ 100	+ 0.21
AD-48	47,908	+ 377	+ 0.79
SD-17	142,755	+ 163	+ 0.11
AD-49	47,746	+ 215	+ 0.45
AD-50	47,532	+ 1	+ 0.00
AD-51	47,477	- 54	- 0.11
SD-18	142,399	- 193	- 0.14
AD-52	47,347	- 184	- 0.39
AD-53	47,911	+ 380	+ 0.80
AD-54	47,141	- 390	- 0.82
SD-19	143,074	+ 482	+ 0.34
AD-55	47,848	+ 317	+ 0.67
AD-56	47,545	+ 14	+ 0.03
AD-57	47,681	+ 150	+ 0.32
SD-20	143,020	+ 428	- 0.30
AD-58	47,845	+ 314	+ 0.66
AD-59	47,414	- 117	- 0.25
AD-60	47,761	+ 230	+ 0.48
SD-21	142,821	+ 229	+ 0.16
AD-61	47,565	+ 34	+ 0.07
AD-62	47,731	+ 200	+ 0.42
AD-63	47,525	- 6	- 0.01
SD-22	141,630	- 962	- 0.67
AD-64	47,263	- 268	- 0.56
AD-65	47,135	- 396	- 0.83
AD-66	47,232	- 299	- 0.63
SD-23	142,083	- 509	- 0.36
AD-67	47,177	- 354	- 0.74
AD-68	47,337	- 194	- 0.41
AD-69	47,569	+ 38	+ 0.08
SD-24	142,140	- 452	- 0.32
AD-70	47,445	- 86	- 0.18
AD-71	47,569	+ 38	+ 0.08
AD-72	47,126	- 405	- 0.85
SD-25	142,412	- 180	- 0.13
AD-73	47,376	- 155	- 0.33
AD-74	47,369	- 162	- 0.34
AD-75	47,667	+ 136	+ 0.29
SD-26	141,974	- 618	- 0.43
AD-76	47,147	- 384	- 0.81
AD-77	47,413	- 118	- 0.25
AD-78	47,414	- 117	- 0.25
SD-27	142,478	- 114	- 0.08
AD-79	47,544	+ 13	+ 0.03
AD-80	47,528	- 3	- 0.01
AD-81	47,406	- 125	- 0.26
SD-28	142,833	+ 241	+ 0.17
AD-82	47,616	+ 85	+ 0.18
AD-83	47,593	+ 62	+ 0.13
AD-84	47,624	+ 93	+ 0.20
SD-29	142,238	- 354	- 0.25
AD-85	47,798	+ 267	+ 0.56
AD-86	47,303	- 228	- 0.48
AD-87	47,137	- 394	- 0.83
SD-30	142,877	+ 285	+ 0.20
AD-88	47,258	- 273	- 0.57
AD-89	47,851	+ 320	+ 0.67
AD-90	47,768	+ 237	+ 0.50
SD-31	142,880	+ 288	+ 0.20
AD-91	47,944	+ 413	+ 0.87
AD-92	47,258	- 273	- 0.57
AD-93	47,678	+ 147	+ 0.31
SD-32	142,208	- 384	- 0.27
AD-94	47,235	- 296	- 0.62
AD-95	47,455	- 76	- 0.16
AD-96	47,518	- 13	- 0.03
SD-33	142,159	- 433	- 0.30
AD-97	47,660	+ 129	+ 0.27
AD-98	47,198	- 333	- 0.70
AD-99	47,301	- 230	- 0.48

1980 POPULATION OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
Created by 1983 WisAct 29*—Cont.

Part 2: General Statistical Analysis for Districts[1]

ASSEMBLY					
Total Misrepresentation		± 18,774			
Average AblyDist	47,531	± 190		±	0.40%
	2,272,077		48 ADs below average (47,531)	±	9,411
	2,433,444		51 ADs above average (47,531)	∓	9,363
			0 ADs below average by 1.5% or more		
			0 ADs below average from -1.0% to -1.5%		
			18 ADs below average from -0.5% to -1.0%		
			63 Average ADs (47,531), range from -0.5% to ±0.5%		
			18 ADs above average from +0.5% to +1.0%		
			0 ADs above average from ∓1.0% to ∓1.5%		
			0 ADs above average by 1.5% or more		
50 Smallest ADs	*2,367,142*		*Minimum to elect AD majority*		50.31%
			Smallest AblyDist-72 47,126		(50% = 2,352,761)
			Largest AblyDist-91 47,944		
SENATE					
Total Misrepresentation		± 11,231			
Average Sen.Dist	142,592	± 340		±	0.24%
	1,990,665		14 SDs below average (142,592)	±	5,623
	2,714,856		19 SDs above average (142,592)	∓	5,608
			0 SDs below average by 1.5% or more		
			0 SDs below average from -1.0% to -1.5%		
			1 SDs below average from -0.5% to -1.0%		
			32 Average SDs(142.592), range from -0.5% to 0.5%		
			0 SDs above average from +0.5% to +1.0%		
			0 SDs above average from ∓1.0% to ∓1.5%		
			0 SDs above average by 1.5% or more		
17 Smallest SDs	*2,418,623*		*Minimum to elect SD majority*		51.40%
			Smallest Sen.Dist-22 141,630		(50% = 2,352,761)
			Largest Sen.Dist- 1 143,132		

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*Prior to the enactment of 1983 WisAct 29, legislative districts were reapportioned by order of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, June 17, 1982. The court plan governed the November 1982 general election for all members of the Assembly and 17 members of the Senate, and 5 special elections to 3 Senate seats and 2 Assembly seats. (See pages 253-54 of the 1983 Blue Book for population data for the court plan reapportionment). Since July 1983, WisAct 29 has governed all legislative elections.

[1] All population numbers were computed using the figures certified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under P.L. 94-171, including the certified corrections of November 16, 1981, and May 24, 1982. The recertified 1980 state population is 4,705,521.

Source: 1983 Wisconsin Act 29.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION 1983 WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

The Legal Section
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

INTRODUCTION

This summary provides an overview of legislation enacted by the 1983 Legislature. Legislation is divided according to subject matter; beneath each subject heading the acts of the Legislature are individually described. The biennial budget act (Act 27), which affects many different areas of state law, is described separately under the appropriate subject headings rather than under a heading devoted exclusively to the budget. The more important enrolled joint resolutions are also summarized.

The 1983 Legislature took its oath of office on January 3, 1983. Its regular session was organized into 5 floorperiods:

I — February 8 to February 18, 1983
II — April 12 to June 30, 1983
III — October 4 to October 28, 1983
IV — January 31 to April 6, 1984
V — May 22 to May 24, 1984

In addition to these floorperiods, the Governor called the following special sessions, resulting in the acts indicated:

Special Session	Acts	Subject
January 4-6, 1983	Act 1	Special election for the 12th Senate District
	Act 2	Cigarette, sales and use tax rates
April 12-14, 1983	Act 8	Unemployment compensation
July 11-14, 1983	Act 28	Motor fuel tax liability
	Act 29	Reapportionment
	Act 30	State employes' benefits
	Act 31	Tax incremental finance joint review boards
October 18-28, 1983	Act 82	Homeownership mortgage loan program
	Act 83	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority
	Act 84	Economic adjustment program
	Act 85	Exemption from state approval for innovative medical technology
	Act 86	Promotion of foreign investment
	Act 87	Exemptions from and fees for securities registration
	Act 88	Personal property tax exemption for logging equipment
	Act 89	Jurisdiction to tax foreign corporations
	Act 90	Consideration for small businesses in rule making
	Act 91	Permit information center
	Act 92	Agricultural products
Feb. 2-Mar. 22, 1984	None	

Special Session	Acts	Subject
May 22-24, 1984	Act 540	Definition of domestic abuse
	Act 541	Penalty for computer crimes
	Act 542	Inspection of nursing home payroll records
	Act 543	Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact
	Act 544	Nonsubstantive corrections in administrative rules
	Act 545	Financial assistance program for septic system replacement
	Act 546	Group deer hunting
	Act 547	Technology development fund grants
	Act 548	Elwin C. Donaldson claim
	Act 549	Election districts for party committeemen
	Act 550	Shared revenue adjustments

The 1983 Legislature enacted 550 acts through June 1, 1984, compared to 394 acts enacted by the 1981 Legislature. Acts ranged in length from only a few words to over 326,300 words estimated for Act 27 (the biennial budget act). The number of bills introduced decreased to 1,935, compared to 2,010 in the previous session. Of the bills introduced, 1,198 originated in the Assembly and 737 originated in the Senate. The 1983 Legislature enacted 28.4% of the bills introduced, compared to 19.6% enacted by the 1981 Legislature. In addition, the ideas contained in many unenacted bills were, in the legislative process, grafted onto other proposals. These figures do not tell the entire story; many bills were redrafted a number of times prior to introduction and many bills had one or more complete substitute versions. The Legislative Reference Bureau received 14,229 drafting requests during the 1983-84 session compared to 14,487 drafting requests received during the 1981-82 session. Of the bills, joint resolutions and resolutions drafted by the Legislative Reference Bureau during the 1983-84 session, approximately 46% were introduced.

Governor Anthony Earl vetoed 3 bills in their entirety during the 1983-84 session, down from 11 totally vetoed bills in the 1981-82 session. The Governor vetoed parts of 11 appropriation bills, identical to the number of bills partially vetoed in the prior session. The Legislature overrode several of the partial vetoes in Act 27.

APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund Summary

	1983-84	1984-85
REVENUES		
Opening Balance, July 1	$ −182,126,200	$ 275,043,300
Estimated Taxes	4,455,442,000	4,491,527,000
Estimated Departmental Revenues	41,541,200	34,203,700
Total Available	$ 4,314,857,000	$ 4,800,774,000
APPROPRIATIONS		
Gross Appropriations	$ 4,056,024,900	$ 4,578,723,300
Less Estimated Lapses	−37,841,800	−25,864,100
Compensation Reserves	21,630,600	49,562,200
Net Appropriations and Reserves	$ 4,039,813,700	$ 4,602,421,400
BALANCES		
Gross Balance	$ 275,043,300	$ 198,352,600
Less Required Statutory Balance	0	−86,347,500
Net Balance, June 30	$ 275,043,300	$ 112,005,100

Summary of Appropriations — All Funds

	1983-84	1984-85
General Purpose Revenue	$ 4,056,024,900	$ 4,578,723,300
Federal Revenue	(1,925,499,800)	(1,972,872,200)
Program	1,626,225,100	1,689,272,200
Segregated	299,274,700	283,600,000
Program Revenue	(875,918,200)	(916,225,500)
State	774,822,700	805,488,200
Service	101,095,500	110,737,300
Segregated Revenue	(802,051,900)	(847,670,200)
State	774,157,900	820,896,300
Local	20,652,900	19,210,000
Service	7,241,100	7,563,900
GRAND TOTAL	$ 7,659,494,800	$ 8,315,491,200

HIGHLIGHTS

Agriculture

Act 261 *(AB-399)* grants to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection general rule-making authority over all phases of food production, handling and sales. The act clarifies and broadens the food law enforcement authority of DATCP as follows:

1. An agent of DATCP may inspect any facility, vehicle or room holding or transporting foods for sale, secure food samples and examine evidence.
2. DATCP may hold food believed to be misbranded or adulterated under an extended 14-day holding order in addition to the 14-day holding order previously permissible. If this food is found dangerous to public health, DATCP may order it disposed of, following 30 days' notice.
3. DATCP may order the correction of a piece of equipment, a facility or a practice violating the food laws.
4. DATCP may suspend certain food production licenses or permits without prior notice or hearing if the production requirements are violated and a serious danger to public health exists.

The act also requires any person operating an establishment that reconditions or salvages distressed food for sale or use as food to obtain a food processing plant license from DATCP, with certain exceptions. Distressed food is food that has been damaged or may have been made unsafe during handling or shipping or the label of which has been lost or defaced.

Act 451 *(SB-391)* provides that a person may kill a dog only after other restraining actions have failed or if immediate action is necessary and if the dog threatens serious bodily harm to either a person or livestock, dogs or cats belonging to the person, on the person's property. A conservation warden or other officer may kill a dog if immediate action is necessary to protect deer or game birds from injury or death. Under the act, a dog's owner is liable for damage caused by a dog. The act creates standards under which the state or a municipality may obtain a court order to kill a dog. A person unlawfully killing a dog is liable to the dog's owner for double damages, is subject to penalties, and may be prosecuted for mistreatment.

The act requires a municipality's board or council to prescribe humane officers' duties in enforcing the rabies control program and dog laws.

The act changes several requirements concerning rabies vaccination ordinances, requires that surplus funds in excess of $1,000 from the dog license tax be paid to the county humane society or organization providing a pound, if such exist in the county, and directs a county board to allow from the dog license tax fund fair market value as the award amount of a successful claim for damages brought by the owner of any livestock or ranch mink injured by a dog.

Beverages

Act 74 *(AB-260)* makes a number of changes in the laws relating to the use of alcohol beverages, including:

1. The act raises from 18 to 19 the age at which a person may legally purchase, procure, possess or consume alcohol beverages or obtain an alcohol beverage license or permit.
2. The act changes the penalties applicable to underage persons (those under 19 years of age) for violating any law relating to alcohol beverages or the use of false identification to include increased civil forfeitures, suspension or revocation of the person's motor vehicle operating privilege and participation in a supervised work program.
3. The act prohibits an underage person with any level of blood alcohol concentration from operating a motor vehicle and provides a 3-month suspension of the person's operating privilege for a violation.
4. The act prohibits the possession or consumption of alcohol beverages by underage persons. Former law prohibited possession or consumption in public. The act provides exceptions for certain employes and retains the existing exception permitting consumption of fermented malt beverages by underage persons accompanied by a parent, spouse or guardian.
5. The act provides for the confidentiality of records relating to the revocation or suspension of an underage person's motor vehicle operating privilege as a penalty for a violation of the alcohol beverage laws.
6. The act permits a district attorney to prosecute an alleged violation of the alcohol beverage laws by a minor in a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction after the action is dismissed by a court exercising jurisdiction under the children's code.

The provisions of the act do not apply to any person who has attained the age of 18 years on July 1, 1984.

Act 472 *(AB-169)* prohibits an adult from knowingly permitting or failing to take action to prevent the illegal consumption of alcohol beverages by persons under the legal drinking age on premises owned by the adult or under his or her control. The act also prohibits adults from intentionally encouraging an underage person to violate any law regulating the possession and consumption of alcohol beverages by underage persons, the presence of underage persons on licensed premises or proof of age for obtaining alcohol beverages.

Business and Consumer Law

Act 48 *(AB-16)*, the "lemon law," permits a consumer to obtain a replacement or a refund for a defective motor vehicle under certain circumstances. The act applies only to new motor vehicles sold in Wisconsin on or after November 3, 1983.

The act applies only if the defect in the motor vehicle is covered by express warranty and only if the defect substantially impairs the use, value or safety of the motor vehicle and is not the result of abuse, neglect or unauthorized modification by the consumer. The consumer must report the defect to the manufacturer or one of its dealers and must make the motor vehicle available for repair within one year after the consumer first receives the motor vehicle or before the expiration of the express warranty, whichever is sooner. If within the same time period the defect is reported and the motor vehicle is made available for repair 4 times or the motor vehicle is out of service for a total of 30 days because of any defects covered by express warranty, the manufacturer must, at the option of the consumer, provide a replacement or a refund for the motor vehicle.

A consumer may not obtain a replacement or refund unless the consumer first resorts to a dispute settlement procedure, if a procedure is available to the consumer and if the procedure complies with certain federal regulations or is at least as consumer protective as a procedure that complies with the federal regulations.

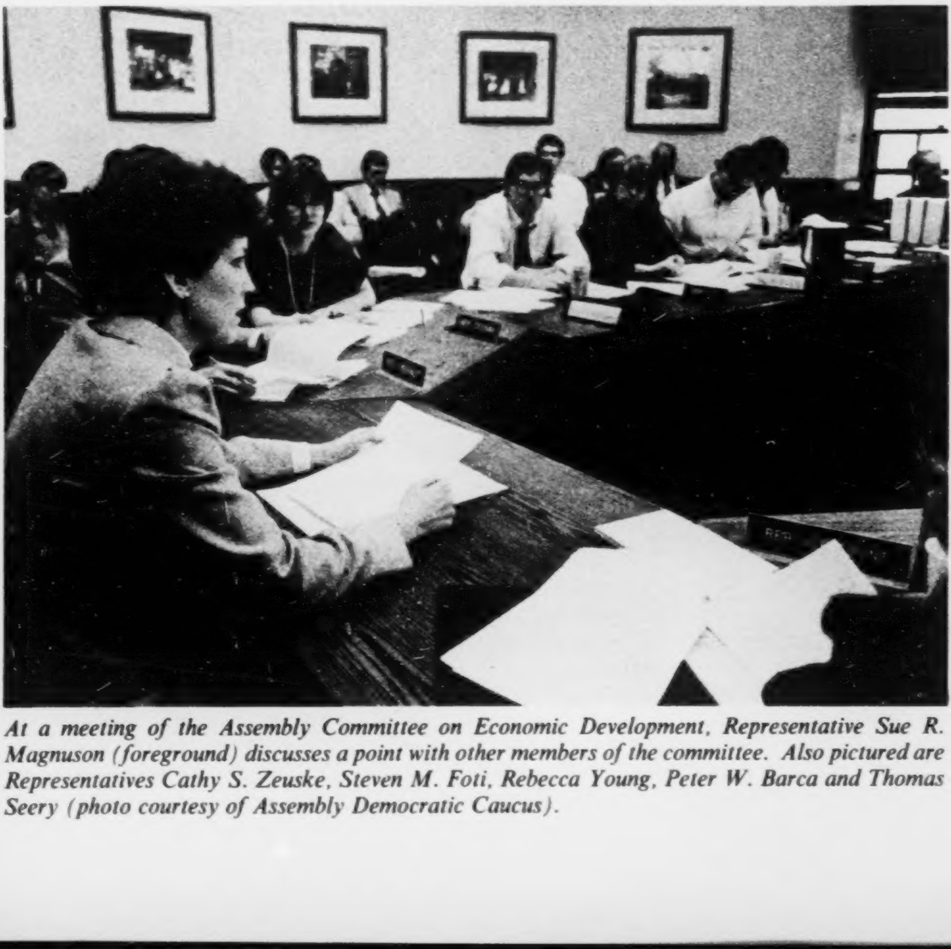
Acts 81 and 83 *(AB-451 and Oct. 1983 Spec. Sess. AB-6)* authorize the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (formerly the Wisconsin Housing Finance Authority) to issue bonds and notes to fund export and economic development loans. WHEDA may issue $50,000,000 in bonds and notes for export loans and $95,000,000 in bonds and notes for economic development loans. WHEDA may not issue bonds or notes after June 30, 1986, except to refund outstanding bonds and notes.

Act 81 authorizes WHEDA to lend bond proceeds to export trade companies and financial institutions which must use the funds to make loans to finance the sale of Wisconsin exports. These exports must be producer or consumer goods, commodities or services having a majority of their export value produced in Wisconsin. WHEDA may fund export loans only if the export trade companies and financial institutions assume full responsibility for repayment of loans and obtain insurance against default and only if similar financing for the export sales is not available from other sources.

The Department of Development must certify compliance with certain other conditions and must consult DATCP prior to certifying compliance if a loan will finance the sale of agricultural commodities. These conditions include requirements that the export sales will serve to maintain or increase employment in this state, that preference has been given to smaller exporters and that limits on the amounts and terms of loans have been complied with.

Act 83 authorizes WHEDA to lend bond proceeds to financial institutions which must use the funds to make loans to finance economic development projects. Economic development projects include the purchase of land, plants and equipment for certain facilities used for manufacturing, headquarters, storage or distribution, retail sales, research and development, recreation and tourism and production of raw agricultural commodities. Economic development projects also include research and development activities performed by manufacturing firms.

WHEDA may fund economic development loans only if preference is given to businesses primarily owned or controlled by women or minorities and to small businesses and certain new businesses, limits on the amounts of loans are complied with and the loans will not refinance



At a meeting of the Assembly Committee on Economic Development, Representative Sue R. Magnuson (foreground) discusses a point with other members of the committee. Also pictured are Representatives Cathy S. Zeuske, Steven M. Foti, Rebecca Young, Peter W. Barca and Thomas Seery (photo courtesy of Assembly Democratic Caucus).

loans to businesses that have participated in tax incremental financing districts. WHEDA must also consider the extent to which the economic development projects will maintain or increase employment in this state, will contribute to Wisconsin's economic growth and the well-being of its residents, whether the projects will be located in areas of high unemployment or low average income, the number of participating financial institutions and whether the projects would not otherwise occur.

DOD must certify compliance with certain conditions, including requirements that the projects maintain or expand employment, that the projects be located in Wisconsin, that similar financing is not available from other sources, that the authority will not assume primary risk for the loans, that the loans will not refinance existing debt except to finance business expansion or job creation and that the businesses receiving the loans have gross annual sales of $35,000,000 or less.

Act 86 *(Oct. 1983 Spec. Sess. SB-4)* directs DOD, in consultation with DATCP, to develop and implement a plan to promote Wisconsin exports and foreign investment in Wisconsin. The plan may provide for establishment of foreign trade offices, participation in trade fairs and preparation of market research. DOD must submit the plan to the Joint Committee on Finance for approval. The committee may amend the plan prior to approving it.

Act 91 *(Oct. 1983 Spec. Sess. AB-5)* creates a Permit Information Center in DOD. The center provides information to businesses on permits required in Wisconsin, criteria applied in approving permit applications and the time periods within which determinations on permit applications will be made. The center may also provide permit applications and arrange meetings with agencies that issue permits. Upon request, the center must check and report back on the status of submitted permit applications and must attempt to resolve misunderstandings and mitigate delays in the permit application process. The act also directs the center to monitor the permit application process to ensure that permits are granted as quickly as possible.

The act requires that every rule promulgated by an agency which includes a requirement for a business to obtain a permit specify the number of business days within which the agency will review and make determinations on permit applications and requires agencies to submit reports to the Permit Information Center on every occasion the agencies fail to make their determinations within the time periods specified.

Domestic Relations

Act 27 *(SB-83)* substantially changes the laws governing child and spousal support collection. The act authorizes the Department of Health and Social Services to contract with up to 10 counties in this state to require immediately effective wage assignments for support obligations, unless payers show extraordinary circumstances preventing payment or provide security for payment. This automatic wage assignment pilot program lasts until June 30, 1987, or the effective date of the 1987-89 biennial budget act, whichever is later. In all other counties, until June 30, 1987, or the 1987-89 budget effective date, wage assignment may take effect following a hearing held after a payment becomes 10 days late. After June 30, 1987, or the 1987-89 biennial budget act effective date, whichever is later, automatic wage assignments are instituted in all counties unless payers show extraordinary circumstances or pay security.

The act directs DHSS to adopt a standard for determining a child support obligation based on a percentage of the gross income of either or both parents. A court may order child support in an amount determined using the percentage standard, instead of ordering a fixed sum. The act directs payment of interest at 1.5% per month on unpaid support, and clarifies the mechanisms available to enforce payment of child support obligations.

The act permits DHSS and counties, in administering support collection programs, to contract with attorneys, collection agencies or other persons to enforce and collect support obligations. It changes the laws relating to the tax intercept and unemployment compensation programs used to collect unpaid support obligations (see also *Act 384*). It also permits the state or its designee to recover from the support obligor for support collection services provided to the obligee.

Act 186 *(AB-200)*, the "marital property reform" law, creates a new system of property rights applicable to property owned by spouses during a marriage. The new system is based upon community property principles, whereas previous law embodied the common law property approach. Under the new system, much of the property of one or both spouses is "marital property" and is subject to the property interests and control rights of both husband and wife.

The act describes the classification, management and control of spousal property, the satisfaction of spousal debts and the treatment of credit transactions with married persons. It permits spouses to enter into marital property agreements with one another, and provides interspousal remedies for a spouse's injury to or misuse of certain spousal property. It also changes laws relating to dissolution of marriage, taxation and probate to reflect the new property system. The act takes effect on January 1, 1986.

Education

Act 411 *(SB-600)* establishes high school graduation requirements. The act provides that, beginning September 1, 1988, a school board may not grant a high school diploma to any pupil unless the pupil has earned, in grades 9 to 12, at least 4 credits of English, 3 credits of social studies, 2 credits of mathematics, 2 credits of science, 0.5 credit of computer science, 1.5 credits of physical education and 0.5 credit of health education. The act requires the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to adopt policies to accommodate pupils with exceptional educational interests, needs or requirements.

Act 412 *(AB-1018)* abolishes school curriculum requirements and substitutes various educational goals and expectations relating to academic skills and knowledge, vocational skills, citizenship and personal development.

Act 512 *(AB-887)* establishes criteria for defining private schools and home-based private educational programs for the purposes of the compulsory school attendance law. The act provides that an institution is a private school if the primary purpose of its educational program is to provide private or religious-based education and if its educational program is privately controlled, provides at least 875 hours of instruction each school year, provides a sequentially progressive curriculum of fundamental instruction in reading, language arts, mathematics, social studies, science and health, is not operated to avoid the compulsory school attendance law and if the pupils in the program return annually to the homes of their parents or guardians for 2 months of summer vacation or the institution is licensed as a child-caring institution by DHSS. Instruction in a home-based private educational program may be substituted for attendance at a public or private school only if the program meets all of the above criteria.

Elections

Act 51 *(AB-40)* permits candidates in special elections to receive state grants from the Wisconsin election campaign fund. The fund is comprised of general tax revenues derived from taxpayer designations on income tax returns. Grants may be obtained to finance campaigns for Representative to the Assembly, state Senator, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General and State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Qualification procedure and funding are similar to that previously provided for spring and general elections. Under the act, a candidate of a recognized political party may qualify for a preelection grant if the candidate of that party for the same office received at least 6% of the total vote cast at the preceding general election; any other candidate for a partisan office may qualify for a postelection grant if he or she receives at least 6% of the total vote cast at the special election.

Act 183 *(AB-694)* makes a variety of changes in canvassing and recount procedures. The act provides for the separation of absentee ballots from other ballots when ballots are counted or recounted and ballots must be drawn out because the number of ballots exceeds the number of voters. It specifies procedures which local boards of canvassers must follow in making original canvasses and recounts. It permits recount petitions to be amended under certain conditions, increases recount fees and redefines the circumstances under which the fees apply, permits adjustment of vote totals during recounts under certain circumstances and clarifies the standard for review of court appeals of recounts. It provides that the recount appeal procedure is the exclusive judicial remedy for testing the right to hold an elective office due to an alleged irregularity, defect or mistake committed during the voting or canvassing process. It permits the employment of tabulators to assist in recounts and also permits 2 sets of election officials to be employed to work at different times on election day. In addition, the act changes the campaign finance law to provide that no contribution utilized for the payment of expenses incident to a recount is subject to contribution limitations.

Act 484 *(AB-540)* makes numerous changes in election laws. The act:

1. Creates a procedure for administrative review by the Elections Board of certain decisions, acts or failures to act on the part of local election officials.

2. Changes voter registration list purging (updating) procedure from a procedure in which the assent of the voter is required to remove the voter's name from the list to a procedure in which a voter's name is removed if no response is received when the voter is contacted by mail.

3. Makes changes in qualification requirements and in the procedure for minor parties to obtain a separate ballot or column on the ballot.

4. Permits the presidential preference ballot nominating committee to place on the primary ballot the names of candidates whose candidacy is not generally advocated or recognized on a national basis.

5. Reorganizes statutory political parties and gives them all of the statutory functions of political parties. Formerly, the "voluntary" parties performed some of these functions.

6. Precludes write-in candidates from winning election to a nonpartisan state office if no other candidates' names appear on the official ballot.

7. Makes it a misdemeanor for any person to intimidate or coerce an employe or person receiving payments under a state or local government program for the purpose of obtaining a political contribution or service.

8. Requires school board members in unified school districts that encompass a city having a population of at least 150,000 but not more than 500,000 (Madison) to be elected at large to numbered seats.

9. Abolishes, combines and redesignates certain election official (poll worker) positions.

10. Requires the UW Board of Regents to adopt uniform rules prescribing the times, places and manner in which political campaigning may be conducted in state-owned residence halls.

Act 491 *(AB-612)* changes the requirement for a petition seeking the recall of a city, village, town or school district official to state "good and sufficient reason" for recall to a requirement to state "cause" for recall. Under the former standard, a petition could be based on an issue of public policy; under the new standard, it is limited to an issue of inefficiency, neglect of duties, official misconduct or malfeasance in office. The act requires that the circulator of a recall petition preregister and file campaign finance reports for the circulation period in addition to the election campaign period as formerly required. It requires a statement of the source to appear on advertisements in recall campaigns and provides standards for determining the validity of recall petitions and signatures thereon. The act also changes the formula for determining the number of signatures required on recall petitions.

Employment

Act 8 *(Apr. 1983 Spec. Sess. AB-1)* makes various changes in the unemployment compensation (U.C.) law. Under the law, all private employers except nonprofit employers must pay contributions (taxes) on employment covered by the law to support the financing of U.C. benefits and administration of the U.C. program. The act increases the amount of annual wages of each employe that are subject to such taxation. The act also increases tax rates and adjusts tax rates in accordance with the solvency of the reserve fund from which benefits are paid. The act places limitations upon the ability of some employers to shift the costs of benefits for their employes to all employers who pay taxes. The act also makes changes in eligibility for benefits. The act makes it more difficult for employes who voluntarily quit their jobs or who refuse to apply for or accept suitable work or to accept recall by a former employer to regain eligibility for benefits (see also *Act 99*). It increases the number of weeks of qualifying employment that an employe must have to be eligible for benefits. It decreases the maximum number of weeks of regular state benefits, but provides for extra state benefits during periods of high unemployment. The act indefinitely discontinues the indexing of maximum and minimum benefit rates in accordance with the cost of living and changes benefit eligibility and amounts for employes who are partially

Governor Anthony S. Earl signs a bill from the March 1985 Special Session. Observing are Representative Gervase A. Hephner, Assembly Speaker Thomas A. Loftus, Representative John Volk, and Senators Rodney C. Moen, Richard Kreul and Lloyd H. Kincaid (photo courtesy of Senate Republican Caucus).

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unemployed or who are receiving earnings from self-employment (see also *Act 168*). The act excludes certain direct sellers and service providers from eligibility for U.C. benefits. In addition, the act tightens requirements that claimants be available for and able to work and that claimants register and search for work in order to remain eligible for benefits, and increases penalties for fraudulent claims.

Act 392 *(SB-118)* makes various changes in the "employes' right-to-know" law, which gives public and private sector employes and employe representatives the right to know about toxic substances, infectious agents and pesticides present in the workplace.

The act requires employers to retain for 30 years a material safety data sheet describing, or a list identifying, any toxic substance present in the workplace, with certain exceptions. An employer who ceases business in this state must provide toxic substance and infectious agent information to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, to be maintained and provided to employes upon request.

The act permits DILHR to receive and investigate complaints from employes and employe representatives, hold hearings and issue orders concerning violations of the right-to-know law. It also extends certain information responsibilities to agricultural employers and creates certain information requirements regarding pesticides.

Environment

Act 410 *(AB-595)* creates a comprehensive groundwater protection program. Some of the most important features of the act include the following:

1. The act provides a mechanism for the establishment of enforcement standards and preventive action limits to define when groundwater is being polluted or is threatened with pollution. These standards are established by the Department of Natural Resources in cooperation with

other state agencies whose regulatory roles include supervision of products or activities which may affect groundwater quality. Provision for the enforcement of these standards and for groundwater monitoring are also included.

2. The act creates a compensation program for persons whose wells are contaminated. This program may provide compensation for 80% of eligible costs up to a maximum of $9,600.

3. The act creates a laboratory certification program for laboratories which submit certain tests and evaluations to DNR.

4. The act creates a groundwater fund to finance the establishment of groundwater standards, monitoring and certain clean-up activities and creates an environmental repair fund to provide for remedial action at various waste facilities, for hazardous substances spill sites and for the abandoned container program.

5. The act creates several new regulatory programs to control substances and activities which may contaminate groundwater, such as fertilizers, pesticides, highway salt, flammable and combustible liquids, septage and petroleum tanks.

6. The act creates a Fox River Management Commission and a scenic urban waterways program.

Health

Act 27 *(SB-83)* creates a 3-member Hospital Rate-Setting Commission to replace the voluntary Wisconsin hospital rate review program. An 11-member advisory council is attached to the commission. The act authorizes the commission to establish and enforce maximum rates that a hospital can charge on a prospective basis. The act allows each hospital to request rate changes annually and requires each hospital to submit its proposed financial requirements and any requested information at that time. The act requires the commission to review and evaluate each hospital's proposed financial requirements and rate request in light of a variety of standards, including comparisons with prudently administered hospitals of similar size or providing similar services, the special circumstances of rural hospitals and teaching hospitals, and the past budget and rate experience of the hospital that submits the rate request. The commission may disallow elements of a hospital's proposed financial requirements and must establish maximum rates for the hospital.

The act requires hospitals to charge no more than the maximum rates established by the previous voluntary program beginning July 2, 1983, and to charge no more than the maximum rates established by the commission beginning January 1, 1985.

Act 202 *(AB-513)* enables an adult person to execute a declaration authorizing the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures when the person is in a terminal condition. Life-sustaining procedures do not include medical procedures to alleviate pain or provide nutritional support. A terminal condition is an incurable condition that reasonable medical judgment finds would cause death within 30 days, regardless of the application of life-sustaining procedures. A declaration takes effect on the date of execution and expires 5 years later. A declaration is not valid during the period of a diagnosed pregnancy and may be revoked by the declarant at any time.

The act relieves health care professionals from civil and criminal liability and from charges of unprofessional conduct for actions taken in accordance with the provisions of a declaration. The act provides that the execution or implementation of a declaration does not constitute suicide and that the execution or implementation may not be used to affect the terms or procurement of any life or health insurance policy. The act does not impair or supersede any other legal right or responsibility a person has to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining procedures.

The act makes it a misdemeanor to conceal or damage a person's declaration and a felony to intentionally falsify or forge the declaration of another or to withhold knowledge of a revocation if the action causes life-sustaining procedures to be withheld or withdrawn.

Act 211 *(SB-80)* prohibits smoking in public conveyances, educational facilities, inpatient health care facilities, indoor movie theaters, public offices, passenger elevators, restaurants with a seating capacity of more than 50 persons, retail establishments, public waiting rooms and any state, county, city, village or town building, with certain exceptions. The exceptions include offices occupied exclusively by smokers, entire rooms or halls used for private functions, prisons, jails and designated smoking areas. The person in charge of an area may designate a smoking area by posting a sign identifying the area as a smoking area. Entire rooms and buildings may be designated smoking areas.

Insurance

Act 27 *(SB-83)* defines preferred provider plans (PPPs) and health maintenance organizations (HMOs) and regulates the operations of PPPs and HMO plans. PPPs are health care plans that select participating health care providers and provide coverage only for medical, hospital, podiatric and chiropractic care. PPPs may require enrollees to designate primary providers to be used when possible, and may require enrollees to make certain copayments if they obtain care from nonparticipating providers.

HMOs are organizations that select participating providers and provide comprehensive health care services to enrollees. See also *Act 321*, which modifies the definition of HMOs to include federally qualified HMOs and cooperative associations offering sickness care plans. Enrollees pay periodic predetermined amounts for services provided by participating providers under an HMO plan.

Employers offering a PPP or HMO plan must also offer a substantially equivalent plan that does not select participating providers. The act also required employers with more than 250 employes in Wisconsin to offer at least 2 substantially equivalent health care plans, including a PPP or HMO plan if available in the area of employment ("dual choice" requirement). However, *Act 212* repeals this requirement.

Local Law

Act 31 *(July 1983 Spec. Sess. SB-1)* creates tax incremental finance joint review boards to review proposals by cities or villages for the creation of tax incremental districts. The act requires any city or village seeking to create a tax incremental district or to amend its project plan for an existing district to convene a joint review board. The board consists of representatives chosen by the school district, vocational, technical and adult education district, county and city or village, plus one public member chosen by a majority of the other representatives.

Under the act, no tax incremental district may be created and no project plan may be amended unless the joint review board approves the proposal by a majority vote within 30 days after the resolution authorizing the proposal is adopted. If the joint review board rejects the proposal, it must explain, in writing, why the rejected proposal fails to meet specified criteria.

Act 179 *(SB-56)* authorizes the Milwaukee Board of Police and Fire Commissioners to prescribe rules for the Milwaukee police and fire departments. The department chiefs may not prescribe rules unless authorized by the board. The board may review the conduct of the departments and give the chiefs written orders for changes, which the mayor may overrule in writing.

Act 207 *(AB-1010)* permits municipalities greater flexibility in issuing bonds and imposes increased uniformity among different units of local government as to the types of indebtedness issued and the manner of issuance.

The act repeals former law listing specific purposes for which each municipality may issue general obligation bonds and substitutes provisions which permit all municipalities to issue bonds for any project undertaken for a purpose for which the municipality is authorized to act. Municipalities are permitted by the act to treat the refunding of bonds or notes as if it occurs simultaneously with payment of municipal obligations so refunded. In addition, issuance of refunding notes is not subject to referendum requirements and may be for a purpose other than the original issuance. The act repeals former law requiring municipalities to show on each bond issued the full value of the municipality's taxable property and total amount of debt and unifies at 20 years the date by which most long-term municipal obligations must mature. The act deletes the two-thirds and three-fourths vote requirements for adoption of resolutions authorizing bond issuance, modifies notice requirements and simplifies the processes for municipal obligation sale and redemption.

The act changes refunding restrictions on promissory notes to permit refunding without limit if the refunding notes are paid within 20 years after the original promissory note issuance.

The act authorizes a municipality to borrow funds if the bond resolution specifies revenues to be pledged for repayment, total temporary borrowing does not exceed 60% of receipts for that year and the funds are repaid within 18 months. The act permits repeated issuance of refunding notes if repaid within 20 years after the original note issuance.

Under former law, a municipality was required to back a revenue bond with both a pledge of specific revenues and a mortgage lien placed on the public utility. The act makes optional the use of a mortgage lien as security. The act permits a municipality to refund bond anticipation notes with new notes if paid within 10 years after the original note and to issue refunding B bonds, secured by special assessments levied to pay for public improvements, to refund any outstanding issue of special assessment B bonds.

Act 532 *(AB-1094)* substantially revises town laws. The act reorganizes town meeting powers and authorizes the town meeting to delegate to the town board its general tax levy power, its authority to fix town officer salaries (except board member salaries) and its power to purchase land in the town for town purposes.

The act changes the date of the annual town meeting from the first Tuesday in April to the 2nd Tuesday in April and makes other changes in town meeting procedure.

The act requires town boards to determine the jurisdiction and duties of the town constable and permits town boards to create the position of town administrator. The act gives town boards the authority and duty to prepare and adopt a town budget and also specifies various general executive powers and duties of the town board chairperson.

The act authorizes an alternative claims procedure and the establishment of a board of police and fire commissioners and makes competitive bidding procedures and special assessment laws applicable to town public works. The act makes various changes in town zoning procedures, repeals a requirement that town sanitary district commissioners own property in the district and clarifies town publication and posting requirements.

Representative Earl F. McEssy (standing second from left) makes a statement during a press conference about prison sites. Also standing (left to right) are Representatives Robert G. Goetsch and Gorden R. Bradley, and Senator Joseph F. Andrea. Seated at the table are Representative John L. Merkt (left), Mayor Robert Pease (city of Waupun) and Senator Barbara K. Lorman (photo courtesy of Assembly Republican Caucus).

Military Law

Act 430 *(SB-500)* extends veterans' benefits to veterans of the recent United States military actions in Lebanon and Grenada.

Public Utilities

Act 27 *(SB-83)* authorizes the Public Service Commission to pay the costs of a nonutility intervenor in a PSC proceeding if the intervenor's participation is important and financially burdensome for the intervenor.

Act 401 *(AB-826)* prohibits PSC approval of construction of any new nuclear power plant unless the PSC finds that there is an acceptable place to put nuclear waste from the plant and that the plant is economically more advantageous to ratepayers than other forms of electric power generation.

Retirement

Act 141 *(SB-568)* revises retirement benefits for employers and employes who participate in the Wisconsin Retirement Fund administered by Department of Employe Trust Funds. The act:

1. Increases the formula factor used in calculating retirement benefits by 0.2% for protective occupation employes, state executives and elected officials, and by 0.3% for all other employes. For police and fire fighters covered under old municipal pension plans, the retirement benefit increases to 55% of final salary.
2. Changes former law which limited the initial monthly payment of retirement benefits to 85% of final salary, plus social security benefits, to a calculation of 65% of final salary, disregarding social security benefits. For fire fighters who do not receive social security, the limitation is 85% of final salary.
3. Modifies the actuarial discount by which benefits are reduced for early retirement to 4.8% for each year the annuity is paid before the normal retirement date.
4. Permits general employes who are at least 62 years of age and have at least 30 years service to retire with full benefits.
5. Changes the former calculation of the amount of additional service credit participants could receive for military service to provide credit of one year of military service, up to a maximum of 4 years, for each 5 years of regular creditable service.
6. Provides employers with a 40-year amortization period during which the benefit increases created by this act are funded.
7. Affects the actuarial assumptions by setting fixed rates upon which the benefits and costs of the system are projected.
8. Gradually reduces after 1985, the higher formula multiplier for retirement benefits for protective occupation participants who remain in service after age 55.
9. Sets at 5% per year, after 1985, the amount of interest that may be credited to an employe's account.
10. Changes the former normal form of an annuity, for life with a guarantee of 60 payments, to an annuity for life with no guarantee and provides the guaranteed annuity as an option.
11. Requires general employes and protective occupation participants to pay, or have paid for them by their employer, a nonrefundable benefit adjustment contribution of one percent of their earnings.

Shared Revenue

Act 2 *(Jan. 1983 Spec. Sess. SB-1)* eliminates, for the distribution of the Wisconsin State Property Tax Relief credit program in 1984 and thereafter, the supplement to the program created under former law from revenues generated by one cent of the sales tax in the prior fiscal year. The act does not affect the $75 million supplement for 1983, nor does it affect the base appropriation for the WSPTR credit program.

Act 27 *(SB-83)* suspends the automatic growth provisions for determining 1984 and 1985 WSPTR credit payments and sets the 1984 payment at $281 million and the 1985 payment at $289.6 million.

The act revises the WSPTR payment schedule so as to distribute all WSPTR funds on the 4th Monday in July.

The act also revises the WSPTR distribution formula. For 1984, $186 million is distributed according to the proportion which a municipality's school levies are of levies statewide; the remaining $95 million WSPTR funds are distributed through additions to the general equalization formula of state aids. For 1985, $229.1 million is distributed according to the proportion of total levies and $60.5 million according to additions to the school aid formula. For 1986 and thereafter, all funds are distributed according to the proportion of total levies.

The act also extends minimum guarantee provisions under which, in 1984, each municipality is guaranteed a tax credit payment equal to at least 75% of its 1983 payment. For 1985 and thereafter, municipalities are guaranteed a current year payment equal to at least 90% of the previous year's payment. The act establishes a maximum growth limit on a municipality's payments, to be set each year at a "floating" level sufficient to generate revenue equal to the sum of minimum guarantee payments.

The act suspends the shared revenue automatic growth provisions and sets the 1983 appropriation at $714.6 million. For 1984, an additional minimum guarantee of $8.6 million is provided, under which each municipality and county is guaranteed the lesser of either 100% of its 1983 payment or the amount which the municipality or county would have received in 1984 if $750.3 million had been distributed. The act also provides that the $8.6 million appropriated for the additional minimum guarantee payments be included in the base for growth in the shared revenue account in the future.

State Employment

Act 409 *(AB-240)*, known as the "whistle-blower law," deals with state employe disclosure of information about improper activities in governmental units. The act tells how a state employe should disclose information about a violation of the law, mismanagement or abuse of authority, substantial waste of public funds or a danger to public health and safety. It tells how a unit of state government should process this information. It prohibits employer retaliation for disclosing information and provides for the Personnel Commission to investigate complaints, hold hearings and issue orders concerning retaliatory disciplinary actions. The act provides a similar cause of action in court for retaliatory discipline of a state employe who exercises the constitutional right to free speech by lawfully disclosing information about improper activities. Neither the administrative nor the court remedy, however, protects persons employed by the Governor, the courts, the Legislature or the legislative service agencies or protects persons in certain administrative or managerial positions and their immediate subordinates.

State Government

Act 3 *(AB-104)* authorizes the state to issue "operating notes" for financial obligations incurred to meet short-term state operating deficits, with the obligations to be repaid prior to the end of the fiscal year following the one in which the obligations are incurred. The authorization expires on the effective date of the 1985-87 biennial budget act. The act increases, for the period prior to the effective date of the 1985-87 biennial budget act, the total amount of outstanding reallocations which may be effected between state funds and accounts and liberalizes the conditions under which reallocations must be reversed. The act changes the interest rate paid to local governments on delayed state payments. The act also grants, prior to the effective date of the 1985-87 biennial budget act, increased flexibility to the Secretary of the Department of Administration to prorate and establish priority payment schedules for state payments. In addition, the act requires the secretary to submit cash flow plans and reports to the Joint Committee on Finance under certain conditions.

Act 29 *(July 1983 Spec. Sess. AB-1)* reapportions the Senate and Assembly districts in accordance with the 1980 federal decennial census of population as required by Article IV, Section 3 of the Wisconsin Constitution. The act replaces an apportionment plan placed in effect by order of a federal district court after the Legislature failed to adopt a reapportionment plan during the 1981-82 legislative session. See *Wisconsin State AFL-CIO et al. v. Elections Board et al.*, 543 F. Supp. 630 (E.D., Wis., 1982). The act also provides for preparation, maintenance and distribution of legislative district maps and makes minor changes in county and municipal ward division and districting requirements and effective dates of certain municipal annexations and detachments.

Taxation

Act 2 *(Jan. 1983 Spec. Sess. SB-1)* makes the sales tax increase to 5% and the increase in the cigarette tax permanent. Under former law the sales tax was scheduled to revert to 4% on June 30, 1983.

Act 27 *(SB-83)* imposes a surtax of 10% on individual incomes for 1983 and 1984 and extends the 10% corporate income surtax, originally imposed for 1982 and 1983, to 1984 (see also *Act 212*).

The act suspends the indexing of the brackets for the individual income tax for 1983 to 1985, provides that when indexing resumes 3% of the increase in the consumer price index will be ignored and provides that beginning in 1985 the standard deduction will be indexed.

The act reduces the property tax and rent credit, which is subtracted from income tax liability, from 12% to 10% and makes that percentage apply only to taxes and rent paid on principal dwellings.

The act disallows accelerated depreciation on property located outside this state.

The act replaces the tax on the value of the property of light, heat and power companies with a tax on their gross revenues, and the act changes the payment schedule for the tax on certain utilities.

The act increases the rates for the motor fuel and special fuel taxes from 13 cents per gallon to 15 cents per gallon on August 1, 1983, and to 16 cents per gallon on July 1, 1984. The act also provides that annually on April 1, beginning in 1985, those rates will be indexed.

Act 194 *(AB-1152)* increases the gift tax and inheritance tax exemptions for children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law from $10,000 to $25,000 immediately and to $50,000 on July 1, 1985, and increases the annual gift tax exemption from $3,000 to $10,000.

Act 212 *(SB-663)* provides that the individual and corporate surtaxes imposed in *Act 27* will not be imposed for 1984 or thereafter. The act also makes various changes in the homestead credit program that increase payments to claimants, including a one-time payment equal to 25% of the 1984 credit.

Transportation

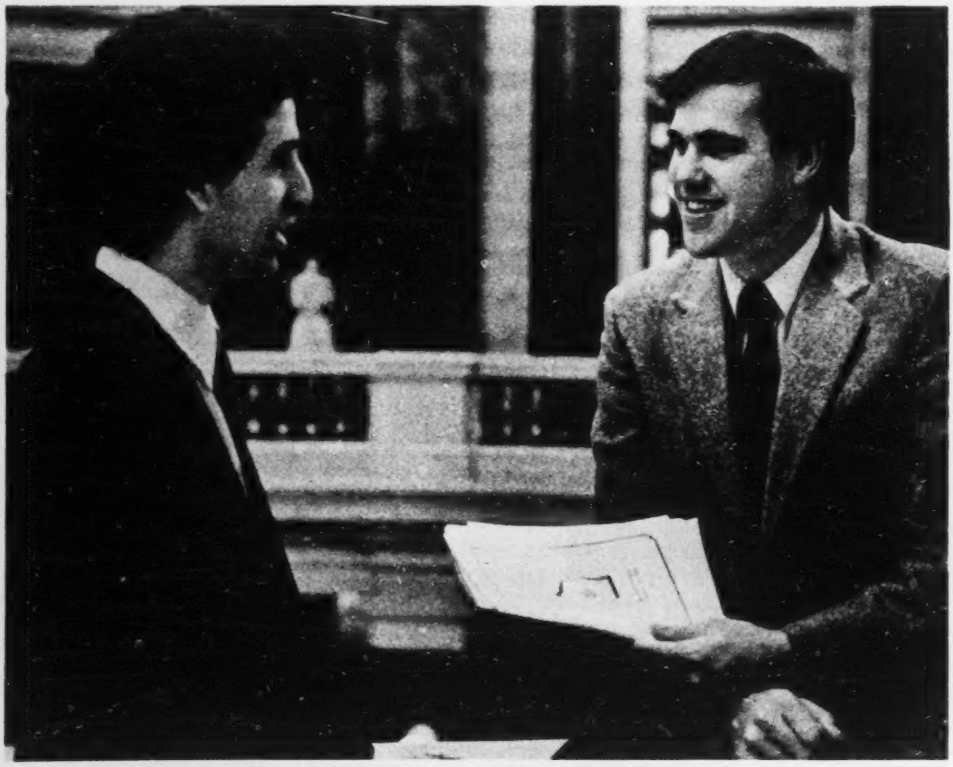
Act 27 *(SB-83)* establishes a 9-member Transportation Projects Commission to review major highway development projects proposed by the Department of Transportation prior to construction. The commission consists of the Governor, 2 citizen members, 3 Senators and 3 Representatives to the Assembly. The 2 major political parties in each house must be represented in the membership. The commission reports its recommendations on projects to the Governor and the Legislature early in the biennial budget process. The act also directs the commission to develop a new major highway projects definition for use in future planning; the current definition covers the continuous relocation of a highway segment 2.5 miles or more in length, addition of traffic lanes 2.5 miles or more in length, or unusually high cost. The act permits DOT to proceed with construction of 12 major highway projects during the 1983-85 biennium and requires that all future major highway projects be submitted to the commission for its report and recommendations and enumerated in the statutes prior to construction.

Act 78 *(SB-321)* brings Wisconsin law into compliance with provisions of the federal Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 and the U.S. Department of Transportation appropriations bill on state regulation of truck size. The act increases the maximum vehicle width limit from 8 feet to 8 feet 6 inches unless the Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation posts other width restrictions on particular highways or bridges for safety reasons. The act also makes the following changes in vehicle length limits:

1. Removes overall length limits on tractor-semitrailer combinations, including auto-carriers and double bottoms (combinations of a tractor and 2 semitrailers or a tractor, semitrailer and trailer) operated on the interstate or other highways designated by the U.S. Secretary of Transportation. The act establishes a 66-foot length limit for auto-carriers and a 60-foot overall length limit for other combinations of 2 vehicles on other highways.
2. Eliminates Wisconsin's previous 40-foot length limit for truck tractors or road tractors operated in combination with a semitrailer or as part of a double bottom on designated highways and establishes a maximum length of 28 feet 6 inches for trailers or semitrailers operated as part of a double bottom on designated highways.
3. Allows double bottom vehicles to operate without a permit and with no overall length limits on designated highways. Double bottom milk trucks up to 60 feet long may be operated on other highways.

Trusts and Estates; Probate

Act 376 *(AB-893)* creates and provides forms for 2 types of wills: the Wisconsin basic will and the Wisconsin basic will with trust. A person may execute a will by filling in the applicable blanks, boxes or lines in the basic will or the basic will with trust, signing the will and having it properly witnessed.



Senator Russell D. Feingold and Representative Joseph S. Wineke confer in the rotunda mezzanine of the Capitol (photo courtesy of Assembly Democratic Caucus).

MAJOR PROPOSALS THAT FAILED TO PASS

Beverages

Senate Bill 2 and Assembly Bill 875 would have raised the legal drinking age for a resident of a state bordering Wisconsin to the legal drinking age in the person's state of residence.

Business and Consumer Law

Assembly Bill 951 would have extended the limits on interest rates applicable to consumer loans. Under existing law, most interest rates will be deregulated from November 1, 1984, through October 31, 1987.

Assembly Bill 1086 and Senate Bill 610 would have revised the laws regulating the organization and operations of cooperative associations.

Correctional System

Assembly Bill 320 would have created a separate Department of Corrections.

Crimes

Senate Bills 114 and 256 would have revised the state's obscenity law that was held invalid by the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Domestic Relations

Senate Bill 353 would have changed the child custody and visitation laws to make joint custody more common.

Education

Assembly Bills 62, 208 and 361 and Senate Bill 653 would have prohibited the UW System, the VTAE schools or the public elementary and secondary schools from beginning the fall semester until after Labor Day.

Elections

Assembly Bill 69 and Senate Bill 681 would have made numerous changes in the campaign finance law.

Assembly Bill 360 and Senate Bill 201 would have permitted political parties to request a separate presidential primary for delegate selection purposes.

Assembly Bill 868 would have created a fund to provide state grants for congressional campaigns.

Employment

Assembly Bill 76 and Senate Bill 55 would have covered UW graduate student assistants under the state employment labor relations act.

Assembly Bill 282 and Senate Bill 174 would have covered UW faculty and academic staff under the state employment labor relations act.

Environment

Senate Bill 87 would have removed the annual limitation on the number of mound private sewage systems which may be installed in this state.

Assembly Bill 840 would have required a deposit on beverage containers for beer and soda sold in this state in glass, plastic and metal containers.

Financial Institutions

Assembly Bill 800 and Senate Bill 534 would have authorized certain interstate acquisitions of banks and bank holding companies.

Health

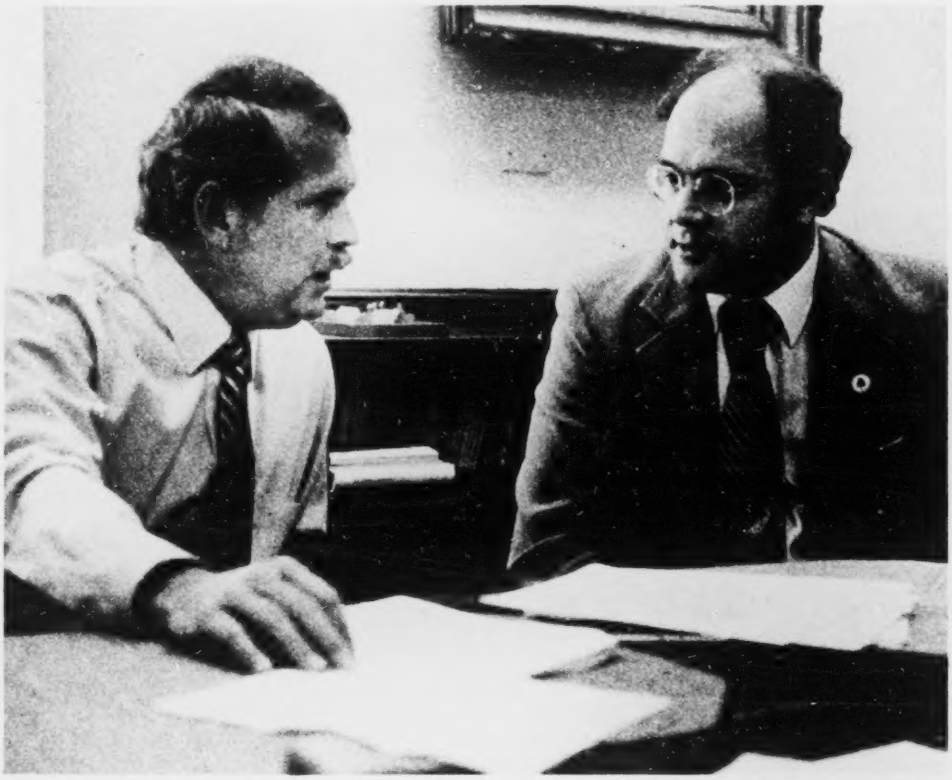
Assembly Bill 148 would have prohibited abortions in hospitals or other facilities owned by any governmental unit unless it was the only means available to prevent the death of the pregnant woman and if every reasonable effort was made to preserve the life and health of both the pregnant woman and the fetus.

Insurance

Assembly Bill 815 and Senate Bills 471 and 634 would have required health insurance plans, including health maintenance and preferred provider plans, to permit dentists, optometrists, pharmacists and podiatrists to participate in the plans under certain circumstances.

Assembly Bill 824 and Senate Bill 415 would have required health insurance plans, including health maintenance and preferred provider plans, to permit chiropractors to participate in the plans under certain circumstances.

Assembly Bill 903 and Senate Bill 507 would have imposed regulation by the Commissioner of Insurance on health care coverage plan administrators and principals.



State Superintendent of Public Instruction Herbert J. Grover (right) confers with Representative Thomas A. Hauke in the latter's Capitol office (photo courtesy of Assembly Democratic Caucus).

Local Law

Senate Bill 462 would have created a state Boundary Review Board in the Department of Development and a boundary review board in each county and would have made various changes in annexation and incorporation procedures.

Assembly Bill 577 would have prohibited counties, cities, villages, towns and public school districts from requiring their employes to be residents.

Natural Resources

Senate Bill 546 would have revised laws related to commercial fishing and fish dealers.

Assembly Bill 545 proposed a comprehensive system for the registration and regulation of all-terrain vehicles.

Public Utilities

Oct. 1983 Spec. Sess. Senate Bill 5 would have substantially affected PSC authority to regulate the formation and operation of public utility holding companies.

Shared Revenue

Assembly Bill 1160 would have established a fund to supplement the WSPTR program from the cash balance of general revenues at the end of each biennium, less a one percent contingency reserve amount.

State Government

Assembly Bill 837 and Senate Bill 487 would have made numerous changes in the law regulating the practice of lobbying.

Assembly Bill 980 would have created a state economic stabilization fund with moneys reserved for use during periods of reduced state revenues.

Assembly Bill 1146 would have substantially rewritten state vital statistics laws.

Taxation

Senate Bills 664, 674, 702 and 710 would have revised the rates and brackets for the income and franchise taxes.

Assembly Bills 11, 684, 763 and 1021 and Senate Bills 64, 186, 469 and 674 would have discontinued the inheritance and gift taxes.

Transportation

Senate Bill 180 would have required a reduction in the amount of salt applied to highways during the winter driving period.

Senate Bill 327 would have required resident owners and operators of motor vehicles to either carry motor vehicle liability insurance or provide a bond to assure financial responsibility for the operation of a motor vehicle.

COMMITTEES OF THE 1985 LEGISLATURE

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

Administrative Rules, Review of — PLEWA, *chairperson;* NORQUIST, *vice chairperson;* KINCAID, KREUL, RUDE.

Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation — FEINGOLD, *chairperson;* PLEWA, *vice chairperson;* CZARNEZKI, HELBACH, KINCAID, DAVIS, KREUL, LORMAN.

Agriculture, Health and Human Services — MOEN, *chairperson;* OTTE, *vice chairperson;* FEINGOLD, NORQUIST, ULICHNY, HARSDORF, LORMAN, RUDE.

Audit — ANDREA, *chairperson;* LEE, LASEE, LEEAN.

Economic Development — ULICHNY, *chairperson;* CZARNEZKI, *vice chairperson;* CULLEN, HANAWAY, MCCALLUM.

Education and Government Operations — CZARNEZKI, *chairperson;* ADELMAN, *vice chairperson;* HELBACH, MOEN, OTTE, DAVIS, HARSDORF, LORMAN.

Energy and Environmental Resources — STROHL, *chairperson;* LEE, *vice chairperson;* ADELMAN, CHVALA, NORQUIST, ELLIS, HANAWAY, THENO.

Finance — GEORGE, *chairperson;* ROSHELL, *vice chairperson;* CHVALA, HELBACH, NORQUIST, STROHL, STITT, CHILSEN (eff. 2/20/85 until 7/1/85 or budget passage),DAVIS (eff. 7/1/85 or budget passage).

Judiciary and Consumer Affairs — ADELMAN, *chairperson;* FEINGOLD, *vice chairperson;* CHVALA, HANAWAY, DAVIS.

Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance — VAN SISTINE, *chairperson;* ROSHELL, *vice chairperson;* OTTE, PLEWA, KREUL, LEEAN.

Senate Organization — CULLEN, *chairperson;* RISSER, NORQUIST, ENGELEITER, ELLIS.

Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry — KINCAID, *chairperson;* HELBACH, ULICHNY, ELLIS, LEEAN.

Transportation — OTTE, *chairperson;* MOEN, *vice chairperson;* ANDREA, ROSHELL, KREUL, THENO.

Urban Affairs, Utilities and Elections — LEE, *chairperson;* STROHL, *vice chairperson;* VAN SISTINE, LASEE, RUDE.

ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES

Administrative Rules — BRIST, *chairperson;* HOLSCHBACH, *vice chairperson;* BLACK, COWLES, WELCH.

Aging — BOLLE, *chairperson;* GROBSCHMIDT, *vice chairperson;* R. THOMPSON, WILLIAMS, BARRETT, GRUSZYNSKI, BUETTNER, SCHOBER, GOETSCH, LARSON.

Agriculture — SWOBODA, *chairperson;* GRONEMUS, *vice chairperson;* HEPHNER, CLARENBACH, HASENOHRL, BRIST, VOLK, HUBLER, TREGONING, TURBA, VAN GORDEN, PAULSON, CLEMENTS, KASTEN.

Subcommittee on Swine Pseudorabies — GRONEMUS, *chairperson;* HASENOHRL, TREGONING.

Audit — WINEKE, *chairperson;* NOTESTEIN, SCHULTZ, SCHNEIDERS.

Children and Human Services — M. COGGS, *chairperson;* BARCA, *vice chairperson;* MEDINGER, ROBINSON, R. THOMPSON (resigned 2/5/85), BELL, KRUSICK, R. YOUNG, NOTESTEIN, KASTEN, SCHOBER, SCHULTZ (resigned 2/6/85), MARGARET LEWIS, JOHNSRUD, MUSSER (eff. 2/6/85).

Subcommittee on Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention — M. COGGS, *cochairperson;* BELL, *cochairperson;* ROBINSON, JOHNSRUD, MARGARET LEWIS.

Commerce and Consumer Affairs — WILLIAMS, *chairperson;* MAGNUSON, *vice chairperson;* SHOEMAKER, GRONEMUS, KRUG, GRUSZYNSKI, MERKT, MARGARET LEWIS, LEPAK, WEEDEN, YORK.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety — Tesmer, *chairperson;* Krusick, *vice chairperson;* Rutkowski, M. Coggs, Medinger, R. Thompson, Barrett, Notestein, Grobschmidt, R. Young, Schneiders, Goetsch, Buettner, Schmidt, Musser, Weeden.

Subcommittee on Revision of the Crime of Threat to Injure — Barrett, *chairperson;* R. Young, Schmidt.

Subcommittee on the Department of Justice Investigative Capabilities — Grobschmidt, *cochairperson;* Krusick, *cochairperson;* Rutkowski, Notestein, Goetsch, Buettner.

Economic Development — Mark Lewis, *chairperson;* Krug, *vice chairperson;* Antaramian, S. Coggs, Seery, Fergus, Carpenter, Magnuson, Barca, R. Young, Foti, Huelsman, Buettner, Rosenzweig, Zeuske, Vergeront, Berndt, Plizka.

Subcommittee on Entrepreneurship and Innovation — Krug, *chairperson.*

Subcommittee on Import-Export — Barca, *chairperson.*

Subcommittee on Local-State Partnership — Magnuson, *chairperson.*

Education — Potter, *chairperson;* Volk, *vice chairperson;* Medinger, Williams, Krusick, Magnuson, Fergus, Grobschmidt, Gruszynski, R. Young, Notestein, Turba, R. Travis, Radtke, Larson, York, Lepak, Margaret Lewis, Weeden.

Elections — Crawford, *chairperson;* Fergus, *vice chairperson;* Clarenbach, Potter, Brist, S. Coggs, Barrett, Carpenter, Radtke, Manske, Wimmer, Coleman, York.

Subcommittee on Election Law — Crawford, *chairperson;* Brist, Barrett, Carpenter, Fergus, Radtke, Wimmer, Coleman, Manske.

Employment Relations — Loftus, *chairperson;* Becker, Schneider, T. Thompson.

Energy — Seery, *chairperson;* Gruszynski, *vice chairperson;* Crawford, Bell, Barrett, Krug, Porter, Cowles, Rosenzweig, Vergeront.

Environmental Resources — Bell, *chairperson;* Black, *vice chairperson;* Robinson, Seery, Wineke, Magnuson, Barca, Radtke, Porter, Kasten, Schultz.

Excise and Fees — Hephner, *chairperson;* Looby, *vice chairperson;* Vanderperren, Hasenohrl, Holschbach, Gronemus, McEssy, Bradley, Porter, Clements.

Finance — Schneider, *chairperson;* Metz, *vice chairperson;* Jauch, D. Travis, Kunicki, Nelsen, Panzer, Prosser (eff. 2/20/85).

Financial Institutions and Insurance — Hauke, *chairperson;* Carpenter, *vice chairperson;* Tesmer, Crawford, Antaramian, Black, Fergus, Huelsman, Ladwig, Schneiders, Matty, J. Young.

Government Operations — Holschbach, *chairperson;* Notestein, *vice chairperson;* Potter, Williams, Grobschmidt, Byers, Manske.

Subcommittee on Prompt Pay — Notestein, *chairperson;* Grobschmidt, Holschbach, Manske.

Health — Robinson, *chairperson;* Barrett, *vice chairperson;* Medinger, M. Coggs, Bell, Holperin, Black, J. Young, Rosenzweig, Ourada, Johnsrud.

Subcommittee on Long Term and Community Based Care — Robinson, *chairperson;* Black, *vice chairperson;* Holperin, Ourada, Johnsrud.

Subcommittee on Insurance for the Uninsured — Barrett, *chairperson;* M. Coggs, Bell, J. Young, Rosenzweig.

Highways — Vanderperren, *chairperson;* Menos, *vice chairperson;* Hubler, Hasenohrl, Holperin, Mark Lewis, Bolle, Bradley, McEssy, Van Gorden, Walling, Clements.

Judiciary — Rutkowski, *chairperson;* R. Young, *vice chairperson;* Tesmer, Crawford, Brist, Mark Lewis, Black, Hubler, Schober, Huelsman, Wimmer, Schmidt, Schultz (eff. 2/6/85).

Labor — Looby, *chairperson;* Holschbach, *vice chairperson;* Hauke, Clarenbach, Potter, Krusick, Barca, Carpenter (eff. 3/28/85), Walling, Tregoning, Welch, Vergeront, Schmidt.

Organization — Loftus, *chairperson;* Becker, *vice chairperson;* Clarenbach, Medinger, R. Thompson, T. Thompson, R. Travis, Tregoning.

Rules — BECKER, *chairperson;* LOFTUS, *vice chairperson;* CLARENBACH, MEDINGER, S. COGGS, R. THOMPSON, T. THOMPSON, R. TRAVIS, TREGONING.

Rural Development — GRONEMUS, *chairperson;* SWOBODA, *vice chairperson;* HASENOHRL, VOLK, GRUSZYNSKI, PAULSON, COLEMAN, BERNDT.

State Affairs — SHOEMAKER, *chairperson;* GROBSCHMIDT, *vice chairperson;* HEPHNER, MENOS, CLARENBACH, HOLSCHBACH, S. COGGS, BYERS, ZEUSKE, FOTI, LEPAK.

Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity — HOLPERIN, *chairperson;* HUBLER, *vice chairperson;* SWOBODA, R. THOMPSON, GRONEMUS, VOLK, SHOEMAKER, MATTY, ZEUSKE, OURADA, PLIZKA, LADWIG.

Transportation — HASENOHRL, *chairperson;* VANDERPERREN, *vice chairperson;* RUTKOWSKI, SEERY, KRUG, CARPENTER, BRADLEY, MUSSER, TREGONING, FOTI.

Urban and Local Affairs — S. COGGS, *chairperson;* MARK LEWIS, *vice chairperson;* CRAWFORD, ROBINSON, BOLLE, WINEKE, CARPENTER, GOETSCH, MANSKE, WALLING, PAULSON, WELCH.

Veterans and Military Affairs — MENOS, *chairperson;* BOLLE, *vice chairperson;* HEPHNER, SWOBODA, LOOBY, LARSON, BYERS, VAN GORDEN.

Ways and Means — NEUBAUER, *chairperson;* WOOD, *vice chairperson;* HEPHNER, SHOEMAKER, D. TRAVIS, KUNICKI, WINEKE, HOLPERIN, NELSEN, MATTY, MERKT, COLEMAN, WIMMER.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

Since the following committees are statutory, they are included in the description of statutory legislative committees and legislative service agencies: Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules, Joint Audit Committee, Joint Survey Committee on Debt Management, Joint Committee on Employment Relations, Joint Committee on Finance, Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems, and the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions.

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

COMMITTEES CREATED BY THE 1985 LEGISLATURE:

Future of the University, Select Committee on the -- LOFTUS, *chairperson;* T. THOMPSON, *vice chairperson;* BECKER, MEDINGER, R. TRAVIS.

Created by: 1985 Assembly Resolution 2.

The committee will function until June 28, 1985, or the date of final passage of the executive budget bill by both houses, whichever is later.

STATUTORY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES AND LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

Joint Committee for Review of ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

Members: SENATOR PLEWA, REPRESENTATIVE BRIST, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS NORQUIST, KINCAID, KREUL, RUDE; REPRESENTATIVES HOLSCHBACH, BLACK, COWLES, WELCH.

Committee Staff: DAVID CIESLEWICZ, 266-7505; CATHLEEN COTTER, 266-1194.

Mailing Address: Senator Plewa, Room 337 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Brist, Room 10 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephone: Senator Plewa, (608) 266-7505; Representative Brist, (608) 266-1194.

Publications: 1983-84 Biennial Report (also 1981-82, 1979-80, 1977-78).

Statutory Reference: Section 13.56.

History: The Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules was created as a special joint legislative committee in 1955, and the membership was enlarged by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, and by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977. Its powers were significantly expanded by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979.

Organization: The committee consists of 5 senators and 5 representatives appointed as are standing committees. The 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house. The committee is chaired by one member of each house selected by the majority party of that house. The committee meets at the call of one of its cochairpersons.

Functions: The committee's function is to promote adequate and proper rules, statements of general policy, interpretations of statutes by state agencies, and an understanding on the part of the public respecting such rules. The committee may direct an agency to promulgate emergency rules when the committee determines that a statement of policy or an interpretation of a statute is a rule. It may hold public hearings to investigate complaints with respect to rules and portions of rules and may suspend a rule in whole or in part, but when it does so it must introduce a bill in each house to repeal the rule or the parts suspended. If these bills are defeated, the rule stands and may not be suspended again. If one of the bills is enacted, the rule is thereby repealed and shall not be promulgated again unless authorized by law. In addition, the committee may require an agency to hold a public hearing on recommendations made as a result of an investigation of a complaint and to report back to the committee within a specified time.

The committee must also act in the rule-making process to review a proposed rule if another legislative standing committee has formally objected to a proposed rule or a portion of a proposed rule. The committee is then required to hold a public hearing and may either uphold the standing committee, or reverse the standing committee's action. If the committee supports a standing committee's objection, the agency may not adopt the rule and the committee must introduce a bill in each house to support its action. If one of these bills is enacted into law, the agency may not adopt the rule unless authorized to do so by some future law. If the bills fail to pass, the agency may adopt the rule. Once the rule is adopted, the committee has the power to suspend it as discussed above.

With the emergence of a more full-time legislature, this committee has become active in legislative oversight activities. The committee acts as an ombudsman, handling constituent complaints about agencies or rules forwarded by legislators or directly by citizens. Its more traditional rule review functions have expanded to include general problem solving, negotiation, rule modification, rule development or introduction of legislation. This committee was one of the first of its kind in the country and is a model being copied by various states.

The committee also receives notice of all declaratory judgment actions respecting rules and may intervene in any of those actions with the consent of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

The committee prepares and submits a biennial report to the governor and the legislature containing its recommendations.

Joint
AUDIT COMMITTEE

Members: SENATOR ANDREA, REPRESENTATIVE WINEKE, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS LEE, LASEE, LEEAN; REPRESENTATIVES NOTESTEIN, SCHULTZ, SCHNEIDERS.

Mailing Address: Senator Andrea, Room 4 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Wineke, Room 106 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708-8953.

Telephone: Senator Andrea, (608) 267-8979; Representative Wineke, (608) 266-3520.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.53.

History: The Joint Audit Committee was created by Chapter 224, Laws of 1975.

Organization: The committee consists of 2 majority party and 2 minority party senators and 2 majority party and 2 minority party representatives, appointed as are members of standing committees at the commencement of each legislative term. Each house designates a cochairperson.

Functions: The committee, subject to general supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, has the responsibility of advising the Legislative Audit Bureau. The committee may:

1. Evaluate the qualifications of candidates for state auditor and make recommendations to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.
2. Review reports of the bureau and confer with the auditor, other legislative committees and agencies audited.
3. Refer to the legislature or to an appropriate standing committee information that warrants action, request information from such a committee on action taken, and seek advice of an appropriate standing committee on program portions of an audit.

When a postaudit report cites various deficiencies, the head of the agency shall report to the audit committee of remedial actions taken. If the information is not forthcoming, the committee may report the matter to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization and to the appropriate standing committees. The audit committee may also propose corrective action to remedy undesirable practices. The audit committee may hold hearings on postaudit reports, may request the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization to investigate any matter within the scope of a postaudit conducted by the bureau, and may request investigation of any matter relative to the revenues and expenditures as well as the fiscal and performance activities of a state agency.

BUILDING COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL, *chairperson;* SENATORS RISSER, VAN SISTINE, THENO; REPRESENTATIVES SHOEMAKER, TESMER, J. YOUNG; MARSHALL ERDMAN (citizen member); DORIS HANSON (secretary of administration), RALPH D. CULBERTSON (head of the engineering function, Department of Administration), Gerald D. Germanson (ranking architect, Department of Administration) (nonvoting, advisory members).

Secretary: BARRY WANNER, *administrator,* Division of State Facilities Management.

Mailing Address: 8th Floor, General Executive Facility II, 101 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1855.

Total Budget 1983-85: $34,173,200 (including bond revenue amounts, building trust fund expenditures and debt service payments for state office buildings).

Statutory Reference: Section 13.48 (2).

History: The State of Wisconsin Building Commission was created by Chapter 563, Laws of 1949. Another 1949 law (Chapter 604) gave the commission authority to organize a nonprofit-sharing corporation (the Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation) to construct public buildings, while Chapter 267, Laws of 1961, authorized financing of public welfare buildings by nonprofit corporations. This resulted in the creation of the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation. Additional powers were given to the commission in 1957 for financing university and state college academic buildings (Chapter 593).

An amendment to the constitution as implemented by Chapter 259, Laws of 1969, providing for direct state borrowing, has terminated the future use of the various building corporations and enlarges the powers of the commission to finance capital facilities for all state agencies.

A separate State Bond Board, including 4 members of the Building Commission, was established by Chapter 259 to supervise the contracting of state debt. However, Chapter 90, Laws of

1973, abolished the State Bond Board and transferred the duties and responsibilities to the Building Commission. The duties include supervision of all matters relating to the contracting of public debt and revenue obligations, and the issuance of all evidences of indebtedness therefore.

Organization: The commission consists of the governor, who shall be chairperson, one citizen member appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the governor, and 3 legislators from each house appointed as are standing committees. One legislator from each house shall be a member of the Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee. The 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house. The secretary of administration, the head of the engineering function and the ranking architect in the Department of Administration shall be nonvoting, advisory members. Terms of legislative members expire on the second Wednesday in January of the odd-numbered years.

Functions: The commission was created to coordinate the state building program and to establish a long-range plan for development of the state's physical plant. It is the duty of the commission to determine projects to be incorporated into a long-range program and recommend to the legislature a biennial building program, including the amounts for projects which must be appropriated. The commission oversees all state construction except highway development. The commission may also authorize the expenditure of sums from the State Building Trust Fund, which is used for construction, remodeling and maintenance of facilities and planning of future development. The commission is also the only state body which can authorize state debt. Therefore, all transactions for the sale of any instruments which result in a state debt liability must be approved by official resolution of the Building Commission.

Joint Survey Committee on DEBT MANAGEMENT

Members: SENATOR RISSER, REPRESENTATIVE ANTARAMIAN, *cochairpersons;* DONALD A. SMART (citizen member), *secretary;* SENATOR CHVALA, SENATOR CHILSEN, REPRESENTATIVE D. TRAVIS, REPRESENTATIVE COWLES; JULIANNA EBERT, RICHARD GEORGE (citizen members).

Mailing Address: Senator Risser, Room 235 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Antaramian, Room 103 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708-8953.

Telephone: Senator Risser, (608) 266-1627; Representative Antaramian, (608) 266-0455.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.49.

History: The Joint Survey Committee on Debt Management was created by Chapter 317, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The committee is composed of 9 members: 3 senators and 3 representatives chosen as are standing committees, except that one member from each house shall also be a member of the state Building Commission, one from each house shall also be a member of the Joint Committee on Finance, and the 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house; and 3 members appointed by the governor, at least 2 of whom shall be experienced in or familiar with public debt management, public finance or municipal bond underwriting.

Officers are a Senate chairperson and vice chairperson, an Assembly chairperson and vice chairperson, and a secretary elected by the committee from among its nonlegislative members.

Functions: The purpose of the committee is to advise the legislature on coordinating the activities of state agencies and independent authorities issuing debt. The committee:

1. Determines the desirable amounts and forms of debt and revenue obligations to be authorized and the financial condition of the state agency or independent entity issuing the debt or revenue obligation.
2. Reviews all legislative proposals relating to the issuing of debt and revenue obligations or the use of the proceeds and advises the legislature thereon.

3. Reviews all legislative proposals relating to the authority of an independent entity to issue debt or revenue obligations or which would create a new authority with such powers.
4. Reviews the operational relationship between independent authorities and state agencies having program responsibilities in the same area.
5. Holds hearings and makes investigations.
6. Requires each agency or independent entity authorized to issue debt or revenue obligations to submit financial plans or reports.
7. Prepares such long-term financial plans relating to state debt, revenue obligations and other indirect debt as may be in the best interests of the state.
8. Submits a report as an appendix to any bill which relates to the authorization to issue state debt or revenue obligations, debt of independent state authorities, or for the authorization of new entities having the power to issue debt to finance a statewide public purpose. Such bills must be referred to the committee upon introduction instead of to a standing committee and shall not be considered in either house until the committee has submitted its report giving it opinion on the fiscal effect of the proposal on the state's or local government's ability to issue debt and revenue obligations, the appropriateness of the proposal in relation to the state's and local government's debt policies and the desirability of the proposal as a matter of public policy.

Joint Committee on
EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

Members: SENATOR RISSER (president of the Senate), REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS (speaker of the Assembly), *cochairpersons;* SENATOR CULLEN, REPRESENTATIVE BECKER (majority leaders); SENATOR ENGELEITER, REPRESENTATIVE T. THOMPSON (minority leaders); SENATOR GEORGE, REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER (cochairpersons, Joint Committee on Finance).

Mailing Address: Senator Risser, Room 235 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Loftus, Room 211 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephone: Senator Risser, (608) 266-1627; Representative Loftus, (608) 266-3387.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.111.

History: The Joint Committee on Employment Relations was created by Chapter 270, Laws of 1971.

Organization: The committee is a permanent joint legislative committee comprised of 8 *ex officio* members: the president of the Senate, the speaker of the Assembly, the Senate and the Assembly majority and minority leaders, and the Senate and Assembly cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance.

Functions: The committee is charged with a number of responsibilities related to state employment relations. Any changes in the general state compensation plan, including the individual salary schedules, proposed by the secretary of the Department of Employment Relations must be submitted by the secretary to the committee for its approval. After a public hearing on the proposal, which is required by statute, the committee may approve or modify the secretary's proposal. Any modification by the committee of the proposed changes submitted by the secretary is subject to veto by the governor and, if vetoed, may be overridden by a vote of 6 members of the committee. The approved proposal (as may be modified by the committee) together with the unchanged provisions of the current compensation plan then becomes the official compensation plan until further modified. Those parts of the proposed compensation plan changes which require legislative action for implementation, when approved by the committee, must be introduced by the committee in companion bills, and these bills must be placed on the calendar. While parts of these bills may be referred to appropriate legislative committees for advisory recommendations, the committee is required to accompany the introduction of these bills with a recommendation for passage of the legislation without change. Since the advent of collective bargaining for certain groups of state employes in the classified service, the secretary of employment relations' recommendations for proposed changes in the state compensation plan, insofar as it relates to providing general wage increases for employes, apply only to nonrepresented classified employes and is generally referred to as the nonrepresented pay plan.

Wage increases for most of the unclassified employes (faculty and academic staff) at the University of Wisconsin are not covered by the provisions of the nonrepresented pay plan but are included in a separate proposal generally referred to as the faculty and academic staff pay plan. The secretary of the Department of Employment Relations, after receiving recommendations from the UW Board of Regents, is required to also submit to the committee a separate proposal for adjusting the compensation and benefits of such employes. Upon submittal to the committee, this proposal is handled in the same manner as is the pay plan for nonrepresented classified employes.

The committee is also responsible for approving wage increases for represented state employes. The committee is specifically assigned the duty of approving or disapproving all tentative agreements reached between the Department of Employment Relations (representing the state) and any certified labor organization representing state employes. Any tentative agreement must first be ratified by the union. Following ratification, the committee is required to hold a public hearing on the tentative agreement. Subsequent to the hearing the committee may approve or disapprove the tentative agreement. If the committee does not approve the tentative agreement, the agreement must be returned to the bargaining parties for renegotiation. If the committee approves the agreement, the statutes require that those portions of a tentative agreement which require legislative action for implementation must be introduced by the committee in a bill or companion bills and the bill or bills must be put on the calendar or referred to the scheduling committee of the house. While parts of these bills may be referred to appropriate legislative committees for advisory recommendations, the committee is required to accompany the introduction of these bills with a recommendation for passage of the legislation without change. If the Legislature does not adopt the legislation as recommended by the committee without change, the tentative agreement must be returned to the bargaining parties for renegotiation.

The committee is also assigned the responsibility of approving the reimbursement rates for employes' use of personal automobiles, airplanes or motorcycles on state business. The Department of Employment Relations is required to submit recommended rates to the committee every biennium for its approval. One other related duty of the committee is to consider, in the same manner as the nonrepresented classified employes pay plan is considered, uniform travel schedule amounts for state officers and employes as well as dollar amounts for reimbursement of moving costs and payment for required uniforms or protective clothing (except those covered by collective bargaining agreements). As with the nonrepresented classified employes pay plan, the secretary of the Department of Employment Relations is responsible for submitting recommendations regarding such amounts to the committee for its consideration. The committee is also responsible for approving the recommendations of the secretary as to the assignment of unclassified division administrator positions to executive salary group ranges.

Joint Committee on
FINANCE

Members: SENATOR GEORGE (chairperson, Senate Finance Committee), REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER (chairperson, Assembly Finance Committee), *cochairpersons;* SENATOR ROSHELL, *Senate vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE METZ, *Assembly vice chairperson;* SENATORS CHVALA, HELBACH, NORQUIST, STROHL, STITT, CHILSEN; REPRESENTATIVES JAUCH, D. TRAVIS, KUNICKI, NELSEN, PROSSER, PANZER.

Education Discussion Group — SENATOR HELBACH and REPRESENTATIVE JAUCH, *discussion group leaders;* SENATORS NORQUIST, STITT; REPRESENTATIVES KUNICKI, PANZER.

Health and Social Services Discussion Group — SENATOR NORQUIST and REPRESENTATIVE D. TRAVIS, *discussion group leaders;* SENATORS CHILSEN, HELBACH, STROHL; REPRESENTATIVES KUNICKI, METZ, PROSSER.

Natural Resources and Public Debt Discussion Group — Senator Strohl and Representative Metz, *discussion group leaders;* Senators Chilsen, Roshell; Representatives Jauch, Panzer.

Taxes, Shared Revenue and Property Tax Relief Discussion Group — Senator Chvala and Representative Kunicki, *discussion group leaders;* Senators Norquist, Stitt; Representatives Nelsen, D. Travis.

Transportation, Justice and Commerce Discussion Group — Senator Roshell and Representative Nelsen, *discussion group leaders;* Senators Chilsen, Chvala; Representatives Metz, Prosser.

Mailing Address: Senator George, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882, Room 119 South, State Capitol; Representative Schneider, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708-8953, Room 127 South, State Capitol.

Telephone: Senator George, (608) 266-2500; Representative Schneider (608) 266-0215.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.09.

History: The Joint Committee on Finance was created by Chapter 6, Laws of 1911.

Organization: The committee is a joint standing committee composed of 8 senators and 8 representatives appointed as are standing committees. A Senate member and an Assembly member are designated as cochairpersons of the committee.

Functions: Any bill introduced in either house of the legislature appropriating money, providing for revenue or relating to taxation must be referred to the Joint Committee on Finance before being passed. Further, a bill which must be introduced — the biennial budget bill recommended by the governor — is introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance and then referred to the committee for detailed consideration. After a series of public hearings on the bill, the committee considers it in a number of executive sessions culminating in the committee-recommended version of the biennial budget bill. The committee-recommended version of the bill is then considered by the two houses of the Legislature in the course of adopting the biennial budget.

CHAIRMAN
GEORGE

Representative Marlin D. Schneider and Senator Gary R. George, cochairpersons, Joint Committee on Finance (photo courtesy of Senate Democratic Caucus).

In addition to these major responsibilities, the committee also has a number of other related responsibilities, including the following:

1. The committee is required to hold regular quarterly meetings for consideration of agency requests for supplementation of their budgets — such supplementation is to be conditioned on a finding that: a) an emergency exists, b) no funds are available for such purposes, and c) the purposes for which the supplemental appropriation is requested have been authorized or directed by the Legislature.
2. The committee may also transfer funds between existing appropriations and may increase or decrease positions from the number authorized by the Legislature in the budget or through separate legislation.
3. The committee is also empowered to reduce certain state agency appropriations as an emergency measure when necessitated by a decrease in state revenues.
4. The committee introduces — when required — the necessary legislation to provide for: a) the payment of claims against the state, b) the resolution of uncollectible shortages, or c) funding sufficient to restore any of the Housing and Economic Development Authority's capital reserve funds to the required level when such appropriation is certified as being necessary by the chairperson of the authority.
5. The committee is also responsible for the final approval of a variety of fiscal or fiscally related items, including: a) rental rates for state-owned employe housing; b) budgets for special and executive committees created by statute or executive order; c) general gifts, grants and bequests to the state, including specifying the state agency to carry out the purposes of the conveyance if none is so designated; d) Higher Educational Aids Board sale, conveyance or repurchase of student loans; e) interstate agreements regarding remission of nonresident tuition at institutions of higher education; f) level of state supplemental payments for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients; g) agreements between the state and the federal government for federal administration of state supplemental payments to SSI; h) reimbursement formula for medical assistance payments to nursing homes; i) guidelines and annual allocations for payments for the municipal services program; j) annual assessment rate for recovery of administrative expenses of state worker's compensation program; k) budget for nonincumbent, newly elected governor for staff and office expenses prior to inauguration; L) transfer of federal monies between block grants; m) State Building Commission's proposed sale or transfer of any surplus land having a fair market value of $20,000 or more; n) requests from the Department of Administration (DOA) for issuance of operating notes by the State Building Commission; o) agency plans to correct program revenue or segregated revenue deficit balances; p) any proposal by DOA to prorate state payments or establish priority payment schedules due to balances in any state fund being insufficient to meet required payments; q) state plan for the use of federal funds for the low-income energy assistance program prepared by the Department of Health and Social Services (DH&SS) and reports prepared by the department for the use of federal social services block grant funds; r) final general fund condition statement and summary of appropriations prepared by DOA for printing in the biennial edition of the *Wisconsin Statutes;* s) the purchase, lease or construction of additional correctional facilities; t) any interstate corrections compact submitted by DH&SS; u) any rate system proposed by the Hospital Rate-Setting Commission which would define rates as aggregate charges based on case mix measures; v) upon request from the Department of Transportation, the redesignation of any reconditioning, reconstruction or resurfacing project as a major highway project; w) with regard to the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority's annual plan for expenditure of any surplus funds and any parts of such plan which are objected to by a standing committee of the legislature designated to review such plan, the Joint Committee on Finance may concur in the standing committee's objections, modify the plan's objected-to parts, or approve the plan's objected-to parts notwithstanding the standing committee's objections; x) with regard to the Department of Development's biennial state housing plan and any parts of such plan which are objected to by a standing committee of the legislature designated to review such a plan, the Joint Committee on Finance may concur in the standing com-

mittee's objections, modify the plan's objected-to parts, or approve the plan's objected-to parts notwithstanding the standing committee's objections.

6. The committee is also statutorily empowered to inquire into the operations of any state agency to determine better methods, systems or procedures for improving state government operations.
7. The committee is also responsible for receiving a variety of statutorily required reports. The reports are enumerated in Section 13.09 (4) of the statutes.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Members 1983-1985: SENATOR RISSER (president of the Senate, elected 7/83), *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON (majority leader until 9/84, elected 7/83, resigned vice chairperson 6/84, resigned from Legislature 9/84), *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS (speaker of the Assembly, elected vice chairperson 6/84), *vice chairperson;* SENATOR HARSDORF (minority leader from 1/83, elected 7/83), *secretary;* T. THOMPSON (minority leader from 12/81, elected secretary 3/85), *secretary;* SENATORS CULLEN (majority leader from 5/82), KLECZKA (cochairperson, Jt. Finance, resigned 4/84), MAURER (cochairperson, Jt. Finance from 4/84), LEE (appointed 1/84, replaced George, cochairperson, Jt. Finance from 1/85, who resigned *ex officio* position 12/84), MCCALLUM (ranking minority member, Jt. Finance from 1/83); DAVIS (appointed 1/85, replaced Chilsen, ranking minority member, Jt. Finance from 2/85, who resigned *ex officio* position 7/85); NORQUIST (appointed 1/83), STROHL (appointed 1/83), ENGELEITER (appointed 1/83, minority leader from 1/85); REPRESENTATIVES BECKER (majority leader from 1/85), CLARENBACH (speaker pro tem from 1/83), MUNTS (cochairperson, Jt. Finance from 1/83, term expired 1/85), STITT (ranking minority member, Jt. Finance from 1/83), NELSEN (ranking minority member, Jt. Finance from 1/85); BRADLEY (appointed 1/83), MCESSY (appointed 1/83), PLOUS (appointed 1/83, term expired 1/85), SCHNEIDER (appointed 1/83, cochairperson, Jt. Finance from 1/85), TESMER (appointed 1/83), BELL (appointed 1/85 to replace Schneider), M. COGGS (appointed 1/85 to replace Plous).

Executive Secretary: BONNIE REESE.

Chief Staff Attorney: DAVID J. STUTE.

Legislative Council Rules Clearinghouse: RONALD SKLANSKY, *director;* RICHARD SWEET, *assistant director.*

Mailing Address: Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

Publications: General Report of the Legislative Council to the 1985 Legislature; Digest of Council Bills in 1985 Session; Directory of 1985-86 Legislative Council Committees; Rules Clearinghouse Reports; reports on substantive issues considered by council committees (available from the council); staff memoranda, briefs, working documents and other miscellaneous materials (on file at council office).

Number of Employes: 35.17.

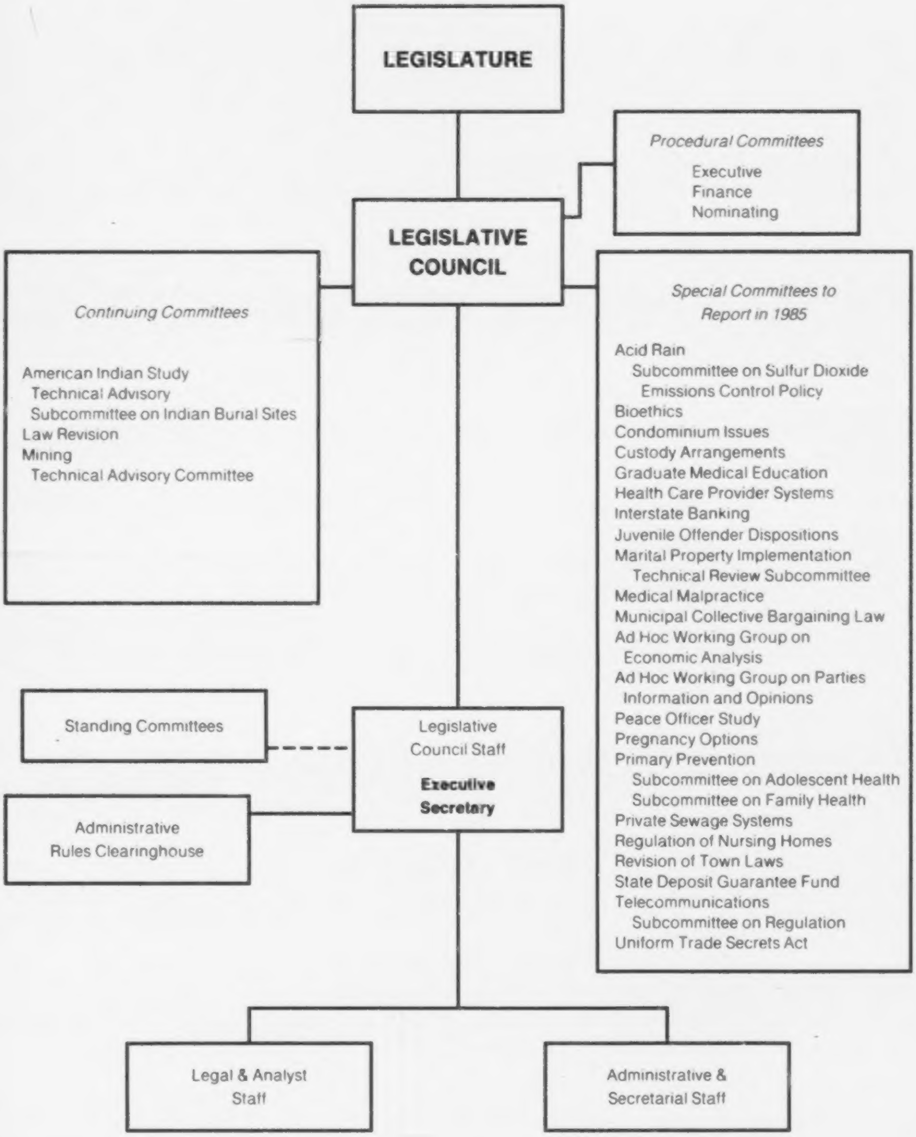
Total Budget 1983-85: $2,420,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.81-13.83, 13.91.

History: The Legislative Council was created by Chapter 444, Laws of 1947, and the first council was organized late that year, with 12 members. Later laws increased the membership, and Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, made it 19.

Organization: The council is composed of the speaker and deputy speaker of the Assembly, the president of the Senate, the Senate and Assembly majority and minority leaders, the 2 cochairpersons of and the ranking minority member from each house on the Joint Committee on Finance, and 3 senators and 5 representatives appointed as are standing committees in each house. Terms of appointive members expire on May 1 of each odd-numbered year.

The council operates through a committee system. Some committees are set by statute, others are created by the council.


LEGISLATURE
Procedural Committees
Executive
Finance
Nominating
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Continuing Committees
American Indian Study
Technical Advisory
Subcommittee on Indian Burial Sites
Law Revision
Mining
Technical Advisory Committee
Special Committees to Report in 1985
Acid Rain
Subcommittee on Sulfur Dioxide Emissions Control Policy
Bioethics
Condominium Issues
Custody Arrangements
Graduate Medical Education
Health Care Provider Systems
Interstate Banking
Juvenile Offender Dispositions
Marital Property Implementation
Technical Review Subcommittee
Medical Malpractice
Municipal Collective Bargaining Law
Ad Hoc Working Group on Economic Analysis
Ad Hoc Working Group on Parties Information and Opinions
Peace Officer Study
Pregnancy Options
Primary Prevention
Subcommittee on Adolescent Health
Subcommittee on Family Health
Private Sewage Systems
Regulation of Nursing Homes
Revision of Town Laws
State Deposit Guarantee Fund
Telecommunications
Subcommittee on Regulation
Uniform Trade Secrets Act
Standing Committees
Legislative Council Staff
Executive Secretary
Administrative Rules Clearinghouse
Legal & Analyst Staff
Administrative & Secretarial Staff

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Functions: The original purpose of the Legislative Council was to give careful study and consideration to various problems of government and then present the results to the legislature. Some studies are referred directly by the legislature to the council by enactment of a law or passage of a joint resolution, while others are initiated by the council. Advisory committees and subcommittees to council committees submit their findings and recommendations to their parent council committees. The council committees submit their reports, together with legislative proposals to carry out their recommendations, to the Legislative Council for approval. Those proposals which are approved by a majority vote (10) of the membership of the council are introduced in the legislature. Since 1967, the Legislative Council staff has worked directly with the substantive standing committees in both houses by providing professional legal counsel and science and research analyst staff to the standing committees. Also, the staff provides individual legislators with legal, scientific and policy research on legislative matters.

As a result of the 1982-83 study committee work, 46 proposals and joint resolutions were recommended by the Legislative Council for introduction in the 1983 Legislature. Of these proposals, 32 were enacted (24 of the original bills were enacted and 8 were enacted as part of other legislation), and 14 were not enacted. Major enactments included proposals relating to elderly abuse, acid rain, alien land ownership, groundwater management, public health needs, close corporations and revision of town laws.

In addition, the council's Law Revision Committee directly introduced 21 bills and joint resolutions in the 1983 Legislature. Of these proposals, 17 were adopted and 4 were not enacted. These enactments included remedial legislation and revisor correction bills.

To date (May 1985), 12 of the 1984-85 study committees have submitted reports to the council. The council has approved for introduction 16 proposals.

The Legislative Council staff serves the council, all of its study committees, and several statutory committees. During legislative sessions, the staff provides professional legal counsel and analyst staff assistance to all of the substantive standing committees. The council staff also functions as the Rules Clearinghouse for review of all proposed administrative rules and assists the standing committees in their oversight of the rule-making process.

Acid Rain, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR STROHL, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE CRAWFORD, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE RADTKE, *secretary;* SENATORS HARSDORF, OTTE; REPRESENTATIVES BELL (appointed 3/85), HOLPERIN (appointed 3/85), JARONITZKY (term expired 1/85), NEUBAUER (resigned 3/85), TURBA (appointed 3/85); LOREN ANDERSON, ROBERT ELLIKER, MERLIN HORN, RICHELLE LISSE, PAT WOLFF, WILLIAM ZABOR (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 5 representatives and 6 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 27, 1982, is directed, pursuant to a March 2, 1982 letter from Senator Strohl and others, to conduct an extensive and intensive review of all relevant research, data and available information relating to acid deposition in Wisconsin; including an examination of the causes and effects of acid deposition and methods and costs of controlling acid deposition, including an examination of the recommendations of the National Commission on Air Quality, and any proposed amendments to the Federal Clean Air Act now being considered by Congress. The committee was originally directed to report to the Legislative Council by January 27, 1983; the date was subsequently extended to October 1, 1983. It is anticipated that the committee will report in mid-1985.

..., Subcommittee on Sulfur Dioxide Emissions Control Policy

Members: SENATOR STROHL, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES CRAWFORD, RADTKE; MERLIN HORN, PAT WOLFF, WILLIAM ZABOR (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 senator, 2 representatives and 3 public members. The subcommittee is charged with developing and analyzing a proposal for controlling aggregate emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO2) from existing statutory sources of air pollution. The subcommittee completed its assignment May 18, 1983.

American Indian Study Committee

Members: REPRESENTATIVE SMITH (term expired 1/85), *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE METZ (appointed 3/85), *chairperson;* JAMES SCHLENDER, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR CHILSEN (resigned 12/83), *secretary;* SENATOR HANAWAY (appointed 2/84), *secretary;* SENATORS KINCAID, LASEE (appointed 2/84, resigned 4/85), MOEN (resigned 11/84), VAN SISTINE (appointed 3/85); REPRESENTATIVES DONOGHUE (term expired 1/85), HOLPERIN (appointed 3/85), PLIZKA (appointed 3/85), ZEUSKE; DOROTHY DAVIDS, THOMAS J. GORDON (resigned 10/84), RICHARD L. GURNOE (appointed 1/85), GERALD L. HILL, RITA KESHENA, EUGENE TAYLOR (public members).

The committee consists of 4 senators, 4 representatives and 6 public members selected from names submitted by the Wisconsin Indian Tribes and Great Lakes Intertribal Council.

The committee, whose biennial appointments were made by the Legislative Council on October 25, 1983 and by a November 30, 1983 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to Section 13.83 (3), Stats., to study the problems of, and develop specific recommendations and legislative proposals relating to, American Indians and the various Indian tribes in this state.

..., Technical Advisory Committee

Members: DR. DONALD ANDERSON, CHUCK CONNORS (appointed 11/84), ROBERT DEER (resigned 11/84), BOB MILLER (appointed 1/84), JOHN NIEMISTO, JON SKAVLEM, THEODORE E. STEPHENSON, JR., LUANNE WOPP (resigned 1/84), NANCIE YOUNG (department representatives).

The committee consists of one representative from each of the following departments: Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Justice; Natural Resources; Public Instruction; Revenue; and Transportation.

The committee was established pursuant to Section 13.83 (3) (f) of the Wisconsin Statutes to assist the American Indian Study Committee in performing its statutory functions.

..., Subcommittee on Indian Burial Sites

Members: THOMAS J. GORDON (resigned 10/84), *chairperson;* JAMES SCHLENDER (appointed 10/84), *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES DONOGHUE (term expired 1/85), METZ, ZEUSKE (appointed 3/85); VICTORIA ACKLEY, DOROTHY DAVIDS (appointed 10/84), DR. LYNNE GOLDSTEIN, WILLIAM GREEN, DR. NANCY LURIE, DR. ROBERT SALZER (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 2 representatives and 7 public members. The subcommittee is directed to study issues relating to the preservation and protection of Indian burial sites and to recommend legislation, if appropriate, or make other recommendations on that subject to the American Indian Study Committee. The subcommittee is directed to report its recommendations to the American Indian Study Committee by January 1, 1985.

Bioethics, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE KUNICKI, *chairperson;* CARL THOMPSON (appointed as a public member 1/85), *vice chairperson;* SENATOR LORMAN, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES SHEEHAN DONOGHUE (appointed as a public member 1/85), MANSKE, METZ, MIDGE MILLER (appointed as a public member 1/85); LEO BARGIELSKI, JOHN BARTOWSKI, DR. ROBERT L. BEILMAN, DOUGLAS E. JACKSON, ELLEN MURPHY, CHARLES M. PHILLIPS, ROBYN S. SHAPIRO, CAROL SHERRILL, DR. HANS SOLLINGER (public members); LINDA REIVITZ (nonvoting member).

The committee consists of 1 senator, 3 representatives, 12 public members and 1 nonvoting state agency member.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 8, 1984 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to a September 20, 1983 letter from Representative Kunicki, to examine the state's role in monitoring the ethics of medical practice relating to issues such as a) surrogate motherhood; b) withholding medical treatment from severely handicapped infants; c) highly experimental organ transplants or artificial organ implants; and d) withholding life-sustaining medical procedures from terminally ill patients. The committee is directed to report to the council by January 15, 1985.

Condominium Issues, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR CZARNEZKI, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE HASENOHRL, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR MCCALLUM, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES ANDREA (appointed as Senate member 1/85, resigned 1/85), BARRETT, BRIST, PANZER, WALLING; SHIRL ABBEY, GAYLE BROWN, HENRY CUNZ, RICHARD DANNER, CHARLES DINAUER, IRENE EVANS, LEONARD LEVERENCE, WARREN B. OLSON, GENE R. RANKIN, LOWELL E. SWEET (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 5 representatives and 10 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 8, 1984 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to 1983 Assembly Joint Resolution 91, to study the taxation of, and the providing of government services to, condominiums. The study shall include an examination of means by which either essential local governmental services can be extended to residents of condominiums or taxes paid by condominium residents can be adjusted to reflect costs of those services which cannot be provided to them. The committee is directed to report to the council by January 15, 1985. The special committee completed its assignment February 14, 1985.

Custody Arrangements, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE BELL, *chairperson;* SENATOR ADELMAN, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE RUTKOWSKI, *secretary;* SENATOR DAVIS; REPRESENTATIVES MARY LOU MUNTS (term expired 1/85, appointed as a public member 1/85), SCHOBER, WALLING; GARY L. BAKKE, BEVERLY BLISS, LUCY COOPER, MARTHA L. FINEMAN, KATHLEEN M. JEFFORDS, JULILLY W. KOHLER, DENNIS LARSON, ADA SKYLES, KEVIN VAN KAMPEN, JUDGE THOMAS S. WILLIAMS (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 4 representatives and 11 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 8, 1984 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to 1983 Assembly Joint Resolution 106, to study custody arrangements in actions affecting the family. The committee is directed to study a) existing laws relating to custody determinations in actions for divorce, annulment and legal separation, and the limitations of those laws; b) possible standards to be used for making custody determinations; c) ways to encourage shared parenting options, including but not limited to imposing joint custody without the agreement of both parties; d) the desirability and feasibility of a custody implementation plan outlining the rights and responsibilities of each party; e) the interrelationships between child custody determinations and child support awards and enforcement mechanisms; and f) ways to provide support services to families involved in custody matters, to ensure that the best interest of the child continues to be served after an order for divorce, annulment or legal separation. The committee is directed to report to the council by January 15, 1985.

Graduate Medical Education, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON, *chairperson;* SENATOR NORQUIST, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE POTTER, *secretary;* SENATOR THENO; REPRESENTATIVES PATRICIA GOODRICH (term expired 1/85, appointed as a public member 1/85), JAUCH, ROSENZWEIG; SARAH DEAN, HARRY DONOIAN, THOMAS GAZZANA, RITA JENKS, DR. EDWARD J. LENNON, FRANK MONTAGUE, DR. JAY NOREN, DR. MARVIN PARKER, JOHN PARR, DR. JOHN R. PETERSEN, DR. TOM PETERSON (public members); LINDA REIVITZ (nonvoting member).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 4 representatives, 12 public members and 1 nonvoting state agency member.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 8, 1984 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to a May 3, 1984 letter from Representative Robinson, to study the funding of graduate medical education. The committee is directed to review and analyze recent national studies that have examined the funding of graduate medical education, including the impact of health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations on the historic pattern of funding graduate medical education through patient revenues. The committee is directed to report to the council by January 15, 1985. The special committee completed its assignment February 12, 1985.

Health Care Provider Systems, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR NORQUIST, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE GERLACH, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR DAVIS, *secretary;* SENATORS CULLEN, KLECZKA (replaced Offner 1/84, resigned from Senate 4/84), PAUL OFFNER (resigned from Senate 1/84, appointed public member 1/84); REPRESENTATIVES KUNICKI, MUNTS, ROBINSON, ROSENZWEIG, RUDE (elected to Senate 4/84); HARRY DONOIAN, DR. TIMOTHY FLAHERTY, EDWARD KILLEEN, DONNA LUTZOW, FRANK MONTAGUE TERRI POTTER, NANCY REHKAMP, DR. DAVID W. SEMIAN, JERRY STEPANIAK, BRADLEY S. WILSON, PROFESSOR BARBARA WOLFE (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 6 representatives and 12 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on July 14, 1983, is directed, pursuant to SEC. 2033 (3m), 1983 WisAct 27, to: a) determine whether there are actual or potential problems with the operation of health maintenance organizations in this state and report its findings and recommendations by October 1, 1983; b) determine whether there are potential problems with the operation of preferred provider organizations in this state and report its findings and recommendations by February 1, 1984; and c) examine the merits of a requirement that preferred provider organizations select the lowest cost providers under a competitive bidding process, and report its findings and recommendations by February 1, 1984. The special committee completed its assignment August 30, 1984, and will make its final report in May 1985.

Interstate Banking, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE JAMES ROONEY (term expired 1/85, appointed as a public member 1/85), *chairperson;* SENATOR NORQUIST, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR ENGELEITER, *secretary;* SENATORS CULLEN, CZARNEZKI, MCCALLUM; REPRESENTATIVES CRAWFORD, HAUKE, LUCKHARDT (term expired 1/85), MATTY, SHOEMAKER, T. THOMPSON (appointed 1/85); WILLIAM J. BACHMAN, PROF. ROBERT H. BOCK, ROGER L. FITZSIMONDS, RICHARD E. GALECKI, PATRICK J. LUCEY, ROWLAND J. MCCLELLAN, PETER M. PLATTEN, III, JEFFREY REMSIK, HAROLD L. SWANSON, JAY B. WALTERS (public members).

The committee consists of 5 senators, 5 representatives and 11 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 8, 1984 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to SEC. 1 of Assembly Substitute Amendment 2 to 1983 Assembly Bill 800, to conduct a study of the advisability of permitting bank holding companies in other states to acquire banks and bank holding companies in this state. The committee is directed to examine what have been the effects of such acquisitions in other states and what such effects are likely to be in the future, including any differential effects between those states which permit only interregional acquisitions and those which permit nation-wide interstate acquisitions. The committee shall examine the actual and projected economic effects of such acquisitions in other states and the likely economic effects in Wisconsin of permitting such acquisitions, including: a) any resulting increase or decrease in the supply of in-state capital and the beneficial effects of any increase; b) any effects on the rights and interests of shareholders of acquired banks and bank holding companies; c) any additional economic effects resulting from permitting acquisitions by out-of-state bank holding companies in addition to other entities previously or currently permitted to acquire in-state banks and bank holding companies; d) any effects on Wisconsin banks and bank holding companies of acquisitions by them of banks and bank holding companies in other states; e) any effects of promoting competition in the banking industry; f) any differential effects of permitting acquisitions only on a reciprocal basis and of permitting acquisitions without such restriction. If necessary, the committee may also examine whether the removal of any other existing restrictions on the banking industry in Wisconsin would have any beneficial effects on the economy of this state. The committee is directed to report to the council by January 15, 1985. The special committee completed its assignment January 24, 1985.

Juvenile Offender Dispositions, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE D. TRAVIS, *chairperson;* SENATOR GEORGE, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR CHILSEN, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES BARRETT, BUETTNER, ROSENZWEIG, RONALD SELL (term expired 1/85, appointed as a public member 1/85); ROSEMARIE CLANCY, DEB DAY, ERV HEINZELMANN, MARY JO KEATING, ERNEST MESSINGER (appointed 8/84), WILLIAM MILLER, JUDGE DANIEL MOESER, PETER NAZE, PATRICIA TOWERS (resigned 8/84), GEORGE WEAVER (public members); RICHARD FLINTROP, DOUGLAS W. NELSON (nonvoting members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 4 representatives, 10 public members and 2 nonvoting state agency members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 8, 1984 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to Senate Substitute Amendment 1 to 1983 Assembly Joint Resolution 60, to study state laws relating to children who commit delinquent acts and restricting public access to juvenile court proceedings. The study shall include an examination of: a) current restrictions on public access to court proceedings involving juveniles; b) the effectiveness of dispositional alternatives available to courts in dealing with delinquent children and with children under 12 years of age who violate state or federal criminal laws; c) model programs that are most effective as dispositional alternatives available to courts in dealing with children who are violent or chronic offenders; d) the impact of the community youth and family aids program on the availability and range of pretrial and post adjudication treatment of juveniles charged with violation of state or federal criminal laws; and e) Wisconsin's options in achieving compliance with the requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. The committee is directed to report to the council by January 15, 1985.

Law Revision Committee

Members: SENATOR RISSER, *cochairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE MILLER (term expired 1/85), *cochairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE CRAWFORD (appointed cochairperson 3/85), *cochairperson;* SENATOR ADELMAN, ENGELEITER, GEORGE; REPRESENTATIVES HUELSMAN, PROSSER, ROBINSON, RUTKOWSKI.

The committee consists of 4 senators and 5 representatives.

The committee, whose biennial appointments were made by the Legislative Council on October 25, 1983, has the ongoing responsibility, pursuant to Section 13.83 (1) of the Wisconsin Statutes, to prepare bills on the following subjects and to introduce those bills directly (not through the council) into the Legislature: a) review remedial legislation based on nonsubstantive changes recommended by agencies; b) review court decisions and opinions of the Attorney General which state that a statute is unconstitutional, ambiguous or otherwise in need of revision; and c) review Revisor correction bills. The committee also is directed to review suggestions for major codifications and revision of portions of the statutes and to cooperate with the revisor of statutes in a 10-year systematic examination of the statutes to identify provisions needing revision.

Marital Property Implementation, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR ADELMAN and REPRESENTATIVE MARY LOU MUNTS (term expired 1/85, appointed as public member 1/85), *cochairpersons;* SENATOR HANAWAY, *secretary;* SENATOR FEINGOLD; REPRESENTATIVES CRAWFORD (appointed 1/85), HUELSMAN, RUTKOWSKI; JOHN E. KNIGHT, PROF. JUNE WEISBERGER, MICHAEL W. WILCOX (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 3 representatives and 4 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 8, 1984 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to an April 13, 1984 letter from Senator Risser, to review 1983 Wisconsin Act 186, relating to establishing a system of marital property between husband and wife, to determine if, consistent with the act's general intent, further clarification of the act is necessary in order to ensure a smooth transition to and implementation of the marital property system. The committee is directed to report to the council by January 15, 1985.

..., Technical Review Subcommittee

Members: PROF. JUNE WEISBERGER, *chairperson;* JOHN E. KNIGHT, MICHAEL W. WILCOX (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 3 public members. The subcommittee is to review issues relating to the implementation of the Marital Property Act for or at the request of the special committee and assist staff in refining draft language prior to consideration of drafts by the special committee.

Medical Malpractice, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR VAN SISTINE, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE TESMER, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE CHVALA (appointed as senate member 1/85), *secretary;* SENATORS HELBACH, LORMAN; REPRESENTATIVES MEDINGER, SCHULTZ, WIMMER; ANITA O. BARSNESS, RON GUT, (resigned 8/84), REED E. HALL, ROBERT E. HANKEL, GREGG L. HANSON (appointed 8/84), C. WADE JOHNSON (resigned 8/84), CURTIS KIRKHUFF, DR. FREDERICK KRISS, TIM LINDER (appointed 8/84), DR. CLIFTON E. PETERSON, FRANK THATCHER (public members).

The committee consists of 4 senators, 4 representatives and 9 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 8, 1984 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to SEC. 22 (2) (a) and (b) of 1983 Wisconsin Act 158, to study the health care providers' professional liability and patients compensation provision of Sec. 619.04 and Ch. 655, Stats., and related statutory and common law. The study shall include, but not be limited to: a) the operations and solvency of the Patients Compensation Fund and the Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan; b) the legal doctrines and professional standards relating to the determination of professional liability of health care providers; and c) the operations and effectiveness of patients compensation panels. The committee is directed to report to the council by January 15, 1985.

Mining Committee

Members: SENATOR KINCAID, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE BRIST, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE TREGONING, *secretary;* SENATORS CULLEN, THENO; REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER; RICHARD BUCHMAN, LEWIS PERRY, RUSSELL STEEL, JOHN STRASMA (public members); MICHAEL LEY (appointed 1/83) (department representative).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 3 representatives, 4 public members and 1 department representative named by the Governor. The committee, whose biennial appointments were made by the Legislative Council at an October 25, 1983 Legislative Council meeting and by a November 30, 1983 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to Section 13.83 (5), Stats., to study the social, educational, economic and environmental impacts of mining on state and local governments and advise the Investment and Local Impact Fund Board on the investment and distribution of revenues received by the board; and study the environmental and economic effects of smelting of metallic minerals in this state.

..., Technical Advisory Committee

Members: SENATOR KINCAID, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES SCHNEIDER, TREGONING; ARLYN ACKELY, RAY BLASKEY, ARNOLD GUMPRECHT, BERNIE MILLER, LLOYD MILLER, NELDA MCNEIL, ROGER UTNEHMER (public members); CARL CARMICHAEL, EILEEN MERSHART, JOHN YINGLING (nonvoting agency members).

The committee consists of 1 senator, 2 representatives, 7 public members and 3 nonvoting agency members.

The technical advisory committee was established for the purpose of reviewing the Socio-Economic Impact Report prepared by the Exxon Corporation to Forecast the Impact of the Crandon Project.

Municipal Collective Bargaining Law, Special Committee on the

Members: REPRESENTATIVE JAUCH, *chairperson;* SENATOR CULLEN, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR KREUL, *secretary;* SENATORS CHILSEN, OTTE, ROSHELL; REPRESENTATIVES CRAWFORD, LOOBY, NELSEN, TURBA; PROF. ARLEN C. CHRISTENSON, EDWARD J. COE, BILLIE GROSS, ROBERT LYONS, DONALD NYSTROM, JOHN PARR, DONNA ULLMAN (public members); HOWARD BELLMAN (nonvoting member).

The committee consists of 5 senators, 5 representatives, 7 public members and 1 nonvoting agency member.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 8, 1984 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to 1983 Assembly Joint Resolution 102, to conduct a study of Sec. 111.70 (4) (cm), Stats., relating to the municipal employment mediation-arbitration law, to determine its effect on collective bargaining in local government employment. The study shall include a review of: a) the operation of the mediation-arbitration process; b) the administration of Sec. 111.70 (4) (cm) by the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission; c) the role of mediator-arbitrators; d) court and Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission decisions relevant to the mediation-arbitration process; e) the impact of the mediation-arbitratin law on work stoppages; and (f) forms of impasse resolution applicable to local government protective services employes. The committee is directed to report to the council by August 30, 1985.

...., Ad Hoc Working Group on Parties Information and Opinions

Members: REPRESENTATIVE JAUCH, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE CRAWFORD; HOWARD BELLMAN, PROF. ARLEN C. CHRISTENSON, ROBERT LYONS (public members).

The working group consists of 2 representatives and 3 public members. The working group is to develop the methodology for the collection of data and opinions from parties to negotiations and from other knowledgeable persons.

...., Ad Hoc Working Group on Economic Analysis

Members: REPRESENTATIVE JAUCH, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE NELSEN; PROF. ARLEN C. CHRISTENSON, JOHN PARR, DONNA ULLMAN (public members).

The working group consists of 2 representatives and 3 public members. The working group is to develop the data collection methodology for analyzing the economic impact of the mediation-arbitration law.

Peace Officer Study, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE S. COGGS, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE PATRICIA SMITH (term expired 1/85, appointed as a public member), *vice chairperson;* SENATOR ELLIS, *secretary* (appointed 7/84); SENATORS KINCAID, THENO (resigned 6/84); REPRESENTATIVES GOETSCH, MERKT, SCHNEIDER; DAVID COUPER, CURRY FIRST, FRANKLYN M. GIMBEL, PROF. HERMAN GOLDSTEIN, WILLIAM H. LYNCH, E. MICHAEL MCCANN, JERRY PETERS, JUDGE RUSSELL W. STAMPER, SR. (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 4 representatives and 9 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 8, 1984 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to SEC. 2033 of 1983 Wisconsin Act 27, to study the problem of the use of excessive force or physical abuse by peace officers and to consider various methods of alleviating that problem. The committee is directed to report to the council by January 15, 1985. The special committee completed its assignment February 1, 1985.

Pregnancy Options, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER, *chairperson;* MARIAN THOMPSON, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR DAVIS, *secretary;* SENATOR NORQUIST; REPRESENTATIVES BECKER, KASTEN, LEWIS, MEDINGER, VERGERONT; WARREN BRAUN, REV. J. THOMAS FINUCAN, PROF. PATRICIA K. FLOOD, LINDA HENDRICKSON, ROBERT HINTZ, KAY KITZMAN, JUDY MANN, DR. BEN PECKHAM, VICKI PLEVIN, REV. M. TED STEEGE, ELEANOR YEO (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 6 representatives and 12 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by an October 24, 1984 mail ballot, is directed to examine pregnancy options for women. The special committee shall not consider any changes in the U.S. Constitution but shall examine what options are available within the present constitutional framework. The committee is directed to study the availability of options which may reduce the perceived need for abortions, including ways to: a) make information available about methods of birth control; b) provide increased funding for family planning alternatives other than abortion; c) require all school guidance counselors, social service agencies, physicians and family planning clinics to prominently prominently display pamphlets explaining how to place a child for adoption; d) require school guidance counselors to receive training on how to place a child for adoption, either as part of their college curriculum, as part of their continuing training, or both; and e) make available health insurance coverage for childbirth in all instances. The committee may examine the extent to which the state, consistent with the U.S. Constitution and federal court decisions, could prohibit abortions in public hospitals and enforce these prohibitions, and also may examine means of protecting the privacy rights of pregnant women and the safety of health care personnel who perform abortions and the facilities where abortions are performed.

Primary Prevention, Special Committee on

Members: Senator Otte, *chairperson;* Representative M. Coggs, *vice chairperson;* Representative Zeuske, *secretary;* Senator Lasee; Representatives Bell, Stitt (appointed 7/84, resigned 11/84), Donoghue (resigned 7/84), Robinson, Vergeront (appointed 1/85); Prof. Rita Hohlstein, Dr. Pauline Jackson, Harold E. Lindemann, Kathie Lodholz, Elizabeth Miller, Dr. Constantine Panagis, Donald Percy, Joseph Trevino, Roger Williams (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 5 representatives and 9 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 8, 1984 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to Senate Substitute Amendment 1 to Senate Joint Resolution 53, to conduct a study of health and human services-related primary prevention programs, including: a) reviewing federal block grants and public laws relating to health, mental health and social services to determine whether state allocations for primary prevention programs meet the original intent of federal legislation; b) studying existing legislation and policy in other states regarding primary prevention programs to determine their potential for use in Wisconsin; c) considering existing primary prevention mandates in the state statutes (including, but not limited to Chs. 46, 48 and 51, Stats.) and determining the extent of compliance with these mandates; d) reviewing the adequacy of primary prevention program requirements found in departmental administrative rules and guidelines for the county-coordinated plans and budgets; and e) studying existing research related to the cost, benefits and ultimate value of primary prevention programs carried out with individuals and families at schools, work sites and in communities. The committee is directed to report to the council by January 15, 1985.

...., Subcommittee on Adolescent Health

Members: Representative Bell, *chairperson;* Dr. Pauline Jackson, *vice chairperson;* Senator Otte; Representatives M. Coggs, Stitt (resigned 11/84); Elizabeth Miller, Dr. Constantine Panagis, Joseph Trevino, Roger Williams (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 senator, 2 representatives and 5 public members. The subcommittee is to review the following topics: 1) promoting mental health; 2) preventing alcohol and drug abuse; 3) preventing adolescent pregnancy; and 4) family planning. The subcommittee completed its assignment December 12, 1984.

...., Subcommittee on Family Health

Members: Donald Percy, *chairperson;* Representative Zeuske, *vice chairperson;* Senators Lasee, Otte; Representative Robinson; Prof. Rita Hohlstein, Harold E. Lindemann, Kathie Lodholz, Roger Williams (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 2 senators, 2 representatives and 5 public members. The subcommittee is to review the following topics: 1) preventing child abuse; 2) preventing domestic abuse; 3) infant and maternal nutrition; 4) infant and early childhood screening; and 5) genetic screening. The subcommittee completed its assignment December 19, 1984.

Private Sewage Systems, Special Committee on

Members: Representative Neubauer, *chairperson;* Representative Metz, *vice chairperson;* Senator Harsdorf, *secretary;* Senators Norquist, Carl Thompson (term expired 1/85, appointed as public member 1/85); Representatives Bradley, Holperin, Porter, Seery; Tad Gilster, Jeffrey L. Hammes, Frank Jablonski, Mary Ellen Johnson, Jerry Kirchner, Richard A. Lehmann, Clarence Molepske, Janet Nordell, Karen Wilson, Gerald C. Wray (public members); Kathy Falk (nonvoting member).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 6 representatives, 11 public members and 1 nonvoting agency member.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 8, 1984 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to a May 3, 1984 letter from Representative Neubauer, to study private sewage systems within the context of the overall protection of the state's natural resources, including: a) the use of holding tanks for new construction and replacement of failing private sewage systems and limits on the use of holding tanks; b) a rational restructuring of limitations on the use of mound private sewage systems for new construction; c) the current state of development of alternative private sewage systems and their potential impact on the state's natural resources; d) the need for mandatory education of, and certification for, plumbers who install private sewage systems; e) the scope and effectiveness of current maintenance requirements for private sewage systems and holding tanks; f) the operation of the septage disposal program in the Department of Natural Resources; g) the review of existing regulatory programs relating to large community-sized private sewage systems; and h) the consideration of any other related issues. The committee is directed to report to the council by January 15, 1985. The committee completed its assignment May 3, 1984.

Regulation of Nursing Homes, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR MOEN, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE MEDINGER, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE YOUNG, *secretary;* SENATORS OTTE, THENO; REPRESENTATIVES LARSON, HARVEY STOWER (term expired 1/85, appointed as public member 1/85), WINEKE; DR. FRED BLANCKE, DONALD E. CHRISTENSEN, JANE FOOS, ROY FROEMMING (resigned 3/85), MICHAEL O. KITTLESON, RICHARD LESJEK, LAWRENCE MALINOSKI, HARRY METTEN, MAUREEN A. MOLONY, JACKI PAVELSKI, GEORGE POTARACKE (appointed 3/85), DOROTHY E. RILEY (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 4 representatives and 12 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 8, 1984 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to an April 6, 1984 letter from Senator Moen, to review the regulation of nursing homes by the Department of Health and Social Services. The committee shall consider whether the department's administrative rules are consistently applied, reasonably flexible and uniformly interpreted. The committee shall also consider the: a) timeliness of violation notices; b) treatment of complaints; and c) forfeiture practices, including the appropriateness of assessing forfeitures against county nursing homes. The committee is directed to report to the council by January 15, 1985.

Revision of Town Laws, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE SHOEMAKER, *chairperson;* HARLAND E. EVERSON (term expired 1/83, appointed as a public member 1/83, resigned 9/83), *vice chairperson;* ERVIN W. CONRADT (term expired 1/83, appointed as a public member 1/83), *secretary;* SENATORS KREUL (appointed 10/83), LASEE (resigned 9/83), MOEN (added as a Senate member 1/83); REPRESENTATIVES LARSON (appointed 1/83), SCHMIDT (term expired 1/83, THOMPSON (appointed 1/83), MARY WAGNER (term expired 1/83, appointed as a public member 1/83), WOOD; ROBERT BRAUNEL, LAWRENCE DAY (deceased 6/83), MAYOR MARILYN HARDACRE, RINDERT KIEMEL, JR., ARTHUR KIND, PROFESSOR JOHN MARTIN, FRANK L. NIKOLAY, ROGER PRANGE (public members); RICHARD STADELMAN (nonvoting technical advisor).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 4 representatives, 9 public members and 1 nonvoting technical advisor.

The committee, established at the May 27, 1982 Legislative Council meeting, pursuant to a May 7, 1982 letter from Senator Fred A. Risser and Representative Midge Miller, cochairpersons of the council's Law Revision Committee, based on the May 22, 1980 letter from Representative Richard Shoemaker and April 1, 1982 letter from Mike Lotto. The committee is directed to revise and recodify the statutes relating to town government, to bring together scattered provisions, to remove archaic and obsolete language, to resolve ambiguities in the statutes, to deal with the special needs of urban towns and to recognize the modern problems faced by town government. The committee is directed to report to the council by January 17, 1983. At the March 9, 1983 Legislative Council meeting, the reporting date was extended to January 1984. The committee completed its assignment August 8, 1984.

State Deposit Guarantee Fund, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE HAUKE, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE TESMER, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR KREUL, *secretary;* SENATOR FEINGOLD; REPRESENTATIVES ROBERT QUACKENBUSH (term expired 1/85, appointed as a public member 1/85), WINEKE; JOHN C. BROGAN, JOHN F. KUNDERT, LE ROY LOKKEN, ANNE MONKS, LEO MORTENSEN, ED MUEHLENBERG, WILLIAM H. RISCH, WILLIAM SCHOREDER (resigned 12/84), DOUGLAS J. TIMMERMAN, NEIL A. TURNBULL, PATRICIA WODELE (public members); WILLIAM DIXON (nonvoting member).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 3 representatives, 12 public members and 1 nonvoting agency member.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a July 17, 1984 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to a July 2, 1984 letter from Representative Hauke, to study: a) whether the Wisconsin State Deposit Guarantee Fund should be continued; b) if the fund is continued, what percentage of uninsured public deposits should the fund contain in order to maintain an actuarially sound insurance program; c) if the fund is continued at an appropriate level, how additional funding should be obtained; d) if additional funds are to be obtained from participating public depositories, whether fees should be assessed on a per capita basis, on the basis of institution size, or on the basis of institution performance. The committee is directed to report to the council by January 15, 1985. The special committee completed its assignment January 10, 1985.

Telecommunications, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR STROHL, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE RADTKE, *secretary;* SENATORS LEE, RUDE; REPRESENTATIVES SEERY, SHOEMAKER, TRAVIS; LEE CULLEN, PROF. JAMES R. DONOGHUE, JAMES O. DURAND, DAVID GRABSKI, LARRY KENGENDORF, LYNN C. MEYER, MARGE ROSENTHAL, BILL G. SMITH, PROF. RODNEY E. STEVENSON, PETER WALSH (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 5 representatives and 10 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 8, 1984 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to an April 27, 1984 letter from Senator Strohl, to study the regulation of telephone utilities and related telecommunications issues, including an examination of: a) the impact of deregulation on certain aspects of the telecommunications industry and b) current statutes governing the regulation of telephone utilities in light of technical, economic and regulatory changes presently occurring in this industry. The study shall include an examination, and revision where appropriate, of relevant state regulatory activities. The committee is directed to report to the council by January 15, 1985.

..., Subcommittee on Regulation

Members: SENATOR STROHL, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES RADTKE, SEERY; ANNE CULLATHER, LEE CULLEN, JAMES O. DURAND, LYNN C. MEYER, MARY LOU MUNTS (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 senator, 2 representatives and 5 public members. The subcommittee was appointed by the chairperson of the special committee to review proposals on partial deregulation, access to records held by the Public Service Commission, affiliated interests and intervenor financing and to develop recommendations to the special committee on these subjects.

Uniform Trade Secrets Act, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR GEORGE, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE LEWIS, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR DAVIS, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES BARRETT, HORVATH (term expired 1/85), PROSSER, TREGONING; ED APPELBAUM, GARY T. DILWEG, PROF. JOHN KIDWELL, PROF. RAMON A. KLITZKE, THOMAS O. KLOEHN, DONALD H. WESTERMANN (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 5 representatives and 6 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 8, 1984 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to a February 16, 1983 letter from Orlan Prestegard, secretary, Commission on Uniform State Laws, to study the desirability of incorporating trade secret protections in state law. The committee shall review the provisions of the Uniform Trade Secrets Act, drafted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, which deals with misappropriation of trade secrets. The committee is directed to report to the council by January 15, 1985. The special committee completed its assignment November 17, 1984.

Joint Committee on LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION

Members: SENATOR RISSER (president of the Senate), REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS (speaker of the Assembly), *cochairpersons;* SENATORS CULLEN (majority leader), ENGELEITER (minority leader), NORQUIST (assistant majority leader), ELLIS (assistant minority leader); REPRESENTATIVES BECKER (majority leader), T. THOMPSON (minority leader), MEDINGER (assistant majority leader), R. TRAVIS (assistant minority leader).

Mailing Address: Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.80 and Joint Rule 23.

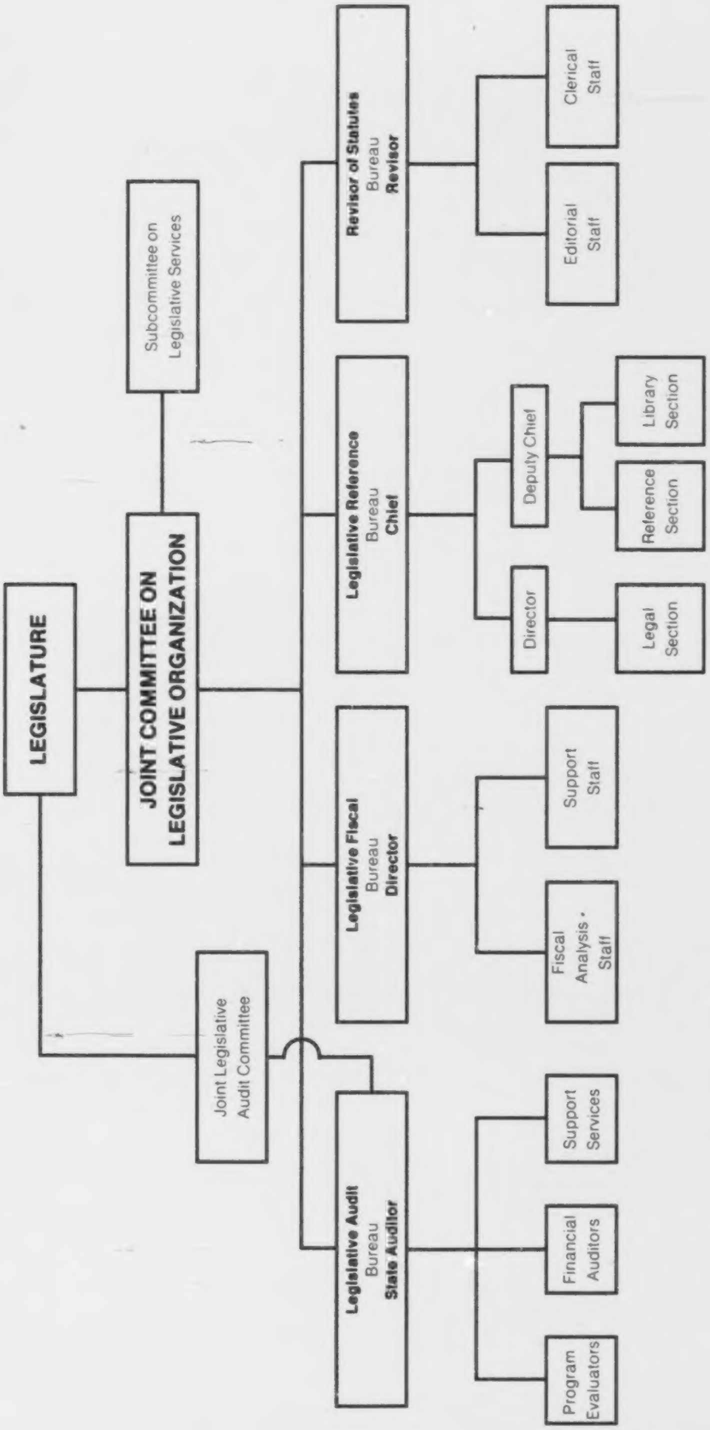
History: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization was created by Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, and by 1963 Assembly Joint Resolution 91; and was amended by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965; Chapters 3 and 325, Laws of 1977; 1977 Assembly Joint Resolution 23; and by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979.

Organization: The committee is a permanent joint legislative committee which consists of 10 *ex officio* members: the president of the Senate, the speaker of the Assembly, and the majority and minority and assistant majority and minority leaders of each house. The committee has established a Subcommittee on Legislative Services to advise the committee on text processing matters and other matters referred to the subcommittee by the Joint Committee. Staff assistance is provided by the Legislative Council staff.

Functions:

1. Supervise and make policy for all legislative staff services.
2. Serve as policy-making board for the legislative service agencies; to wit, the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Revisor of Statutes Bureau, the Legislative Audit Bureau and the Legislative Fiscal Bureau.
3. Determine the types of tasks to be assigned to the bureaus within statutory limitations, and the quantity and quality thereof.
4. Consider and approve the budget of each bureau.
5. Determine the salary level of each bureau head.
6. Make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the operation of the bureaus.
7. Select the director of each bureau. In the case of the state auditor, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee shall make recommendations for the approval of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.
8. Employ outside professional consultants to study ways of improving legislative staff services and organization.
9. Inquire into misconduct of members or employes of the legislature.
10. Supervise the development of programs for computer use and approve and monitor computer operations in the legislative process.
11. Advise the Ethics Board on matters relating to the board's operations.
12. Investigate, at the request of the Legislative Audit Committee, any matter within the scope of a postaudit completed or being conducted by the Legislative Audit Bureau and generally supervise the responsibility of the Legislative Audit Committee.
13. Reserve such space as is necessary in the Capitol for the use of the legislature.
14. Determine the officer who has operational responsibility for legislative document sales and distribution.
15. Recommend to the legislature a newspaper to serve as the official state newspaper.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAUS


LEGISLATURE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION
Subcommittee on Legislative Services
Joint Legislative Audit Committee
Revisor of Statutes Bureau Revisor
Legislative Reference Bureau Chief
Legislative Fiscal Bureau Director
Legislative Audit Bureau State Auditor
Clerical Staff
Editorial Staff
Deputy Chief
Library Section
Reference Section
Director
Legal Section
Support Staff
Fiscal Analysis · Staff
Support Services
Financial Auditors
Program Evaluators

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT BUREAU

State Auditor: DALE CATTANACH.

Deputy State Auditor: THOMAS L. MICKELSON.

Audit Directors: General Government, DOUGLAS M. HENDRIX; *Program Evaluation,* JUDITH F. FRYE; *Human Services,* JACOB K. KLAM; *Education,* RONALD L. YATES.

Mailing Address: Suite 402, 131 W. Wilson Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-2818.

Publications: Audit reports of individual state agencies and programs. The reports are not reproduced for general distribution, but a copy of each report is on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Number of Employes: 71.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $4,438,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.94.

History: The Legislative Audit Bureau was created as a bureau in the legislative branch, under the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965. A Joint Legislative Audit Committee was created by Chapter 224, Laws of 1975. Prior to the creation of the Legislative Audit Bureau, its functions had been performed by the Department of State Audit, which was created by Chapter 9, Laws of 1947, and dissolved by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965.

Organization: The director of the bureau is the state auditor, appointed by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, which is the policy-making board for the Legislative Audit Bureau. The Joint Legislative Audit Committee has advisory responsibilities for the bureau, subject to general supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Functions:

1. Conduct postaudits of the accounts of every state department, board, commission, independent agency or authority at least once every 5 years to assure that all financial transactions have been made in a legal and proper manner. This includes authority to audit all bodies created by the legislature in the legislative or judicial branch and any public body corporate and politic created by the legislature. The state auditor may contract with outside audit groups to conduct such audits when he deems it advisable to do so.
2. Review the performance and impact of various state agency programs to determine whether the department carried out the policy of the legislature and governor. This function ranges from examinations of economy and efficiency in government to evaluations of program results and policy impacts. This information provides the legislature with timely evaluations of state programs which may be in need of revision, modification, or reduction as a result of changing public priorities and fiscal limitations.
3. Biennially audit the books and accounts of the State Treasurer, the central accounting records of the Department of Administration, the Wisconsin Investment Board, Employe Trust Funds, the expenditures from the state appropriation to the Medical College of Wisconsin, and the expenditures under the Higher Educational Aids Board contract for dental education services.
4. Annually audit the Capital Improvement Fund and the Bond Security and Redemption Fund.
5. Audit the records of providers of medical assistance under Chapter 49, Wis. Stats.; and corporations, institutions, associations, or other organizations which receive more than 50% of their annual budget from appropriations made by state law. The audits will be made when the state auditor deems it advisable or when so directed and shall cover only those records and operations which pertain to the receipt, disbursement or other handling of appropriations made by state law.
6. Provide auditing services at the direction of the Elections Board.
7. Make such special examination of the accounts and financial transactions of any department or officer as the governor or legislature directs.

8. At least once every 3 years, perform a financial audit of the state life insurance fund, the local property insurance fund and the patients compensation fund.
9. Certify to the State Treasurer the balance in the treasury when he came into office and upon leaving office.
10. Require each department to file annually with the bureau a report on all receivables due the state.
11. Disseminate information concerning department accounting, auditing and fiscal matters.
12. Prepare a biennial report of its activities.

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL BUREAU

Director: ROBERT WM. LANG.

Assistant Director: TERRY A. RHODES.

Program Supervisors: TOM FLETEMEYER, KEN JOHNSON, MONICA JAEHNIG, STEVE WATTERS.

Administrative Assistant: VICKI HOLTEN.

Mailing Address: Room 110 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3847.

Publications: 1985-87 Wisconsin State Budget — Summary of Governor's, Joint Committee on Finance and Legislature's 1985-87 Budget Provisions. Informational reports: Joint Committee on Finance; State Budget Process; Property Taxation in Wisconsin; Wisconsin State Property Tax Relief Credit; Shared Revenue Program; Local Finance and Municipal Aids in Wisconsin; Payments for Municipal Services Program; Homestead Tax Credit; Tax Increment Financing; Farmland Preservation Program; Inheritance, Estate and Gift Taxes; Individual Income Tax; Taxation of Public Utilities; Sales and Use Tax; Taxation of Insurance Companies; Corporate Income Tax; Wisconsin Motor Fuel and Special Fuel Tax; The Role of Farming in the Wisconsin Tax Structure; Transportation Aids; The Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation System; Elementary and Secondary School Aid; Library Systems State Aid Formula; Vocational, Technical and Adult Education System; Vocational, Technical and Adult Education State Aid Formula; Student Financial Aid in Wisconsin; State Capitation Aid: The Medical College of Wisconsin and the Marquette University School of Dentistry (prepared jointly with the Department of Administration); Outdoor Recreation Action Program; Wisconsin Grant Programs for Water Pollution Abatement: Point and Combined Sewer Overflow Grants; Wisconsin Grant Programs for Water Pollution Abatement: Individual Septic System Grants; Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement Grant Program; Animal Waste Pollution Abatement and Related State Financial Assistance (prepared jointly with the Legislative Council); State Level Debt Issuance; State Cashflow Management; Veterans Programs Administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs; Adult and Juvenile Corrections Programs; Medical Assistance Program; Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Child Support Enforcement Programs; Supplemental Security Income; General Relief; Community Aids (Financial Assistance to Counties for Human Services); Community Options Program; Health Care Cost Containment; Hospital Rate-Setting Commission.

Number of Employes: 33.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $2,242,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.95.

History: The Legislative Fiscal Bureau was created by Chapter 154, Laws of 1969. The original establishment of a legislative fiscal staff resulted from a recommendation of the legislative improvement program initiated by Chapter 686, Laws of 1961. From 1963 to 1968, the fiscal staff (known then as the Legislative Budget Staff) was financed jointly by the Ford Foundation and the State of Wisconsin as part of a 6-year legislative improvement program grant.

Responsibility for supervision of the improvement program and, therefore, the fiscal staff was vested in the Legislative Programs Study Committee. In February 1968 the committee redesignated the Legislative Budget Staff the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, spelled out the functions of the bureau and subsequently sought specific statutory authorization.

Chapter 215, Laws of 1971, repealed the Legislative Programs Study Committee and transferred the responsibility for the supervision of the bureau to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Organization: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, as the policy-making board for the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, is responsible for setting general policy for the bureau and for selecting its director. The bureau serves as staff to the Joint Committee on Finance and provides fiscal information services to other standing committees and to any legislator requesting such services.

Functions:

1. Develop and make available to the legislature and its standing, procedural, special or statutory legislative committees, such fiscal information as will assist the legislature or any legislative committee in its deliberations, and may recommend alternatives to the legislature and to any legislative committee concerning: a) the state budget and its long-range implications for every state fund, and b) the revenues and expenditures of the state.
2. Perform fiscal and program analysis for the legislature and its appropriate committees.
3. Review existing and proposed programs and present such alternatives to the governor's recommended programs and budgets as will assist the legislature or its appropriate committees.
4. Review and evaluate requests for appropriations, including proposed plans and policies related to such requests, and make recommendations to the Joint Committee on Finance and the legislature in relation thereto.
5. At the direction of the legislature or its appropriate committees, or on its own initiative, conduct such other studies and perform such other duties as the legislature, its committees and members may require in dealing with the financial affairs of the state.
6. Attend all meetings of the Joint Finance Committee.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Chief: DR. H. RUPERT THEOBALD.

Director of Reference and Library: PATRICIA V. ROBBINS, *deputy chief.*

Director of Legislative Attorneys: PETER J. DYKMAN.

Librarian and Legislative Index: MINA WALDIE.

Mailing Address: Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: Drafting Section — (608) 266-3561; Reference Section — (608) 266-0341.

Publications: Wisconsin Blue Book (biennial, odd-numbered years, available for $2 plus 10 cents tax from Document Sales and Distribution, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, P.O. Box 7840, Madison 53707); Research Bulletins; Informational Bulletins; Wisconsin Briefs (issued irregularly, each on a different topic.)

Number of Employes: 45.72.

Total Budget 1983-85: $2,609,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.92.

History: The Legislative Reference Bureau was created by Chapter 168, Laws of 1901, as part of the Free Library Commission, and was assigned responsibility for legislative bill drafting by

Chapter 508, Laws of 1907. It came to be known as the Legislative Reference Library, which was its official name until 1963. Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, renamed it a bureau and transferred it to the legislative branch under the direction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Organization: The bureau is headed by a chief selected under the classified service by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization. The joint committee is the policy-making body for the bureau.

Functions:

1. Collect, index and make available in the most suitable form to legislators, other public officials, students of government and citizens generally, information relating to governmental subjects which will aid the legislature and others in the performance of their duties.
2. Prepare and publish studies and reports on matters of concern to legislators and others.
3. Draft legislation for legislators and others authorized to utilize such services. Prepare in the proper form all legislation introduced.
4. Prepare a bill analysis for each bill and for every substantive resolution or joint resolution.
5. As a service to the chief clerks, enroll all bills passed by the legislature.
6. Maintain a collection of public documents of Wisconsin, other states and the federal government.
7. Maintain the drafting records of legislation introduced and utilize such records to provide information on legislative intent.
8. Carry out loan and exchange arrangements with other states.
9. Prepare copy for and edit the *Wisconsin Blue Book*.
10. Coordinate and administer the scheduling and use of computer programs and machine time to facilitate the use of computers and other modern office machines by the legislative branch.
11. In cooperation with the revisor of statutes, compile and publish the subject index to session laws and the table of statute sections affected.
12. Provide for the processing and printing of all legislative proposals and amendments.
13. Compile and publish the subject and author index to legislation and legislative journals.
14. In cooperation with the secretary of state, publish the bound volumes of session laws.
15. Cooperate with the revisor of statutes in systematically examining and revising the statutes and session laws.
16. After each federal census of population, prepare street and ward maps of municipalities to show boundary lines of congressional and legislative districts based on that census.
17. The chief is an *ex officio* member of the Commission on Uniform State Laws.

REVISOR OF STATUTES BUREAU

Revisor of Statutes: ORLAN L. PRESTEGARD.

Assistant Revisors, Statutes: DOLORES TOPP THIMKE, BRUCE E. MUNSON.

Assistant Revisor, Administrative Code: GARY L. POULSON.

Mailing Address: Room 411 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2011.

Publications: Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Annotations; Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register; Wisconsin Town Law Forms.

Number of Employes: 9.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $596,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.93.

History: Wisconsin was the first state to adopt a plan for continuous revision of its statutes (Chapter 546, Laws of 1909). A major function, the editing and distribution of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register*, was acquired in 1955, but the responsibility for sale and distribution was transferred in 1963 to the Department of Administration.

Organization: Until 1963 the revisor was appointed for a term of 2 years by the trustees of the State Library. Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, put the office under civil service, changed the name to Statutory Revision Bureau, and placed it under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization. Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, renamed it Revisor of Statutes Bureau.

Functions:

1. Edit the biennial editions of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
2. Prepare revision and correction bills for introduction in the legislature.
3. Summarize Supreme Court decisions, decisions of the Court of Appeals and attorney general's opinions construing statutes and print them either in a separate volume *(Wisconsin Annotations)* or in the current edition of the statutes.
4. Prepare copy for a pamphlet entitled "Wisconsin Town Law Forms". These forms are for the use of town officials in administering statutes relating to town government.
5. Assist the Legislative Reference Bureau in compiling the subject index to session laws and the table of statutes sections affected.
6. Edit the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
7. Prepare the *Wisconsin Administrative Register*.
8. Report to the Law Revision Committee of the Legislative Council those reported opinions of the attorney general and those reported decisions of any federal district court, or any state or federal appellate court, in which Wisconsin statutes or session laws are stated to be in conflict, ambiguous, anachronistic, unconstitutional or otherwise in need of revision.
9. Present to the Law Revision Committee bills that eliminate defects, anachronisms, conflicts, ambiguities and unconstitutional or obsolete provisions of the Wisconsin Statutes prepared as a result of a systematic examination of the statutes and session laws.
10. Administer the payments for the costs of certain publications.
11. The revisor of statutes serves as a member of the Judicial Council, a member of the Wisconsin Commission on Uniform State Laws and is the nonvoting secretary of the Joint Committee for the Review of Administrative Rules.

RETIREMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Members: SENATOR ANDREA, REPRESENTATIVE VOLK *cochairpersons;* SENATORS VAN SISTINE, DAVIS; REPRESENTATIVES LOOBY, WALLING; GARY I. GATES (secretary of employe trust funds), MARVIN VAN CLEAVE (designee of commissioner of insurance); WARREN M. SCHMIDT (Attorney General's appointee), RICHARD L. OLSON (Governor's appointee) (all members of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems); HOWARD FULLER (secretary of employment relations); FLORENCE WHALEN (representing county or municipal employers), WILLIAM KIENZLE (representing Milwaukee Teachers Annuity and Retirement Fund), SALLY WORZELLA (representing state, county and municipal employes), RONALD W. HICKS (representing State Teachers Retirement System); DELMAR E. DELONG, JAMES J. DILLMAN, ALBERT SKINNER (public members.)

Mailing Address: Room 316, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3019.

Publications: *Staff Report 69:* Inflation vs. Post-Retirement Increases Under the D.E.T.F.; *Staff Report 70:* 1983 Benefit Adequacy Study for General Employees and Teachers; *Staff Report 71:* Pension Investment Considerations During the 1983 Legislative Session; *Staff Report 72:*

The Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems and the 1983 Legislative Session; *Staff Report 73:* The Retirement Research Committee Studies and Recommendations for the 1985 Session; *Staff Report 74:* 1984 Comparative Survey of Major Public Pension Plans.

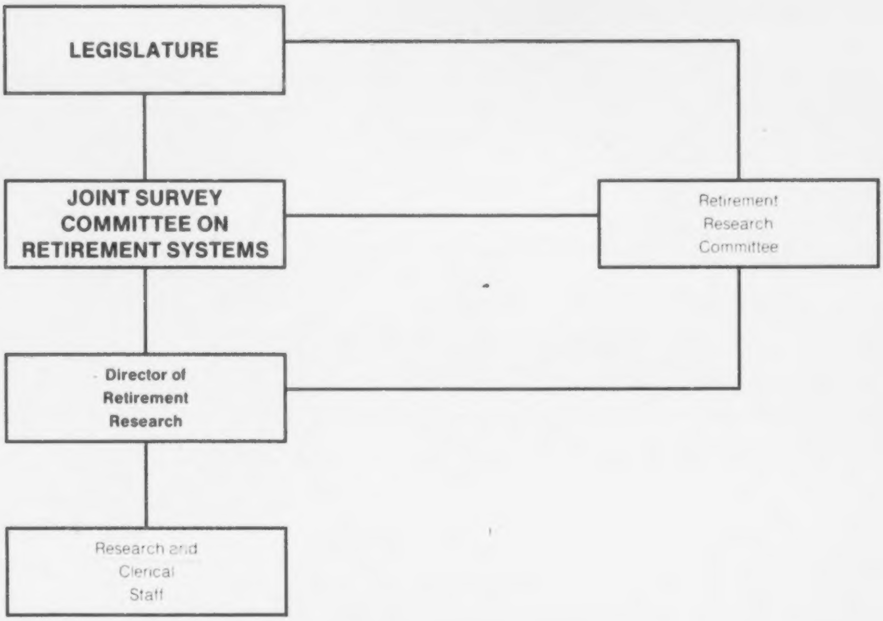
Staff: Staff of Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.51.

History: The Retirement Research Council was created in 1959 (Chapter 395) as a permanent study group. It was renamed the Retirement Research Committee by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, and its membership was changed by Chapter 249, Laws of 1975, and Chapter 96, Laws of 1981.

Organization: The committee's officers and staff are the officers and staff of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems, and all members of that committee serve *ex officio* on the research committee. The secretary of the department of employment relations or his or her designee is an additional *ex officio* member of the research committee. Seven other members are appointed by the governor: 3 of these are selected from the general public to represent taxpayers, and the other 4 shall be a) a representative of state or nonteaching local government employes, b) a teacher not employed by the state or the city of Milwaukee, c) a teacher employed by the city of Milwaukee, and d) a representative of local government. The appointees of the governor hold office for 4 years. Anyone appointed to represent a specific group shall cease to be a member if he or she ceases to be a member or representative of the group.

JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND RETIREMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE


LEGISLATURE
JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
Retirement Research Committee
Director of Retirement Research
Research and Clerical Staff

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS; RETIREMENT RESEARCH

Functions:

1. Provide a continuous review and study of the retirement benefits afforded by the state and of the complexities of modern retirement programs.
2. Investigate and report to the legislature on any retirement system for public employes.
3. Require financial reports from officers or employes administering any public employe pension or retirement plan.
4. Maintain a library of all public employe pension and retirement plans throughout the United States and may study such plans of foreign countries.

Joint Survey Committee on RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Members: SENATOR ANDREA, REPRESENTATIVE VOLK, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS VAN SISTINE, DAVIS; REPRESENTATIVES LOOBY, WALLING; GARY I. GATES (secretary of employe trust funds), MARVIN VAN CLEAVE (designee of commissioner of insurance); WARREN M. SCHMIDT (Attorney General's appointee), RICHARD L. OLSON (appointed by Governor).

Research Director: BLAIR L. TESTIN.

Mailing Address: Room 316, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3019.

Publications: Reports on retirement bills and amendments thereto, introduced in the 1985 Legislature, are printed as appendices to such measures and attached thereto. A summary compilation of such reports is issued at the end of each legislative session.

Number of Employes: 3.00 (includes Retirement Research Committee).

Total Budget 1983-85: $210,600 (includes Retirement Research Committee).

Statutory Reference: Section 13.50.

History: The Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems was created by Chapter 376, Laws of 1947. Major changes in the law were made by Chapter 395, Laws of 1959; Chapter 659, Laws of 1965; Chapter 249, Laws of 1975; and Chapter 96, Laws of 1981.

Organization: The committee consists of 10 members: 2 majority party senators, one minority party senator, 2 majority party representatives, one minority party representative, appointed as are standing committees; an assistant attorney general appointed by the attorney general; the commissioner of insurance or a staff actuary designated by the commissioner; a public member appointed by the governor; and the secretary of employe trust funds. Terms are for 4 years. The committee employs a research director and staff under the classified service.

Functions:

The committee analyzes all proposed legislation creating or modifying any system for, or making any provision for, the retirement of or payment of pensions to public officers or employes. The committee submits a written report pertaining to the purpose of the bill, the probable costs, the actuarial effect, the desirability of such proposal as a matter of public policy, and a recommendation which shall be attached to the proposal as an appendix.

Joint Legislative STATE SUPPORTED PROGRAMS STUDY AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Members: SENATOR VAN SISTINE, REPRESENTATIVE VANDERPERREN, *cochairpersons;* REPRESENTATIVE MENOS, *Assembly vice chairperson;* SENATORS FEINGOLD, PLEWA, LASEE, KREUL; REPRESENTATIVES SWOBODA, TESMER, BRADLEY, WIMMER.

Mailing Address: Senator Van Sistine, Room 12 South; Representative Vanderperren, Room 23 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: Senator Van Sistine, (608) 266-5670; Representative Vanderperren, (608) 266-0616.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.47.

History: Chapter 266, Laws of 1973, renamed the Committee to Visit State Properties to be the Joint Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee and expanded its duties. The Committee to Visit State Properties can be traced back to a similar committee created in 1881, which remained in operation until 1927. The Committee to Visit State Institutions, created in 1947 by Chapter 525, was directed to inspect buildings, equipment, lands and management of institutions. It consisted of 7 members until 1965, when the membership was increased to 11. Another committee, the Committee on Physical Plant Maintenance, with 3 members, was charged with various duties relating to the State Capitol and State Office Building, including assessing the state of repair, maintenance and housekeeping of these buildings and studying legislative space requirements.

Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, merged the 2 committees and provided that the successor committee, the Committee to Visit State Properties, assume the functions of the 2 previously existing committees. In 1973 it became the present committee.

Organization: The committee has a membership of 5 senators and 6 representatives, appointed as are the members of standing committees in their respective houses. The 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house. Section 13.48 (2) of the statutes specifies that one legislative member of the Building Commission from each house shall be a member of the committee. The committee meets when the legislature is not in actual session. Staff assistance is provided by the Legislative Council staff.

Functions: The committee is directed to "visit all institutions and office buildings owned or leased by the state and the capitol building and inspect the grounds and the buildings thereon." It "shall thoroughly inspect the state buildings or grounds and shall have free access to any part of such state buildings or the surrounding grounds and all persons therein in order to make such examination as it sees fit of the conditions found."

Under the 1973 law, the committee may also visit institutions, programs or organizations which receive state financial support

Joint Survey Committee on
TAX EXEMPTIONS

Members: SENATOR CZARNEZKI, REPRESENTATIVE WOOD, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS NORQUIST, LEEAN; REPRESENTATIVES NEUBAUER, MERKT; JOHN LAABS (designee of secretary of revenue); JOHN J. GLINSKI (appointed by Attorney General), MARIE A. SIEKER (appointed by Governor).

Mailing Address: Legislative Council, Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.52.

History: The Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions was created by Chapter 153, Laws of 1963, as a permanent statutory committee. Its membership was revised by Chapter 163, Laws of 1973, effective February 22, 1974, and by Chapter 215, Laws of 1975, effective April 24, 1976.

Organization: The 9-member committee is comprised of 3 senators and 3 representatives appointed as are the members of standing committees in their respective houses (2 from the majority party and one from the minority party in each house), a representative of the Department of Justice appointed by the attorney general, the secretary of revenue or the secretary's designee, and a public member appointed by the governor by January 15 of each odd-numbered year who is familiar with tax problems. The officers of the committee are an Assembly and a Senate chairperson and vice chairperson, appointed as are chairpersons in the respective houses; and a secretary, elected by the members from among its nonlegislator members. Terms expire on January 15 of the odd-numbered years, and each member shall serve until a successor is appointed and qualified. The committee may employ such personnel as is necessary; any intermittent employment of professional, technical or research personnel may be made outside the classified service. Staff assistance is provided by the Legislative Council.

Functions: The purpose of the committee is to provide the legislature with its considered opinion of the legality, fiscal effect, and desirability of each legislative proposal which would modify laws or create new laws relating to the exemption of property or persons from any state or local taxes or special assessments. To carry out its function, it is empowered to make investigations and hold hearings. Any measure, except the executive budget bill, introduced in the legislature relating to the exemption of property or persons from a tax shall be immediately referred to the committee, which must submit its written report before the proposal may be considered by either house. If a budget bill contains a tax exemption, the bill is referred simultaneously to the Joint Committee on Finance and the Joint Survey Committee. The committee must prepare a written report on tax exemptions contained in the executive budget bill within 60 days. The report is printed as an appendix to the bill.

Holding his children, Senator Charles J. Chvala is gripped by Spiderman. Also pictured is Assembly Speaker Thomas A. Loftus. Spiderman addressed a joint session of the 1985 Wisconsin Legislature on the topic of child sexual abuse (photo courtesy of Senate Democratic Caucus).

TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL, *chairperson;* SENATORS ANDREA, KINCAID, LASEE, OTTE, MCCALLUM; REPRESENTATIVES M. COGGS, VANDERPERREN, WINEKE, TREGONING, 1 vacancy; MARILYN HARDACRE, HELEN JACOBS, vacancy (citizen members); LOWELL B. JACKSON (secretary of transportation, nonvoting member).

Project Information: BARBARA JUREWICZ, commission secretary.

Mailing Address: Room 951, Hill Farms State Office Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-5408.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.489.

History: The Transportation Projects Commission was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. Its membership was increased by 1985 Wisconsin Act 2.

Organization: The commission is comprised of the governor, who is chairperson, 5 senators and 5 representatives (3 from the majority party and 2 from the minority party in each house) appointed as are standing committees, 3 citizen members appointed to serve at the pleasure of the governor, and the secretary of transportation as a nonvoting member.

Functions: The commission reviews recommendations of the Department of Transportation for construction of major highway projects, defined by the commission as non-Interstate highway reconstruction or reconditioning costing $5 million or more and involving either relocation of 2.5 miles or more, or construction of 4 or more miles of additional lanes to an existing highway. The commission is required to report its recommendations to the governor or governor-elect, the legislature and its Joint Committee on Finance prior to December 1 in each even-numbered year.

Commission on UNIFORM STATE LAWS

Members: JUSTICE WILLIAM G. CALLOW (public member), *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE CRAWFORD, *vice chairperson*; ORLAN L. PRESTEGARD (revisor of statutes), *secretary;* SHAUN P. HAAS (designee of executive secretary, Legislative Council), PETER DYKMAN (designee of chief, Legislative Reference Bureau); SENATORS GEORGE, DAVIS; REPRESENTATIVE PROSSER; LAWRENCE J. BUGGE (public member).

Mailing Address: Revisor of Statutes Bureau, Room 411 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2011.

Total Budget 1983-85: $35,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.55.

History: The Commission on Uniform State Laws was originally created by Chapter 83, Laws of 1893, which authorized the governor to appoint 3 members as the Commission for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States. In 1931, Chapter 67, Sec. 150, designated the revisor of statutes as the sole Wisconsin commissioner. The composition was again changed by Chapter 173, Laws of 1941, to add the chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau as a commissioner. The commission was created in its present form and the membership expanded to include 2 members of the State Bar appointed by the governor by Chapter 312, Laws of 1957. Chapter 135, Laws of 1959, added the executive secretary of the Legislative Council as a member. Chapter 294, Laws of 1979, effective January 1, 1981, added 4 legislative members and deleted the requirement that the members appointed by the governor be members of the State Bar.

Organization: The 9-member commission consists of 2 senators and 2 representatives to the Assembly from the 2 major parties appointed as are members of the standing committees for 2-year terms, 2 public members appointed by the governor for 4-year terms, the chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau or a designee, the executive secretary of the Legislative Council or a designee and the revisor of statutes.

Functions: The commission is authorized to advise the legislature with regard to uniform laws and model laws. Each commissioner may attend the annual meeting of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, examine subjects on which uniformity of legislation is desirable, ascertain the best methods to effect uniformity, cooperate with commissioners in other states in preparing uniform acts, and prepare bills adapting such uniform acts to the laws of Wisconsin for introduction in the legislature. The commission reports biennially to the Law Revision Committee of the Legislative Council.

Governor Anthony S. Earl introduced Governor Chen Lei, Province of Heilongjiang, People's Republic of China, during a joint session of the Wisconsin Legislature in January 1985. Governor Earl is shaking hands with Senator Jerome Van Sistine while Governor Lei shakes hands with Senator Michael Ellis. The Province of Heilongjiang is one of Wisconsin's 3 sister states (photo courtesy of Senate Republican Caucus).

6

Executive Branch

The executive branch: profile, accomplishments, descriptions of constitutional offices, departments and independent agencies. Arranged by functional areas: commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources, general executive functions

Bucky
A BILL

ELECTIVE CONSTITUTIONAL STATE OFFICERS

Officer	Name	Home Address[1]	Term Expires	Annual Salary
Governor	Anthony S. Earl	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1987	$75,337
Lieutenant Governor	James T. Flynn	West Allis	1st Mon. Jan. 1987	$41,390
Secretary of State	Douglas La Follette	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1987	$37,334
State Treasurer	Charles P. Smith	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1987	$37,334
Attorney General	Bronson C. La Follette	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1987	$58,139
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Herbert J. Grover	Cottage Grove	1st Mon. July 1989	$66,536

[1] Home address is the area from which the officer was originally elected.

Source: 1983-84 Wisconsin Statutes, Section 20.923 (1); Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations, Division of Classification and Compensation, "Classification Plan 1983-1985, January 1984", departmental data.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Structure of the Executive Branch

The "republican form of government" guaranteed to every state by the U.S. Constitution led to the separation of powers within state government among the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branches of government. The legislative branch, discussed in the preceding section, has the broad objective of determining new or changed policies and programs, and of reviewing performance for policies and programs previously authorized; the executive branch carries out these programs and policies; and the judicial branch has responsibility for the adjudication of any conflicts which might arise from the interpretation or application of the laws. It is a traditional concept of American government that the three branches are to function separately, without intermingling of authority, except as specifically provided by law.

Government Has Become Complicated. "The executive branch carries out these programs and policies" — how neatly this can be stated, and how simple it could be structured when our state's constitution was ratified by the people of Wisconsin in 1848. In their constitution, the people provided for a governor elected to represent them at the seat of government and to see that the laws were faithfully executed. They provided for a lieutenant government to become governor in case there was a vacancy in the governor's office, and made him president of the Senate so that there would be some liaison with the legislative branch. They created an office of state treasurer to handle all the state's fiscal affairs: to collect the tax monies coming in and to pay all the bills arising out of the operation of state government. In deciding to elect a secretary of state, they provided for just about all the "administration" needed in 1848: a small office to carry on the correspondence between the state government in Madison, the citizens back home, the municipalities, and the federal government, and to keep the written records of all Wisconsin state government transactions. If the governor or the legislature needed legal advice, an attorney general, elected by the people, would take care of the matter. If the people back home wanted advice on how to run a school system, a state superintendent of public instruction, elected statewide, could provide all the advice necessary.

Perhaps state government never really was as simple as the constitution's basic outline would lead one to believe. Emphatically, it is not that simple today. The Wisconsin Committee on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch, reporting to the 1967 Legislature, came to the conclusion that modern government could no longer be neatly divided into precise "legislative", "executive" and "judicial" domains. In many instances the subjects of legislation had become so complicated and full of technical detail, that the legislature agreed to leave the detailed implementation of a law to the executive branch by granting "rule-making" authority to an administrative agency. At the same time, so as to free the judicial branch from the same staggering load of technical detail, these administrative agencies were given "quasi-judicial" powers. Said the reorganization committee:

> .... "the complexity of modern life has required the delegation of substantial rule-making and quasi-judicial authority to administrative regulatory agencies of the state government. Some of these regulatory agencies, engaged primarily in the supervision of private business activities, are intended to be relatively independent from executive control."

Reorganization 1967. By the time the reorganization committee ended its studies in January 1967, it had concluded that there were 85 state agencies comprising the executive branch of the Wisconsin state government. Since the Wisconsin Constitution vests the executive power in the governor, the governor holds the ultimate responsibility for state administration. However, the proliferation of state agencies over the years had made it increasingly impossible for a governor to exercise effective executive authority. Many of the agencies had no direct relationship to the governor. The purpose of reorganization was to integrate agencies on a functional basis, thus providing a less unwieldly and more efficient structure which would be more responsive to the chief executive and, consequently, to the people.

When the committee's recommendations were enacted into law by the 1967 Wisconsin Legislature, the structure was considerably altered and the number of agencies drastically reduced from 85 to 32. The executive branch was reorganized to include 4 constitutional offices, 14 operating departments (including 2 headed by constitutional officers), and 14 independent agencies.

State Government Today. Like everything else, state government does not remain static. Reorganization is an ever-continuing process. New state agencies have been created, while others have been abolished by the legislature since the 1967 reorganization. In addition to the same 4 constitutional offices, there are now 15 operating departments, 18 independent agencies, and 3 authorities.

Since the 1967 reorganization, the Grain and Warehouse Commission and the Coordinating Council for Higher Education have been abolished, with a unit of the latter becoming a separate agency as the Education Communications Board. The University of Wisconsin and the State University System were merged to become the University of Wisconsin System, while the Department of Local Affairs and Development and the Department of Business Development (previously established from part of the former) were merged in 1980 to form the Department of Development. The following agencies were established with functions previously performed by a still-existing agency: the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions (from the Office of the Commissioner of Banking), the Elections Board (from the Office of the Secretary of State), the Department of Employment Relations, the Personnel Board, and the Personnel Commission (from the Department of Administration). The Drug Abuse Control Commission was created independently in 1969, but placed in the Office of the Governor in 1971 and is now called the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse. The Council on Aging in the Department of Health and Social Services became the independent Board on Aging, but in 1981 was attached to the Department of Administration for administrative purposes as the Board on Aging and Long-Term Care. The Office of the State Public Defender became an independent agency in the executive branch when it was transferred in 1977 from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The Ethics Board was created in 1973 as a new independent agency.

Four authorities have been created: the Housing Finance Authority in 1971 (renamed the Housing and Economic Development Authority in 1983), the Health Facilities Authority in 1973, the Community Development Finance Authority in 1981, and the Solid Waste Recycling Authority, which was created in 1973 but abolished in 1983.

Thus, as a result of the various changes between 1967 and 1983, there has been a net increase of one department (from 14 to 15), a net increase of 4 independent agencies (14 to 18), and the creation of 3 authorities.

Constitutional Officers. The constitutional officers, whether they maintain independent offices or function as heads of departments, are elected by the voters. Their number has remained constant since the adoption of the constitution in 1848. They include the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, and state treasurer, all of whom head offices, and the attorney general and superintendent of public instruction, who head departments. Beginning with the elections in 1970, the terms of office of all constitutional officers are 4 years. Formerly, only the state superintendent held a 4-year term.

Departments. A "department" means the principal administrative agency within the executive branch, but does not include the independent agencies, which frequently have quasi-judicial functions. Departments are organized into divisions as the major subunit, which are headed by administrators. Each division, in turn, is divided into bureaus, headed by directors, and bureaus may include sections and — smallest of all — units.

Of the 15 administrative departments, the Department of Justice and the Department of Public Instruction are headed by the attorney general and the superintendent of public instruction respectively. Eight departments are each headed by a single secretary, who is nominated by the governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed: Administration; Development; Employment Relations; Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Regulation and Licensing; Revenue; and Transportation. The Department of Military Affairs is headed by the adjutant general, who is appointed by the governor alone for a 5-year term. The remaining 4 departments are each headed by a part-time board, which appoints the secretary to serve at it pleasure. The departments under part-time boards are Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; Employe Trust Funds; Natural Resources; and Veterans Affairs.

Secretaries appointed by the governor serve at his pleasure, except that the secretary of regulation and licensing serves a 6-year term expiring on March 1 of an odd-numbered year. Members of boards supervising departments are appointed by the governor with Senate consent for fixed terms expiring on May 1 of odd-numbered years.

Independent Agencies. In addition to constitutional offices and administrative departments, there are 18 units of the executive branch which have been specifically designated as independent agencies. They either have quasi-judicial functions or are concerned with the higher educational institutions. Five of the independent agencies are each headed by a single commissioner — the Offices of the Commissioners of Banking, Credit Unions, Insurance, Savings and Loan, and Securities. Except for the commissioner of insurance, who serves a 4-year term, commissioners are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for terms of 6 years expiring on March 1 of the odd-numbered years. Three independent agencies are headed by full-time commissions — the Employment Relations Commission, the Personnel Commission, and the Public Service Commission. These, too, are appointed by the governor with Senate consent for staggered terms of 6 years expiring on March 1 of the odd-numbered years, excepting the Personnel Commission, whose members serve 5-year terms.

Finally, 10 of the independent agencies are headed by part-time boards: the Elections Board, the Ethics Board, the Investment Board, the Personnel Board, the Public Defender Board, and the educational agencies — the Educational Communications Board, the Higher Educational Aids Board, the State Historical Society, the University of Wisconsin System, and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. With 3 exceptions, these boards are appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, although several also have some *ex officio* members. The exceptions are the State Historical Society, whose Board of Curators, although including guvernatorially appointed and legislative members, is primarily selected as provided in its bylaws; the Higher Educational Aids Board, which does not require Senate confirmation; and the Elections Board, whose members are appointed upon designation by certain officials. The number of members and the length of the term varies from board to board, although the Higher Educational Aids Board serve at the pleasure of the governor. Terms on these boards expire on May 1; Personnel Board terms, however, expire on July 1.

Authorities. The Community Development Finance Authority, Housing and Economic Development Authority, and the Health Facilities Authority are corporate public bodies created by the legislature for specific purposes and are authorized to issue bonds. Although they are agencies of government, they operate outside the regular structure of government and are intended to be financially self-sufficient. Members are appointed by the governor with Senate consent, but the Housing Finance Authority also has *ex officio* members, and the Housing and Economic Development Authority incudes an *ex officio* member and 4 legislative members. Terms are for 4 years on the Housing and Economic Development Authority, for 5 years on the Community Development Finance Authority, and for 7 years on the Health Facilities Authority.

Attached Boards, Councils, Committees. Many departments and agencies have attached boards or subordinate boards, councils and committees within them to carry out specific tasks or to act in an advisory capacity. The 1967 reorganization act regularized the nomenclature and spelled out the differences in these units. Thus, a board is a "part-time body functioning as the policy-making unit for a department or independent agency or a part-time body with policy-making or quasi-judicial powers". An examining board is a "part-time body which sets standards of professional competence and conduct for the profession under its supervision, prepares, conducts and grades the examinations of prospective new practitioners, grants licenses, investigates complaints of alleged unprofessional conduct and performs other functions assigned to it by law". A council, on the other hand, is defined as a "part-time body appointed to function on a continuing basis for the study, and recommendation of solutions and policy alternatives, of the problems arising in a specified functional area of state government"; while a committee is considered to be a "part-time body appointed to study a specific problem and to recommend a solution or policy alternative with respect to that problem, and intended to terminate on the completion of its assignment".

Boards are always specifically created by law. Councils and committees may be created by law, but each agency head may also create and appoint such councils or committees as the operation of his or her department or independent agency requires.

Certain boards, commissions and divisions which had formerly either been independent or subsidiary to another agency were, under the 1967 reorganization, attached to new agencies as distinct units of the new agencies. They continue to exercise their statutory powers independently of the head of the department or independent agency, but the latter usually supervises budgeting, program coordination and related management functions for these units. The number of such units has been increasing so that currently they comprise 26 boards, 5 commissions (including 1 inactive), 3 divisions, 5 councils, and 2 offices.

The Executive Power. We said that the constitution vests the executive power in the governor. By making the heads of additional major departments subject to direct appointment by the governor, the 1967 reorganization of the executive branch increased the governor's executive authority. 1975 legislation added the Department of Health and Social Services to the direct appointment group by abolishing its governing board, while 1977 legislation added the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations — making the Labor and Industry Review Commission an independent unit of the department — and created the new Department of Employment Relations. The heads of 4 departments and 10 independent agencies, however, still remain separated from direct gubernatorial supervision through the interposition of governing boards; while members of 3 commissions serve staggered terms and 2 departments are headed by elected constitutional officers. The governor, of course, appoints most board members, but since they serve staggered terms, a governor must serve for at least one 4-year term to appoint a majority of the typical board. The commission is usually used to head quasi-judicial agencies, while a board heads most educational agencies.

It is still a matter of considerable debate whether or not all or almost all of the *department* heads should be directly appointed by a governor. Although public administration theory has long held that a governor cannot, in fact, be the chief executive if he lacks the authority to hold department heads directly accountable to him without an intervening board, the original purpose of a board was to insulate a department from politics, enabling its head and staff to develop expertise and a sense of professionalism in their operations. To date, Wisconsin has not opted completely for one system or the other, although the trend has been toward single-headed departments.

Civil Service. One of the outstanding characteristics of Wisconsin state government is its civil service merit system. Wisconsin was one of the early states to adopt such a system, doing so in 1905. Civil service, which has been defined to mean all offices and positions of trust or employment in the state government, is divided into the classified and the unclassified service. The unclassified service includes all officers elected by the people, all officers and employes appointed by the governor, certain officials of the State Historical Society, the instructional staffs of the University of Wisconsin System, most division administrators, deputies and executive assistants to certain agency heads, boys and girls in youth camps and certain others specifically exempted by statutes; legislative officers, employes and designated agencies;and Supreme Court employes.

The classified service, which comprises the overwhelming majority of state employes, includes all other personnel. Appointments and promotions in the classified service are made on the basis of merit, ascertained — as far as possible — by competitive examination.

Not only was Wisconsin one of the first states to adopt a merit system, but it has generally been considered to have one of the strongest such systems. That is, only a small part of the total state personnel does not come under the system, and those who do not are generally omitted for logical reasons.

Salaries. All positions in the civil service are classified so that positions in which the incumbents have similar duties, responsibilities and qualifications are placed in the same category and are paid on the same basis. Each such class may contain grades, with a salary range for each grade. Each salary range contains a minimum and maximum for that position. The secretary of the Department of Employment Relations establishes salary schedules and ranges (the compensation plan) each biennium for classified employes not covered by collective bargaining agreements. The Joint Committee on Employment Relations may modify the plan, but such modifications are subject to the governor's veto, which may be overridden by the vote of 6 members of the committee. Some provisions of the compensation plan approved by the committee may require legislative action for implementation, including changes in fringe benefits and other changes in laws. In 1984 Governor Earl created the Task Force on Comparable Worth to study the civil service classification system. In its 1985 budget measure, the Joint Committee on Finance reserved $9.1 million for the 1986-87 fiscal year to correct pay inequities based on gender or race.

State employes may join labor unions and engage in collective bargaining, but are prohibited by state law from striking. Collectively bargained agreements reached between the Department of Employment Relations and labor organizations are also submitted to the joint committee, which, if approved, are submitted to the legislature in companion bills for approval of salaries, fringe benefit changes, and other changes in the law. If the committee or legislature does not approve the agreement, it is returned for renegotiation.

Agency heads are, under the law, systematically placed in one of 10 groups, and each group is assigned a salary range. The dollar value for the salary range minimum and maximum for each group is determined in the same manner as for the positions in the classified service. Salaries of elected constitutional officers are set at varying points of their ranges.

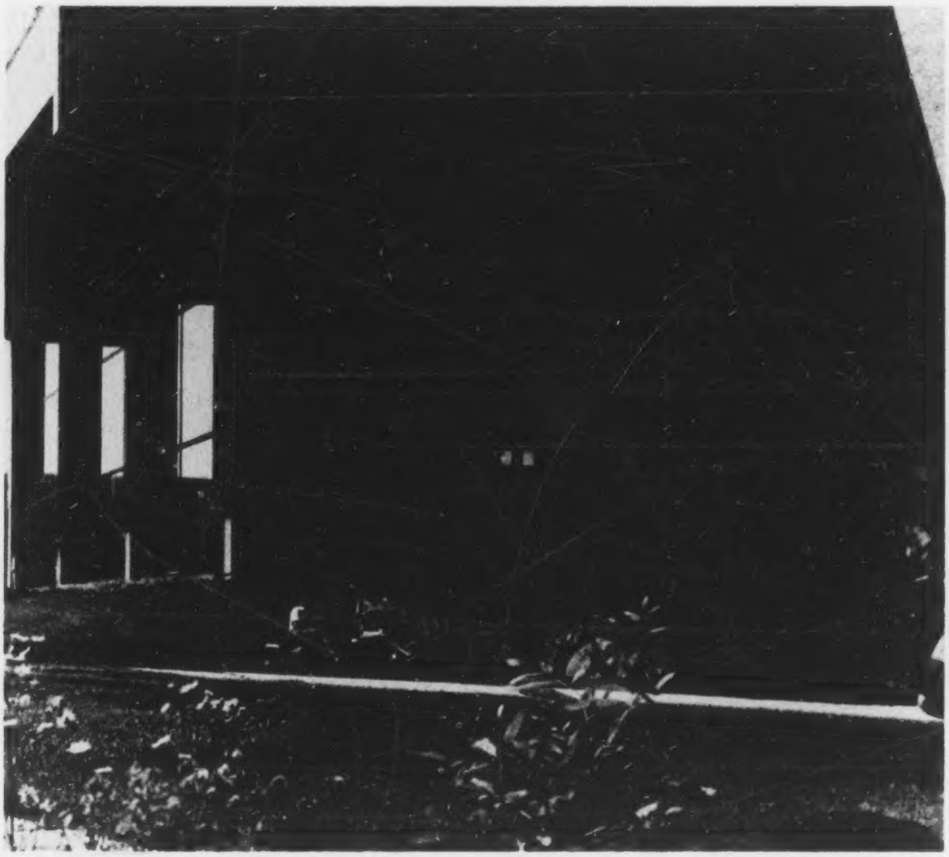
Number of State Employes. The increasing size and complexity of state government is reflected in the number of employes. While a total of 1,924 people worked for Wisconsin state government in 1906, in December 1984, state employment amounted to 63,771 employes, of whom 35,818 were permanent classified, 17,528 were unclassified (primarily teaching employes and academic staff of the University of Wisconsin System), 5,486 were U.W. graduate assistants and others, 3,910 were limited term employes, 236 were seasonal, and 793 were project employes. Limited term employes represent a form of classified service, but are temporary employes who do not have civil service tenure and benefits.

State Government's Physical Plant. The first Capitol in Madison in the days of the Wisconsin Territory cost somewhat over $60,000. Erected in 1837, it was replaced by a bigger structure around 1860, which in turn was replaced by a greatly enlarged building around 1884. When that building was extensively damaged by fire in 1904, construction of the current Capitol began. The present Capitol was completed in 1917, at a total cost of $7,258,763.75.

Today, the agencies of state government in Madison are housed in the Capitol, the 5 state office buildings near Capitol Square on Wilson Street, East and West Washington Avenue, and South Webster, and the Hill Farms State Office Complex on the far west side of the city, but still have to rent additional quarters from private landlords. Nor does this complete the catalog of buildings needed for Wisconsin state government: there is the imposing Milwaukee State Office Building; there are other, smaller state office buildings in La Crosse, Eau Claire and Wisconsin Rapids; and there are district offices maintained throughout the state for the field organization of many of the operating departments.

So far, we have talked only about office buildings. In addition, there are also the educational, correctional and mental institutions maintained by the state. The University of Wisconsin System has its main campus in Madison (1984-85 enrollment 44,218), and its second largest campus at Milwaukee (1984-85 enrollment 26,464). In addition, the system maintains campuses at Eau Claire, La Crosse, Menomonie (Stout), Oshkosh, Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, Superior and Whitewater (comprising the former Wisconsin State University system); the Parkside campus, which serves Racine and Kenosha Counties; and the Green Bay campus, which serves the northeastern area of the state. Two-year extension centers (in buildings financed by the respective municipalities) are maintained in Baraboo, (Baraboo-Sauk County) Fond du Lac, Janesville (Rock County), Manitowoc, Marinette, Marshfield (Marshfield-Wood County), Menasha (Fox Valley), Rice Lake (Barron County), Richland Center (Richland County), Sheboygan, Waukesha, Wausau (Marathon County), and West Bend (Washington County). For the entire university system, the total 1984-85 enrollment was 162,010.

The state's correctional facilities consist of: Waupun Correctional Institution (penitentiary for men), the Dodge Correctional Institution, Taycheedah Correctional Institution (penitentiary for women), Green Bay Correctional Institution (penitentiary); Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution at Plymouth, Fox Lake Correctional Institution (medium security penitentiaries); Oakhill Correctional Institution at Oregon (minimum security penitentiary); the Wisconsin Correctional Camp System at Oregon (comprising several camps); the Ethan Allan School at Wales, the Lincoln Hills School at Irma; and the Wisconsin Resource Center at Winnebago. Columbia (at Portage) and Oshkosh Correctional Institutions are under construction and scheduled for 1986 openings.



A classroom building at the University of Wisconsin-Parkside (photo courtesy of University of Wisconsin System).

Through the Department of Health and Social Services, the State of Wisconsin operates 5 institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally ill and mentally retarded. The institutions are the Mental Health Institute-Mendota at Madison and the Mental Health Institute-Winnebago at Winnebago; the Central Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled at Madison, the Northern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled at Chippewa Falls, and the Southern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled at Union Grove.

At Janesville, the state maintains a school which offers special training to visually handicapped and blind persons; at Delavan, a similar school is maintained for the hard of hearing and for the deaf.

The state also maintains the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King in Waupaca County. This is a home for Wisconsin veterans of all wars who are 50 years old or older and are permanently disabled and unable to secure adequate care from the federal government. Under certain conditions spouses, surviving spouses or parents of veterans are also admitted to the Veterans Home.

The Building Program. In the past several decades, providing adequate building space for Wisconsin state services has seemed a never-ending problem of space facilities not catching up to expanding state services. For many generations, the state had been able to add to its physical plant without much thought to eventual replacement. In the depression of the 1930s the state could not afford an extensive building program; during the years of World War II the state had the revenues but could not obtain the materials and the labor necessary to construct new buildings.

In 1943, the State of Wisconsin began to plan for a building program to begin at the end of the war. Even more important, perhaps, was the action of the 1943 Legislature which set aside a certain portion of the state's revenues to form the Postwar Construction and Improvement Fund. In 1949, the Legislature added the State Building Trust Fund, specifically designed to prepare for the replacement of obsolete structures.

None of the planning and none of the saving of state funds for new and replacement building were equal to the "population explosion" which followed the war and which was followed by correspondingly increasing demands for governmental services. Wisconsin's population increased from 3,137,587 in 1940 to 4,705,642 in 1980.

From the early 1950s until the 1972-73 school year, there were more children in the public schools than ever before. By 1960, these children began reaching college. In addition, there have been more people in our mental and correctional institutions.

Wisconsin long had a proud tradition of financing all its state construction projects out of current revenues and accumulated savings. In fact, our forefathers limited Wisconsin state government to a constitutional state debt — other than "to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the state in time of war" — of $100,000. Wisconsin had begun its savings program for postwar construction in 1943, and the money accumulated, supplemented by generous boosts from current revenues, resulted in a construction program of nearly $192 million from 1949 through 1965. It was not enough.

The state had to find other ways to finance additional construction. The 1953 Legislature passed a law which authorized private corporations to issue bonds, secured by future office rentals, for the purpose of building facilities for the state. In the celebrated case of *State ex rel. Thomson v. Giessel*, 267 Wis. 331, decided in 1954, the Wisconsin Supreme Court held:

> "Where the objective of a lease of an addition to the state office building by the state from the Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, a private corporation, was to benefit the state, and the arrangement was one highly advantageous to the state, the obligation of the state to pay future rentals to the corporation until the corporation's loan to provide funds with which to construct the new addition should be paid, thereby enabling the corporation to obtain the loan, did not constitute giving or loaning the credit of the state for the benefit of the corporation in violation of the provision in sec. 3, art. VIII, const., prohibiting the giving or loaning of the credit of the state in aid of any individual, association or corporation".

This decision opened the way, as long as the bonds were not issued by the state itself, for bond financing of buildings required by the state. In the press, the new instrumentalities created to provide office buildings for the state, or dormitories for the state universities, were quickly dubbed "dummy corporations". This somewhat derogatory term notwithstanding, the building corporations were a real boon to the State of Wisconsin at a time when current revenues proved insufficient to provide the facilities required for a rapidly expanding population and to keep abreast of an increasing demand for public services.

Corporation borrowing for the purpose of state building began right after the 1954 decision. In the 1955-57 biennium, corporation borrowing added about $17 million to the funds available for state building construction; by August 1974, all corporation debt stood at $359.3 million.

In 1969 the use of "dummy corporations" was terminated following the adoption of a constitutional amendment allowing the state to contract direct debt. Subsequent legislation created a state Bond Board to administer and approve all matters relating to the incurrence of debt backed by the full faith and credit of the state. The board was abolished and the function was transferred to the state Building Commission in 1973. By February 1985 the total state indebtedness was over $2 billion.

Functions of the Executive Branch

So far we have talked about how the executive branch is organized and operated. But what does the government *do?* What services does it provide to *you*, the taxpayer? Following a practice used in the state budget, the services that the state provides its citizens are grouped herein into several broad functional areas, namely, *commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources, and general functions.* These subject categories are also used in the detailed departmental descriptions of the executive branch agencies, because this seems a most helpful way of grasping the total panorama of activities performed by state government. Inevitably, there are some departmental activities that fit into more than one of the categories, so that some categorizations may seem arbitrary. Please bear in mind that the categories selected merely represent one choice among alternatives.

Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The governor and the lieutenant governor could very properly be classified under the general functions of the executive branch. Since the governor, however, is the repository of "the executive power" and occupies a supervisory function over the entire executive branch, it seems preferable to consider the functions of the Office of the Governor separately.

The governor is the chief executive officer of the state and, as such, represents all the people of the state. Administratively, his authority is exercised through his appointing power, through consultation with department heads — individually and in cabinet meetings — and through the executive budget. The governor's influence on the legislative process comes both through the biennial budget, which he submits to the legislature with recommendations in the form of a bill, through his state-of-the-state message and special messages to the legislature on topics of urgent or desirable legislative action, and through his power to veto legislation. He appoints numerous committees or task forces to study state problems and make recommendations for legislative action. The governor's office is a channel for receiving complaints and suggestions on state affairs. In addition, in his various speaking engagements around the state, the governor is also kept informed of current problems and, in turn, informs the people of current problems.

The lieutenant governor, like the vice president of the United States, is the stand-by who assumes the governorship in the event of the governor's death, incapacitation, or absence from the state. The governor may assign the lieutenant governor additional duties, such as coordinating certain state services or representing him on any board, commission or committee on which the governor is an *ex officio* member or on a nonstatutory committee or intergovernmental body. Governor Earl is the first governor to appoint the lieutenant governor to serve simultaneously as head of a state department. He appointed Lt. Gov. Flynn secretary of the Department of Development.

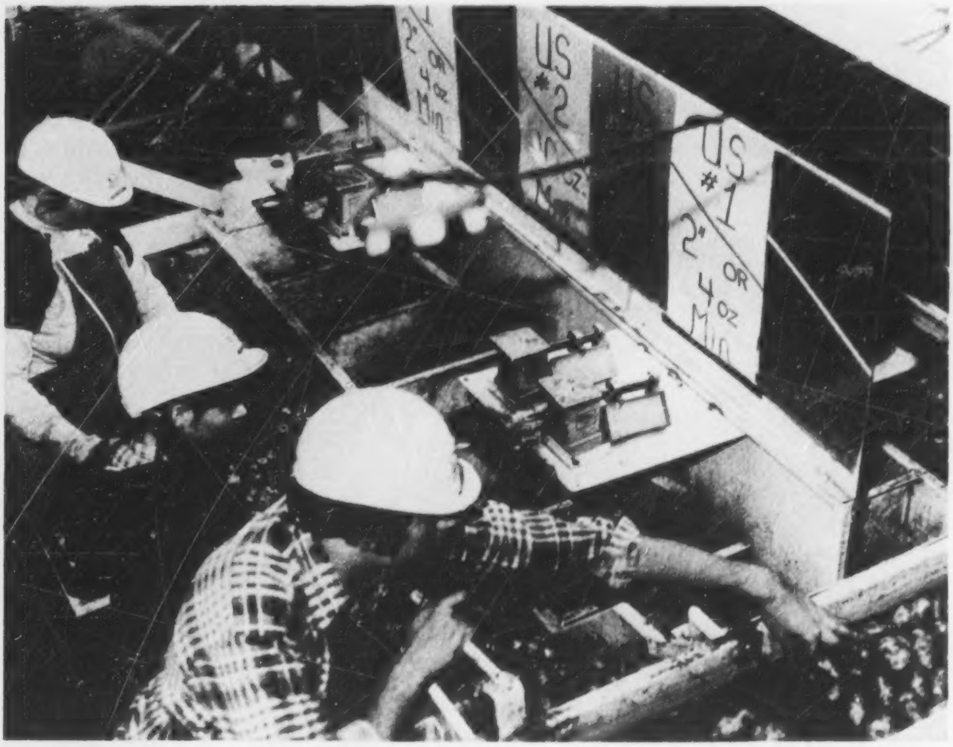
Commerce. While the regulation of interstate commerce is specifically delegated to Congress by the United States Constitution, regulating intrastate commerce is the province of the states. The 2 areas, of course, are not that clearly divided between the two jurisdictions. Over the years the U.S. Supreme Court has greatly broadened the meaning of the "commerce clause" in the federal constitution. There is overlapping of activities, including the dual exercise of authority; in short, there is an intricate interrelationship between the federal government and the states in the performance of the function known as commerce. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that there is very little nowadays that has not been interpreted to be interstate commerce, considerable power over commerce continues to be exercised by the states.

If we understand commerce as involving trade in goods, services and commercial paper, as well as transportation and communication, we can readily envision the scope of this area of state concern. The state's interest in this field lies in regulating the conduct of commercial transactions. The primary objective of such regulation is to protect the public as consumers of agricultural products and manufactured goods and services and as participants in financial transactions and to maintain a stable, orderly market for the carrying out of these activities.

How does the state protect the consumer of goods and services? One way is to inspect the raw products and the conditions under which they are grown. Thus, cattle are inspected for infectious diseases, research is carried on in animal and plant diseases, fruits and vegetables are graded for marketing, standards are set for the contents of processed food. The hamburger and the butter you buy at the grocery are the end products of explicit standards set forth either in the Wisconsin Statutes or in departmental regulations.

Another way of protecting the consumer of goods and services is through the licensing of various trades and professions. Generally, these trades and professions involve practitioners whose activities affect the health of individuals, such as doctors and nurses, or on matters where it is considered of importance for public safety to make certain that the practitioner is competent, such as architects and engineers.

The state also protects the consumer by maintaining an orderly market in which to conduct business. This may be done by specifying methods of fair competition, by regulating the rates



Grading crews employed by the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection have the responsibility of grading and inspecting potatoes for processing in the Plover area (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection).

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that public utilities may charge for their services, by setting standards for the operation of banks, savings and loan companies and credit unions to protect depositors, or by regulating the sale of securities and insurance.

The state agencies in the field of commerce include: the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, which is concerned with the conditions of the growth and processing of food and with fair trade practices in general; the Department of Regulation and Licensing, which provides services for a variety of examining boards in the various trades and professions and directly regulates several activities; the Offices of the Commissioners of Banking, Credit Unions, Savings and Loan, Securities, and Insurance, which regulate the several types of financial institutions; the Public Service Commission, which regulates the rates and services offered by public utilities (heat, light, power and water companies); and the Department of Development, which promotes community and economic development throughout the state and is concerned with local-state-federal relations.

Education. Realizing how vital the education function of the state is, the drafters included in the Wisconsin Constitution an article on education. Provision was made for the establishment of local school districts and the free education therein of all children in the state. Each town and city was required to support such schools through taxation, and some state assistance was provided through a school fund. The constitution further decreed that provision should be made by law for the establishment of a state university and colleges throughout the state as needed.

From this groundwork evolved our present educational system. Under this system 767,542 students attended the public elementary and secondary schools in 1984-85; the 1984 fall enrollment in the University of Wisconsin System reached 162,010; while the vocational school system was 73,941. Total expenditures for public education in the 1983-84 fiscal year were over $4 billion.

There are 432 school districts in the state, which administer the elementary and secondary schools within those districts. Twelve cooperative educational service agencies furnish support activities to the districts. A 1965 law required that by 1970 the entire state be divided into vocational, technical and adult education districts. Although Wisconsin was a pioneer in the establishment of vocational schools, some areas of the state did not have access to them. Under the 1965 law this changed, and such education is now available to everyone. There are 16 such districts. The elementary and secondary schools and the schools of vocational, technical and adult education are operated by district boards, but a state level agency functions in each case to supervise the system. The state Department of Public Instruction, headed by the state superintendent, supervises the former; the state Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education supervises the latter.

Except for the vocational system, the state directly operates the institutions in the field of higher education. The 1971 Legislature, by Chapter 100, Laws of 1971, integrated Wisconsin's publicly financed institutions of higher education into a single University of Wisconsin System. These comprise the former University of Wisconsin and the State Universities. In addition to its central campuses in Madison — the largest campus in the state — and Milwaukee, the system includes the 11 other degree-granting institutions providing 4-year courses of study, and 13 center system campuses providing 2-year courses. State monies also contribute to the support of the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. (formerly the Medical School of Marquette University).

Three other agencies are concerned with the education function of the state — the Higher Educational Aids Board, the Educational Communications Board and the State Historical Society. The first-named administers federal and state programs for student financial assistance. The Communications Board operates the state FM radio network and educational television network. The Historical Society maintains the state historical library, museum and various historical sites.

Environmental Resources. Another array of state functions is brought together under the category of environmental resources. Just what is meant by this? In the context used here, environmental resources refer to the functions of those state agencies that affect the natural resources of the state; that is, they may protect, develop, or modify in some way the land, forests, waters, air or minerals of the state. As we said at the beginning of our presentation, there is a certain amount of arbitrariness in assigning an agency to a category. The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, for example, which is certainly concerned with the conditions of the soil and water, has been placed in the commerce category, while the Department of Transportation, which also relates to commerce, has been placed in environmental resources.

Only 2 state agencies — Transportation and the Department of Natural Resources — are discussed in this category, but these are concerned with some of the most important functions of state government.

From a wilderness inhabited by 305,391 people in 1850 the state has grown into a complex society with a 1980 population of 4,705,642. People are responsible for vast changes in a landscape. Although most of Wisconsin is not densely populated and the state has a comparatively large amount of open space, even here we encounter serious problems of environmental pollution, and such problems seem to increase with population growth and improved living standards.

Once, pioneers could come to a wilderness, clear the land, cut the forests, and hunt and fish with little thought of any damage they might be doing to the soil, the streams, or the wildlife. Now, every state must take firm steps to protect its resources from destruction or, indeed, from extinction. Municipalities and industries must be prevented from dumping untreated sewage or industrial wastes into the lakes and streams; smokestacks and automobile exhausts must be prevented from polluting the air; parks and forests must be maintained both to preserve unusual phenomena of nature and to provide the public with recreational and educational opportunities; private forest owners must observe scientific conservation practices so that new growth may replace cut timber; hunting and fishing limits must be set and hunters and fishermen licensed to preserve the fish and wildlife from extinctive practices; farming procedures must be such as to preserve the quality and stability of the soil and the quality of groundwater.

Governmental activities for preserving and protecting our natural resources are largely the province of the Department of Natural Resources, but the Department of Agriculture, Trade

Wisconsin taxpayers may donate to the Endangered Resources Fund through a checkoff on their income tax form. The fund pays for protecting and managing Wisconsin's natural areas, nongame wildlife, and endangered plants and animals — such as this bald eagle, which is being returned to the wild after treatment for injuries (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources).

and Consumer Protection and the Land Conservation Board attached to it are also actively involved.

Resources must not only be preserved, they must be used, both in earning a living and in the recreation of the people. They must be developed and consumed for a multitude of purposes. Timber must be used in the housing and paper industries, land must be cultivated for crops or used for grazing, minerals must be extracted for industrial use, and scenic areas must be preserved for campsites, resorts and ski areas. For all these aspects of environmental control, the Department of Natural Resources was authorized a budget of over $380 million for the 1983-85 biennium.

In addition — and to an ever increasing degree — the land is cut up by highways. With the tremendous growth in the number of automobiles and trucks, sizable amounts of land have been taken away from housing in the cities and from cultivation in the country to handle the traffic. The freeway in the city and the interstate highway in the country exercise an enormous impact on the use and development of the surrounding land. They affect where people live, where they work, and where they play. Highways and city streets must be planned with great foresight not only to weigh how well they will handle the flow of traffic, but to determine what effects they will have on people's lives.

The state's elaborate system of highways consists of interstate highways, financed from federal and state funds, and of state highways, county trunk highways, town roads, city and village streets, and park and forest roads. Closely connected with the highway building and maintainance functions of the state government and the aid granted to local units for streets and highways are the objects for which these roads are built — the motor vehicle and its occupants.

While the state is concerned with the building and maintenance of an adequate number of roads of certain standards to meet the traffic demands, it is also very much concerned with the safety and convenience of the people who are using those roads. Almost 3.5 million vehicles are registered each year, and over 3 million drivers are licensed. With 735 traffic fatalities in 1983 — and comparable figures in prior years — traffic safety is of constant concern.

The state must see to it that the drivers know the laws, are physically fit to drive, and have the required driving skills. It keeps track of the accident rate of drivers through a point system and removes those who prove hazardous to themselves and to others. It collects taxes to pay for highway construction and maintenance, for the policing of the highways, and for the enforcement of driver and vehicle standards. In addition to its highway concerns, the state is concerned with the development of aviation and of airports in the state and with the preservation of mass transit and of railroad transportation facilities. The state programs for all modes of transportation, including aeronautics, railroads and aid to urban mass transit, are the province of the Department of Transportation. To perform these functions, the Department of Transportation was authorized to spend over $1.6 billion for the 1983-85 biennium.

Human Relations and Resources. In addition to dealing with the natural environment, the state must also deal with the human environment. The increase in population that affects the quality of the land, the water and the air resources also has an increasingly complex effect on the people themselves and their relations to each other and to the state. The inhabitants of a state are its prime resource, and a state must look after their general welfare and insure peaceable relations among them.

For these reasons the departments that have been brought together in this category are concerned with people — their health, their living standards, their safety, and their working relationships with each other.

How does the state protect the health of its citizens? In the early days of the state, public health was primarily concerned with preventing the spread of communicable diseases. Now, public health covers the prevention and detection of disease, health education programs, assistance in hospital construction, and maintenance of institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally handicapped. Records of birth, marriage, divorce, and death are on file with the state.

In addition to health activities, financial services for dependent children and a broad range of social services for the aged, the handicapped, and children are primarily the work of the Department of Health and Social Services.

In his or her capacity as a worker, the individual comes in contact with the state in many ways. Minimum wages and maximum hours are set by law. If a worker is injured on the job, state worker's compensation comes to the rescue; if a worker loses his job, he is aided by unemployment compensation. If a worker is seeking a job, the state (in partnership with the federal government) provides a job service to help him find one or to acquire the skills necessary for employment. If a worker cannot obtain a job and suspects that he is being discriminated against because of age, race, creed, color, handicap, marital status, sex, national origin, ancestory, arrest record or conviction record, the state will investigate the matter. The state's agent in protecting and assisting the worker is the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The state also mediates or arbitrates labor disputes between workers and their employers, which is the task of the Employment Relations Commission.

If the individual is a veteran, the State of Wisconsin has loan programs to help him acquire a home, business or education. These programs are the province of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

To promote the general welfare of its citizens and insure peaceable relations among them, the state must not only protect their health and their ability to earn a living, but must also protect them from lawless elements in society by maintaining those conditions of stability and order necessary for a well-functioning society. Law enforcement is largely a local matter, but the state's Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for segregating convicted criminals in its penal institutions and rehabilitating them for eventual return to society. The Office of the State Public Defender represents indigents in trial and post-conviction legal proceedings. The Department of Justice furnishes legal services to state agencies and provides technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies. It also enforces state laws against gambling, arson, prostitution and narcotic drugs.

The state also provides an armed military force to protect the populace in times of state or national emergencies, natural or manmade, and to supplement the federal armed forces in time of war. These activities come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Military Affairs.

General Executive Functions. The state government exists to perform services that are considered necessary for the well-being of the people and the progress of the state. Such services are called line services. Thus, if a state agency maintains a state park in which you may camp, requires a physician to obtain a license before practicing in this state, or provides you with information on job opportunities, it is directly carrying out the functions for which it was created.

In order to perform these direct functions, however, it must also perform indirect — or staff — functions. These are necessary to help the state perform its line functions. Thus, the state must have an agency to supervise the hiring of personnel to carry out the state's tasks. It must provide space and equipment, salaries and a retirement system for that personnel. It must lay and collect taxes to support its activities and must manage such state funds. It must see to it that the state funds are spent according to law. It must evaluate the needs of each department so that the department can perform its assigned tasks and prepare for future needs, both to carry out present functions and anticipated functions likely to arise from future events.

Each line agency must contain within itself some staff functions; there must be employes to hire personnel, to maintain personnel and agency expenditure records, to prepare the agency budget, and to order and manage supplies. In large departments, an entire division may be required to perform staff functions.

Some agencies perform staff functions almost exclusively. The Department of Administration, for example, is called the "housekeeping" department of the state. Its duties include state budgeting, preauditing, engineering and facilities management, state planning, data processing, and emergency government functions. The Department of Employment Relations operates the state's civil service system and is assisted by the Personnel Board and the Personnel Commission. The Ethics Board administers a code of ethics for state public officials. The Department of Revenue is another strictly staff-type agency. It collects the taxes levied by state law, distributes that part of the revenue that is to be returned to the local units of government, and calculates the equalized value of the property that has been assessed by local government. Still another staff agency is the Department of Employe Trust Funds, which manages the retirement systems of the state. Whether it be your local city garbage collector, your teacher, a conservation warden, or a word processor in the Department of Health and Social Services, all are covered under a state retirement plan. At any one time the state must have large sums of money on hand in its various funds to meet its obligations. The Investment Board invests these funds in stocks, bonds and real estate in order to make the best use of the funds, and have them earn the maximum amount of interest possible while waiting to be used by the state. The Office of the State Treasurer processes the receipt and disbursement of these monies. Functions of the Office of the Secretary of State include registering lobbyists, keeping various state records, affixing the state seal on certain records to authenticate them, and chartering corporations. The State Elections Board oversees the election processes of the state, monitoring campaign expenditures and keeping election records. The Community Development Finance Authority, Health Facilities Authority and Housing and Economic Development Authority are authorized to issue bonds to assist in promoting their respective functions.

Thus it can be seen that state government touches our lives at many points. In the course of any one day, each resident is helped or restrained by state government in innumerable ways. The rates for the gas you use to heat your house and the electricity you use to light it were approved by the state; the street you traveled to work on was probably built with state aid; your labor contract may have been written according to the standards of fair labor practices determined by the state; the milk you drank today was processed at a dairy maintained according to state regulations and the restaurant you dined in last night was inspected under state standards; the beautician who styled your hair was licensed by the state; the bank where you have your account and the savings and loan where you have your mortgage may be regulated by the state; you may watch a television program this evening on a state television station or drive a snowmobile registered with the state; and you go to sleep at night on a mattress labeled and sold as required by state law. From a birth assisted by licensed doctors and nurses in a licensed hospital and

Villa Louis, a State Historical Society historic site at Prairie du Chien (photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Wisconsin).

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recorded in the permanent records of the state to a death with the burial arrangements administered by a licensed funeral director in a cemetery operated under state law, state government exercises a pervasive influence on your life.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS EXECUTIVE BRANCH, WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT

What has the state government of Wisconsin *achieved* in the last 2 years? While other sections of this book explain what the government *does*, this section gives the state agencies the opportunity to inform the citizens of what they have *accomplished* toward carrying out their goals.

Functional Area: Commerce

The commerce function of the state government comprises the promotion of economic development and the regulation of commercial transactions, utilities, and trades and professions in order to protect the consumer.

During 1983 and 1984 the **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION** revised and updated several chapters of the Wisconsin Administrative Code: AG 32 (Retail Food Establishments), revised AG 39 (Bakeries and Confectionaries), revised AG 85 (Butter Grades and Labeling), developed a new standard of identity for baby Swiss cheese which will create a new AG 89, and began a major revision of AG 107 (Sampling and Testing of Milk and Cream).

State meat inspection regulations were strengthened in areas of humane handling of animals, condemnation of abnormal animals and disposal of meat unfit for food purposes. U.S. Department of Agriculture review teams reported that the state meat inspection program was acceptable on 98.6% of all items reviewed during the 1983-84 period.

A major goal was achieved when Wisconsin was declared Brucellosis-free by the USDA. AG 10.37 of the code was adopted, allowing for a voluntary classification of cattle herds for paratuberculosis status (Johne's Disease) and an achievable documented free status. A swine pseudorabies control, eradication and indemnification program was developed in Section 95.27 of the statutes.

During 1983, the Plant Industry Division was reorganized and renamed the Agricultural Resource Management Division. Previous bureaus of plant protection and regulatory services were combined and renamed as the Bureau of Plant Industry. The Land Resources Unit, which had been attached to the secretary's office, was transferred to the new division and raised to bureau status to include farmland preservation, soil and water conservation, animal waste management and environmental assessment programs. AG 160 implemented a new statewide erosion control program and AG 165 established procedures for the Farmers Fund, which provides grants to farmers to prevent water pollution from animal waste sources. Both programs will be administered by county land conservation departments and will require county plans.

Under Chapter 96 of the statutes (Agricultural Marketing Act), marketing orders have been established for milk, corn, soybeans, cranberries, mint and red tart cherries. AG 151 was implemented for quality control of Wisconsin grown potatoes. The department made a major thrust in developing opportunities and promoting Wisconsin agricultural products in Asia, the Caribbean basin, South America and other key international markets.

In calendar years 1983 and 1984, the **STATE FAIR PARK BOARD** continued to achieve its statutory goals of providing year-round entertainment and services to the people of Wisconsin while remaining self-supporting and using no tax dollars.

Toward this end, State Fair Park rents its facilities to independent off-season event promoters. The number of events and event days (number of days an event runs) increases each year. In fiscal year 1982-83, there were 144 events lasting 859 event days (there can be as many as 5 events using State Fair Park buildings on any given weekend). In fiscal year 1983-84, there were 155 events and 908 event days.

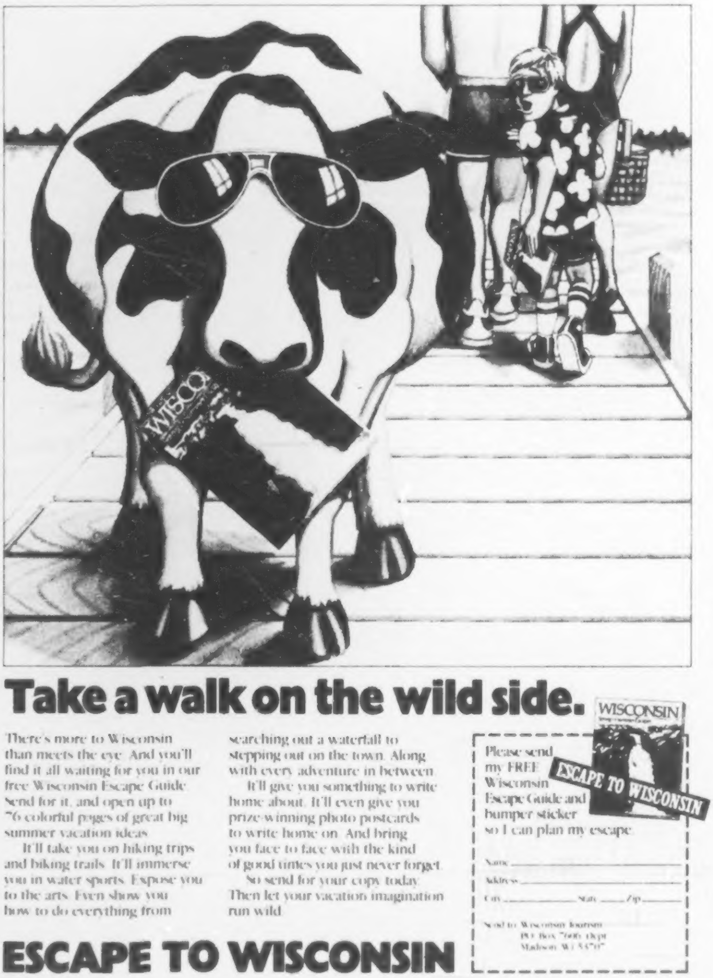
Attendance at off-season events surpassed fair attendance for the first time in fiscal 1981-82, and this trend continued in the last 2 years. In fiscal year 1982-83, non-fair event attendance was 1,106,026 vs. 1982 Fair attendance of 881,350, and in fiscal year 1983-84, those figures were 1,043,375 vs. 1983 Fair attendance of 893,947.

Annual gross income for State Fair Park has increased as dramatically as the number of events. In fiscal year 1982-83, the gross income was $6,726,618, and in fiscal year 1983-84, it passed the $7 million mark at $7,205,389. The gross income reached the $6 million mark only 2 years earlier in fiscal year 1981-82.

All "profits" of State Fair Park are put into a capital improvements fund used for construction and maintenance. In 1983 and 1984, these funds were used for a new Recreational Vehicle Park and a new roof on one of the exhibit buildings. In late 1984, construction began on a new stage and park area to be ready for the 1985 Fair, August 1-11.

The DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT played a major role in the passage and implementation of legislation enacted by the 1983 Legislature which fosters economic growth and development and promotes such objectives as business expansion, retention and attraction; international trade and investment; job creation; housing assistance and rehabilitation; and public-private sector cooperation.

In addition to the departmental programs that were established as a result of 1983 legislation, other noteworthy program efforts included:



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1. *Mentor Program* — This program was established in 1983 to assist small businesses and businesses new to exporting to participate effectively in international markets. The mentor firm provides up to 100 hours of free counseling to the selected firm.

2. *Commercial Attaches* — This program expands the presence of the State of Wisconsin in as many countries as possible to promote trade as well as investment in the state. In the short span of 2 years, the network of honorary commercial attaches already has expanded to include representatives in 15 countries.

3. *Wisconsin MESBIC* — The department promoted the creation of the Wisconsin Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company (MESBIC) to provide capital to qualifying minority businesses. By late 1983, the MESBIC obtained over $1 million in commitments from private investors to purchase its common stock.

4. *Minority Marketplace* — Each year the department organizes an event called "the Marketplace" to help minority business owners gain direct access to buyers and purchasing agents. Recently, participating minority firms reported a total of $2.3 million in contracts awarded.

5. *Small Cities Community Development Block Grants* — In April 1984, the department awarded approximately $25 million to 45 localities under the federal Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program. About $8 million was for economic development efforts. The remaining funds were for housing and public facilities projects.

6. *Housing and Neighborhood Conservation Program* — This program enables low- and moderate-income Wisconsin homeowners to repair and upgrade their properties by making available low-interest home improvement loans at below-market interest rates through private lending institutions. In the past 2 years, over 800 loans were made totalling nearly $6.7 million.

7. *Job Generation Study* — In December 1984, the department released the executive summary of the *Wisconsin Job Generation* study, which examined the dynamics of job creation in Wisconsin between 1969 and 1981. Some major conclusions included: firms with 20 or less employes dominate the job generation process; entrepreneurial enterprises are the key to the performance of very small firms; the vast majority of job gains come from the expansion of existing Wisconsin businesses; and Wisconsin-owned businesses dominate the job creation process.

The **OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE** is actively involved in efforts to contain health care costs in Wisconsin by: removing statutory impediments to the development of cost-efficient alternative health care delivery systems; monitoring cost containment initiatives by traditional insurers; and preparing public information materials to help consumers make informed choices among available health care plans.

Other activities include:

Participating in nationwide efforts to protect policyholders who bought annuities from insurance affiliates of the Baldwin-United Corporation. Wisconsin chaired the Baldwin-United Options Committee, whose mission was to assist in the development of a rehabilitation plan acceptable to the regulators of other states. Commissioner Thomas Fox also chairs a special Masters Commission established by the rehabilitation courts to oversee the sale of Mortgage Guarantee Insurance (MGIC), a Wisconsin domiciled company purchased by Baldwin-United in 1982.

Adopting rules relating to unisex nonforfeiture values in life insurance policies, municipal bond insurance, preferred provider plans, minimum surplus requirements for town mutuals, and contracting for Patients Compensation Fund services.

Reorganizing the agency by merging the Bureau of Rates and Forms and the Bureau of Complaints and Market Conduct to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the agency.

The **PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION** has increased its emphasis on consumers, directing utilities to expand customer services and to enlarge their weatherization programs for low-income customers. The commission continues to stress alternative energy sources and conservation as ways to insure adequate energy supplies at reasonable prices. In line with those goals, the PSC has moved to develop long-term planning capabilities to determine Wisconsin's future needs and the best ways to meet them. As utilities conclude their electric generation construction cycle, the commission is evaluating its policies in response to slowed consumer demand.

Whenever possible, the commission has pursued the lowering or stablization of energy rates. The PSC also has worked to ameliorate the effects of telephone deregulation on the state.

Administratively, the PSC is increasing its use of data-processing methods to improve analytic and decision-making processes and to increase efficiency.

The **DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND LICENSING** conducted a study of its license fee structure in response to a 1983-85 Biennial Budget Act directive. The department submitted its findings and recommendations to the Legislature in July 1984. The study analyzed fees that financed occupational regulation in the state and examined costs of various regulatory activities such as examinations and enforcement. The collective experience of the department's and the examining boards' regulatory efforts under various funding mechanisms was reviewed. Surveys of licensees and other interested parties were conducted. A draft report was prepared and distributed. The report concluded with a recommendation that the fee schedule be changed to reflect variable costs in examinations and enforcement.

In relation to examining board composition, the department obtained passage of legislation to increase the number of public members from one to 2 on all boards, effective May 1984.

The department began a comprehensive revision of the administrative rules regulating boxing in 1983. An advisory committee was appointed to assist with the boxing revision. The advisory committee was comprised of professional and medical experts. Six public hearings were held around the state. The proposed rules were designed to strengthen boxing safety measures while upholding the integrity of the sport.

During 1984, the department began a study to evaluate methods of ensuring continuing competency. The study emanated from a recommendation submitted by the Health Professions Regulatory Review Task Force. The intent of the study is to review recent national developments in mandatory continuing education and Wisconsin's experience with mandatory continuing education as a requirement of license renewal.

Other departmental accomplishments include: training workshops for board members; publication of the Regulatory Digest, which contains special information to licensees, statutory and administrative code revisions and board disciplinary actions; publication of a Directory of Board Member Appointments; and an office automation conversion project.

The **OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SAVINGS AND LOAN** has continued the expansion of its automated examination system with the development of a computerized data base of financial information governing state-chartered savings and loan associations in Wisconsin. A restructuring of the examination and supervision functions has been instituted to utilize off-site monitoring of conditions and activities of savings and loan associations. This permits earlier detection of adverse financial trends or the occurrence of unusual activities. Correspondingly, the frequency and scope of the on-site examination has been adjusted to respond to problems identified through the monitoring process. As a result, the examinations are more timely and occur on the basis of a determined need.

The census tract lending analysis system has been expanded to cover all of the standard metropolitan statistical areas in Wisconsin and provide information on all loans made in designated low income and minority population tracts. The mortgage lending analysis system has been updated to keep pace with constant changes occurring in the lending field and phase 3 of the system has now been implemented. This will provide for off-site analysis of all consumer loan transactions to provide a better understanding of lending trends within the industry.

Most of the recent rulemaking has been designed to give state-chartered savings and loan associations the same powers granted to federal associations by legislation at the federal level. There was an emergency order to allow state-chartered savings and loan associations to provide money market accounts for savers, and new trust power authorities were provided by rule. Most recently, funds availability rules have been promulgated, which will require all state-chartered savings and loan associations to disclose all check hold policies to their customers. A consumer can then more rationally determine the financial institution he will deal with.

The legislative program of the **OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SECURITIES**, enacted by the 1983 Wisconsin Legislature, amended the Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law and the Wisconsin Franchise Investment Law (1983 Wisconsin Act 216), and the Wisconsin Corporate Take-Over Law (1983 Wisconsin Act 200).

During 1983-84, the Commissioner appointed 2 advisory committees. The Advisory Committee on Economic Issues was appointed to advise the commissioner of securities periodically on economic issues in Wisconsin that may be affected by the laws or policies that the agency administers. The Citizen Advisory Committee on 1983 Wisconsin Act 200 was appointed to advise the commissioner if there are ambiguities in the statutory language of the act that need to be clarified, if changes in the Wisconsin Business Corporation Law are procedurally consistent with other provisions of the chapter and with the Close Corporation Law, and if there are recent judicial decisions that may affect one or more provisions of the act.

Based on the 1982 study of the record-keeping needs of the office, the agency in 1984 implemented a computerized electronic office and word-processing system. This new system has greatly enhanced and expedited the word and data-processing functions of the office.

In 1983, the Office of the Commissioner of Securities joined the CRD (Central Registration Depository) system, which is a computer procedure for processing the registration applications of various categories of securities personnel employed by or associated with broker-dealers situated across the nation. This system was jointly conceived by the NASD (National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.) and NASAA (North American Securities Administrators Association, Inc.), an association including securities administrators from all 50 states.

Functional Area: Education

The education function embraces the supervision of local elementary and secondary school districts and the administration of higher education, higher educational aids, historical preservation and research, and educational radio and television.

During the 1983-85 biennium, the EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD authorized construction of television translators to improve public TV reception in a number of the remaining fringe areas. In public radio, successful efforts were initiated to avoid overlapping of public radio service and to strengthen the complementary radio programming concept of offering news and information, primarily on the AM band, and music and arts on FM stations. A special accomplishment was the planning, in association with the private sector, of a statewide ITFS (Instructional Television Fixed Service) system, which would offer educational and informtional opportunities for business and industry, schools, hospitals and other agencies in 13 communities throughout Wisconsin. In the course of the biennium, the agency experienced substantial increases in its audiences for both instructional and public broadcasting, as well as in individual and corporate contributions.

In accord with its mission to collect, preserve and disseminate the history of Wisconsin, the Midwest and the nation, the STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN made giant strides toward the opening of its new museum facility at 30 North Carroll Street on Madison's Capitol Concourse. The exterior of the building was remodeled, and work commenced on remodeling the interior to accommodate new and more extensive exhibits. Improved climate control will provide a stable environment for the many prized artifacts in the collection. The basement and first 2 floors of the museum are scheduled to be opened in 1986, with work continuing on the third and fourth floors during the 1985-87 biennium.

Other accomplishments of the museum included: development and installation of 13 major and 31 minor exhibits; initiation of a 9-month storyteller-in-residence program; acquisition of many new items; increased use of volunteers as museum docents and assistants; and increased emphasis of public programs, including lectures, films, demonstrations and festivals.

The Historic Preservation Division secured federal preservation grant funds to identify and document prehistoric and historic properties throughout Wisconsin. It identified 9,940 such properties and nominated 207 entries — representing approximately 700 properties — to the National Register of Historic Places.

Subgrant assistance to rehabilitate 16 historic buildings and to conduct 20 historic and prehistoric surveys was provided by Historic Preservation, which also authorized 60 historic, income-producing buildings to become eligible for 25 percent federal investment tax credits. It also reviewed 3,150 federally assisted or permitted projects in Wisconsin for compliance with federal historic preservation regulations.

The library continued to use grants from various sources to improve the accessibility of its collections to the public. It continued to participate in a nationwide pilot project to catalog newspapers from its extensive holdings -second only to the Library of Congress — in a national computerized bibliographic data base. Grants will also permit staff to add to the data base the library's records of books and microforms acquired from 1971 to 1977 as part of a continuing project to computerize the library's entire card catalog.

As a result of previous grants, the library produced 3 works detailing Native American publications: *Native American Periodicals and Newspapers, 1828-1982* (Greenwood Press, 1984); *Index to Wisconsin Native American Periodicals, 1897-1981* (Greenwood Press, 1983); and the *The Native American Press in Wisconsin and the Nation* (University of Wisconsin School of Library and Information Studies, 1983).

Total reference requests and questions answered by staff during 1983-84 increased by 19 percent from the previous 2-year period, and the total material loaned to users directly or through interlibrary loan increased by 32 percent. The library also received the prestigious John Sessions Award from the American Library Association in recognition of significant contributions to the history of labor and workers.

Archives added more than 5,000 cubic feet of records (approximately 5.5 million documents) to the existing collection of more than 76,000 cubic feet. More than 7,000 researchers, including more than 400 from out of state, were served in the Archives reading room in response to 20,000 requests for material. More than 7,000 mail and telephone requests were answered as well.

Archives also produced 2 important publications: *Social Action Collections at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin: A Guide*, a finding aid describing one of the society's significant bodies of contemporary material; and *Planning to Preserve Wisconsin's History: The Archival Perspective*, the culmination of an extensive study of the state's historical records programs.

Advances were also made in managing archival holdings through a project to develop an automated system for archival control. Progress was also made in the processing of contemporary political records, including the preparation for use by researchers of nearly 500 cubic feet of records in the Henry Reuss collection, housed in the Area Research Center at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

The Office of Local History increased its affiliated local historical societies from 182 to 192. It also completed a 6-1/2 hour instructional videotape series on preparation of interpretive exhibits.

Local History received national recognition through an award of merit from the American Association for State and Local History for an exhibit entitled "Beginnings," depicting the origins of 8 Wisconsin communities.

The Division of Historic Sites greatly improved the interpretive program at its 6 historic sites. The number of special events held during the annual sites season was increased; new research was completed that will allow more authenticity in various special events; special Christmas events were held at Villa Louis and Old Wade House; and additional research was done on several buildings at Old World Wisconsin.

New opportunities for a better interpretive program at Old Wade House arose with the rediscovery in July 1984 of an original set of innkeeper's account books maintained by Sylvanus Wade, builder and proprietor of Wade House. These have yielded new information about the role the stagecoach inn played in the history of east-central Wisconsin.

Additional improvements in the sites program include: the beginning of a project to install tape playback units in the machinery sheds at Stonefield Village, site of the state Farm Museum; the development of new fourth-grade educational materials for most sites; and a campaign to expand awareness about educational uses of the sites.

During the 1983 and 1984 fiscal years, the **DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION** continued in its efforts to build upon the excellence that has been established for Wisconsin's public elementary and secondary schools to meet the needs of this state for the education of its young people. Initiatives were developed for expanded programs for children at risk, for a sustained focus on effective schools statewide, for professional development of staff and for employment and vocational education program development.

Progress continues with the voluntary competency testing program established in 1982. Based on a partnership between the state and local school districts and stressing curriculum development and local school district identification of learning objectives, the program allows for local development of tests in the required areas of reading, math and language arts at 3 grade levels. A computerized test item bank for district use in construction of tests became operational in the fall of 1984. By the end of the 1985-87 biennium, the test bank will contain 40,000 test items. Approximately one-third of the state's school districts are participating in the program.

Superintendent Grover's task force on teaching and teacher education called for measures to assure that Wisconsin will have an adequate supply of quality teachers for future generations. Proposals for higher school of education admission standards, basic skills tests for new teachers, higher minimum salaries, greater recognition for the teaching profession and better practical training both before and after entering teaching are being readied for implementation. The career ladder concept is being investigated further through a pilot project in several school districts around the state.

By reorganizing, the department has directed pupil services efforts toward children who are experiencing social and community adjustment problems. Emphasis is being placed on addressing problems which prevent children from learning and place them in a position of being at risk in terms of their future success. Expanded assistance has been given to school districts for the implementation of alcohol and other drug abuse prevention and intervention programs, as well as for alcohol and traffic safety programs and for truancy and school dropout prevention programs.

Summer camps — Science World, Business World and Arts World — are providing learning and instructional opportunities for both students and teachers. The department is a primary sponsor of Arts and Science Worlds, providing both financial and staff resources; the state superintendent works closely with the Wisconsin Association of Manufacturers and Commerce on Business World.

The first Wisconsin Academic Decathlon was held in February 1984 on a pilot basis. By the fall, almost half the high schools in the state had put together teams for the first round of competition for the 1985 National Academic Decathlon. An equal number of "A," "B," and "C" students make up the teams which compete on 6 tests of academic strength (economics, language and literature, fine arts, mathematics, science, and social studies), 3 demonstrations of communications skills (interview, essay and speech, and a Super Quiz on futurism). Local, regional and state competitions are held to select Wisconsin's entry into the national program.

In partnership with the Parker Pen Company and businesses throughout the state, the department has studied vocational education in the high schools and developed initiatives for education for employment to assure that students coming out of our schools will have the educational and employability skills to make Wisconsin's work force the most skilled and best educated in America.

With the elimination of the life license for certified school personnel, the department implemented the Equivalency Credit Program to insure standards of quality in approved programs of professional in-service activities. An administrator assessment center, begun on a project basis in 1983, is addressing the need for development of a pool of executive talent at the building management level in the elementary and secondary schools. Plans call for the assessment each year of 72 assistant principals and teachers with degrees in administration.

Joint projects with the University of Wisconsin System have been initiated in the specific areas of preparing students for college and recruitment and retention of minority youth for higher education. Information outlining expectations of students entering college is distributed to 8th graders and their parents each year to enable students to plan their high school programs.

The State Superintendent's task force on library legislation recommended a more equitable formula for public library system funding and a new state aid proposal to strengthen local and countywide library services. Other issues addressed were certification of library personnel, school library media services, and services to special users and the institutionalized.

Cooperative sharing among school districts was streamlined and revitalized by the reorganization of the original 19 cooperative educational service agencies (CESAs) into 12 units. The department has made a commitment to work with the CESAs to provide educational leadership and services.

Since the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was enacted by the federal government in 1983, Wisconsin has become a leader in the provision of JTPA-funded education and training programs for disadvantaged youth through the secondary schools. In its use of federal funds in all program areas, the department recently underwent a successful audit by the Legislative Audit Bureau.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM enrollments continued to increase and in the fall of 1984 reached a total of 162,156 students. Enrollment at UW-Madison accounted for 44,058 of the total. The UW-Madison also retained its third place national ranking in total funding for research and development. About 90 percent of the $158 million Wisconsin received was competitively won by university scientists from sources other than state funds.

Practicing his skills, a student takes a reading on a surveying transit (photo courtesy of University of Wisconsin System).

The **GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY** was involved in over 75 projects during the last 2 years. The Geology Section concentrated its efforts on regional and county mapping designed to meet the increasing demand for basic geological information needed to address environmental, mineral, and water resource problems. The surficial mapping program was accelerated in response to the need for this information for groundwater protection and management. A new map of Brown County was published. Bedrock mapping is nearing completion for three-fourths of the state. Three maps covering much of central and northwestern Wisconsin will be published in 1986. A bedrock map and accompanying report were published for Marathon County in 1984.

The subsurface geology program area continued the study of samples collected from water well drilling, producing nearly 500 published logs in 1983-84. A study of the St. Peter formation, a sandstone which serves as a major groundwater source in southern Wisconsin, will be published in 1985.

The Water Resources Section, in cooperation with other agencies, carried out projects in groundwater problem assessment, groundwater resource definition, applied groundwater research, data management, and information and education. Particular emphasis is on county groundwater resource investigations, which provide the basic resource information and interpretation for groundwater management and protection. A major accomplishment was the geographical sorting, filing, and microfilming of approximately 360,000 well logs from household wells, which now provide better subsurface information for mapping, research, and answers for the thousands of "What will I find if I dig here?" questions that the survey answers each year.

Further program emphasis will be on general groundwater education. A new direction in education programs will be on providing technical information and assistance on practical local options for groundwater protection and management to county officials and resource managers.

Outreach and service has been a major part of the Minerals Program at the survey. The heightened interest in Wisconsin's oil and gas potential has led to the publication of a new questions-and-answers brochure addressing this new resource area of concern for Wisconsin's citizens.

A computerized index (MINDEX) has been prepared to allow access to the Wisconsin Mineral Development Atlas — an atlas of over 27,000 drillhole records in the zinc-lead district of southwest Wisconsin.

A new initiative for the section is the preparation of county mineral resource investigations. The first of these is based on the mineral resource appraisal of Walworth County, completed in 1982, and now being rewritten for the lay public and the government officials, planning groups, and other local officials involved with county-based planning and regulation.

A number of technical papers dealing with the management and ecology of aquatic plants have been prepared by the Biology Section during the last 2 years. The section has also been active popularizing some of the unique natural features of the state, such as its publication, "Voyageurs Guide to the Lower Wisconsin River" in 1984.

The Soils Section, in cooperation with other agencies, continued to advance the understanding of soils and to address resource management issues such as land-use/water quality interactions, waste disposal, and revegetation of mining wastes. Current projects respond to needs ranging from the safe disposal of waste in soils to the reclamation of damaged landscapes and to the development of comprehensive and useful classifications and interpretations of soils.

The Climatology Section continued and expanded the archiving of Wisconsin's weather and climate data. It responded to numerous requests for weather records for government and industrial applications, documentation for court cases and insurance claims, and university research and teaching. To provide improved meteorological data for agricultural users, the section has developed and tested a prototype automatic weather station with computerized data retrieval for use at the UW Experimental Farms.

The STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE is providing an increasing broad scope of services to meet the health needs of Wisconsin's citizens in areas of contagious and chronic diseases, the environment, and educational outreach programs. The laboratory provides the most up-to-date and sophisticated types of testing to physicians, local health agencies, and the Department of Health and Social Services to detect communicable and chronic diseases including newborn and prenatal screening, testing for sexually transmitted diseases, testing for alpha-fetoprotein, toxic shock syndrome, Legionnaires' disease, and virus surveillance. The laboratory has successfully implemented the "drugs in driving" program in support of highway safety programs and the implied consent statute. In the environmental area, laboratory facilities have been upgraded to provide the most up-to-date testing capabilities including, gas chromatography/mass spectrometry. Tests of environmental samples for organic chemicals, metals, arsenic, pesticides, radioactivity, and other contaminates are provided as the laboratory continues to support the increasingly sophisticated programs of the Department of Natural Resources. The laboratory provides a complete industrial hygiene capability to Wisconsin industries and industrial hygienists including tests for asbestos, organic solvents, and other chemicals. In the outreach area, training programs have provided over 20 courses, as well as bench training and numerous interlaboratory, voluntary quality control programs to Wisconsin hospital personnel.

Functional Area: Environmental Resources

The environmental resources function embraces both the conservation and the development of the environment.

A number of significant accomplishments and major changes in direction by the DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES to better serve the state include the following:

Groundwater protection — The department participated in a legislatively created groundwater law development process that resulted in what many consider to be the most progressive groundwater protection law in the nation. A major department groundwater contamination testing and monitoring program documented the fact that underground water supplies are threatened by pollutants from old dumps and landfills, hazardous spills, improper septage and sludge disposal practices, and excessive pesticide application.

Hunter-landowner relations — A statewide conference and a Natural Resources Board citizen committee gave new direction to the department in an effort to improve relations between landowners and hunters and compensate farmers for wildlife crop damage. Specific improvements were made in the trespass law, hunter training, recognition of outstanding and ethical hunters, and prevention of wildlife damage.

Department-farmer relations — The department created an Office of Rural Issues Coordination to help improve relations with Wisconsin's farming community. A special outreach effort to better understand farmer concerns and help farmers understand department concerns was initiated.

Recycling — The Legislature assigned the department responsibility to promote and oversee recycling in the state. A goal of reducing waste deposited in state landfills by 50% by 1990 was set and a program emphasizing cooperation and local initiatives was established.

Toxic materials management — An accelerated testing program for toxics in the natural environment was commenced. Thousands of samples of air, water, soil, fish and wildlife were taken to document the extent of toxic contamination in the environment. Special emphasis was placed on drinking water and fish sampling. Where necessary, health advisories were issued or enforcement action taken. A major toxics management initiative was prepared for the Legislature.

Pheasant stocking and management — Financed by hunters' license fees, a new pheasant propagation facility was constructed and opened in Poynette. More than 40,000 birds will be stocked annually. In addition, the department launched a demonstration program in Dodge County to emphasize the development and management of wildlife habitat on private lands. If successful, the department intends to place major emphasis on helping private landowners oversee and foster the state's diverse wildlife population.

The DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION achieved landmark legislation in the 1983-85 budget act, indexing the motor fuel tax to stabilize the purchasing power of the primary source of state transportation revenue. In addition, Wisconsin led the way in the successful push for the 1982 federal highway aid bill that assured every state a minimum 85 percent return on federal highway user taxes paid by motorists.

Major renovation and widening of I-90/94 from Madison to Portage during 1984 included innovative recycling of the old concrete as a substitute for aggregate in the new 6-lane road. Other major projects completed included: Hwy. 16 in Waukesha County, Hwy. 51 bypass near Tomahawk, Hwy. 167 in Ozaukee County, Hwy. 18-151 from Dodgeville to Mt. Horeb and Hwy 172 at Green Bay.

The Transportation Projects Commission recommended to the department 10 additional major highway projects for development after 1987, and proposed an ongoing spending level of $42.5 million. The department completed a long-range Year 2000 Highway Plan that would moderately improve state highways on a cost-effective basis.

The Richard I. Bong Memorial Bridge (the U.S. Hwy. 2 bridge) was opened in late 1984 to link Superior, Wisconsin and Duluth, Minnesota. The $70-million project was a joint effort of the 2 states. Named after the World War II flying ace from Poplar, the bridge replaced the old, wooden Arrowhead Bridge, which was to be removed except for a portion to be retained as a fishing pier.

Starting in 1984, urban transit aids were increased from 30 to 35 percent of operating costs. The DOT acquired an additional 117 miles of abandoned rail lines, helped rehabilitate 283 miles of track, funded 5 harbor improvements and stepped up airport development.

The Division of Motor Vehicles began the Wisconsin Vehicle Inspection Program in Ozaukee, Washington, Waukesha, Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Counties. Initial reports indicate the effort to remove excessive hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide emissions is improving air quality. In addition, the division issued about 1.8 million drivers' licenses and handled more than 5 million vehicle registrations and title transactions per year.

The State Patrol began construction on a new academy at Fort McCoy to replace World War II-vintage facilities that have been used to train recruits as well as other law enforcement officers. The State Patrol also began installation and training for a new alcohol breath test instrument known as the Intoxilyzer 5000.

Highway safety efforts continued to encourage seatbelt usage, to crack down on drunk drivers, and to educate the driving public about the state law requiring child restraints. First reports indicated a dramatic drop in serious injuries among children, and traffic fatalities remained at record low levels during 1982 and 1983, in large part due to the continuing effect of the 55 mph speed limit.

In November 1984, the OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF TRANSPORTATION was certified by the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate intrastate railroad rates. Through adoption of Administrative Code Chapter TC 5, the office brought Wisconsin standards and procedures for regulating railroad rates, classification rules and practices into conformity with the Interstate Commerce Act. Congress, through passage of "The Staggers Rail Act of 1980" (Public Law 96-448), signified its intent that railroads receive adequate revenues through regulatory encouragement of modal competition, rate flexibility and relaxed rate reasonableness standards.

The decline in highway-railroad grade-crossing accidents has been studied and noted by the office. The decline is due in a large part to the installation of improved protective devices at the crossings. These improvements have been required by the office after thorough investigation.

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total number of accidents	414	408	282	259	235	215
Total number of fatal accidents	22	14	15	13	9	7
Total number of persons killed	30	15	16	20	12	10
Total number of injury accidents	104	104	78	59	67	63
Total number of persons injured	141	148	99	75	91	88
Total number of property damage only accidents	288	290	189	189	159	145

Functional Area: Human Relations and Resources

The human relations and resources function is concerned with health, welfare, corrections, law enforcement, industrial relations, and military and veterans affairs.

During the last biennium, the Worker's Compensation Division of the DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS refined its computer system to monitor time frames and determine bottlenecks for disputed cases in order to achieve timely processing, despite rapidly rising caseloads. The division also improved its public information efforts through institution of a quarterly newsletter and participating in a number of seminars held in conjunction with employer and employe groups.

The Equal Rights Division strengthened its fair housing program by establishing a housing testing program in conjunction with the Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council in Milwaukee, Dane, Racine and Rock Counties. The division also published "Decision Digest IV", an updated compendium of precedent-setting decisions relevant to Wisconsin anti-discrimination laws. In cooperation with the Governor's Office, the division worked to revitalize the Equal Rights Council, a group which advises the division, governor and legislature, disseminates civil rights information and attempts through discussion and other means to educate the people of the state to a greater understanding, appreciation and practice of human rights for all people.

The Apprenticeship and Training Division participated in a Legislative Audit Bureau review of the apprenticeship program. Based on the report, the division established committees of business, labor, and education representatives to review and address the issues raised in the report.

During the biennium, major law changes were implemented to move the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund toward solvency. The Unemployment Compensation Division served a record number of claimants and employers in a more timely manner because of increasingly sophisticated computer use.

The federal Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) amended the Wagner-Peyser act and refocused the Job Service Division from a federal-state partnership to a federally financed but state operated labor exchange agency. At the same time, it has provided for greater local government and private sector participation in employment and training planning and programs.

The Safety and Buildings Division experienced a large increase in workload because of the economic recovery in the state. These increases were met through office automation efforts and by establishing and meeting performance standards. Program developments included progress on the Historic and Solar Building Codes, formation of weatherization and electrical inspection programs, and initial publication of the Wisconsin Building Code Report, a service designed to keep builders, engineers and architects informed of changes in and interpretations of the Commercial Building Code.

Key among the accomplishments of the GOVERNOR'S EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OFFICE during the past year was establishment of an entirely new employment and training service delivery system in the state that saw development of 17 discrete service delivery areas each with a functioning Private Industry Council, grant recipient and administrative organization. The agency established a sophisticated management information system and funded a broad array of employment and training programs while exceeding Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) standards for the percentage of funding used for training.

In the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, the Legal Services Division issued 122 formal opinions and received 5,326 new legal cases and investigations during the 1981-83 biennium. Approximately $3 million was returned to Wisconsin from excess profits made by oil companies and over $1 million was returned to citizens through the efforts of the Consumer Protection program. Over $2 million was collected in civil forfeitures and almost $2 million was recovered in overpayments from Medicaid providers.

During the biennium, the Arson Bureau of the Division of Criminal Investigation conducted 649 investigations. Of the 301 cases that were determined to be of criminal origin, over $18.6 million in property damage was involved. The General Investigations Bureau investigated 79 major crime cases. The investigations resulted in the arrests of 27 persons, 17 of which were on charges of first degree murder. The Narcotics and Vice Bureau conducted 909 investigations resulting in the arrests of 432 persons. The White Collar Crimes Bureau obtained 92 convictions, which resulted in fines, forfeitures and restitution totalling $518,000.

In the fiscal year 1983-84, 9,669 cases were received by the Crime Laboratories which resulted in 75,357 exhibits and required 409,715 forensic examinations. Crime Laboratory analysts also provided expert testimony in 542 court proceedings.

In 1983, the Crime Information Bureau handled over 44 million messages generated by the state's law enforcement agencies to the TIME computer system and identified, from the fingerprint identification files, over 700 persons who were arrested but used different names or personal descriptions.

The Training and Standards Bureau provided training for nearly 6,500 law enforcement officers who enrolled in its basic, specialized, and inservice training programs during 1984. It commenced the conversion of training to competency-based instruction, and reimbursed nearly $2.4 million in training expenses for local and state law enforcement agencies.

In the fiscal year 1983-84, the Office of Crime Victim Services reimbursed $1 million to innocent victims of crime in Wisconsin. In addition, 30 district attorneys' offices in Wisconsin were funded by the program for victim/witness assistance.

The DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS continued to upgrade the training readiness of both Wisconsin Army and Air National Guard units in support of both federal and state missions. This included major categories of training, personnel, facilities and equipment.

In the area of training, the bulk of Wisconsin's Guard units are high priority units. This means early deployment in the event of national emergency, and it is an indicator of how well Wisconsin's units have accomplished training requirements set down by the Department of Defense.

On board strength has remained constant, with the Air National Guard holding at close to 100 percent of its authorized strength and the Army Guard at 95 percent. A national recruiting freeze in 1983 dampened the Army Guard's push towards the 100 percent goal, but steady increases were recorded during the latter months of 1984 and early 1985.

Army Guard accomplishments included the construction and dedication of a new Medford Armory; the 1157th Transportation Company Oshkosh, achieving the national "Best Mess" award; 3 units designated as Rapid Deployment Force, Army; a newly installed microfiche personnel system (first National Guard state), which modernizes the handling of personnel records, making Army Guard and active Army systems compatible for the first time; upgrading the physical fitness of Guard members; continued modernization of Army Guard equipment with the arrival of AH-1 Cobra helicopters as one example; responding to the call of the Governor to aid residents of Barneveld and other counties stricken by tornados; and having the 32nd Infantry

A Wisconsin Army National Guard helicopter crew stands by in a school parking lot ready to provide assistance to victims of a tornado that virtually leveled the village of Barneveld, June 8, 1984 (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs).

Brigade and several other units selected for overseas deployment training in Europe in early 1986.

Air Guard accomplishments included hosting the annual Sentry Independence training exercise at Volk Field involving flying units and others throughout the country; new and improved facilities at bases in Madison and Milwaukee with emphasis on energy conservation; A-10s from the 128th Tactical Fighter Wing in Madison flying nonstop across the Atlantic for training in Europe, a grueling experience for a single seat aircraft with no automatic pilot; air crews of the 128th Air Refueling Group, Milwaukee, continuing their support of the Air Force with its worldwide air refueling mission; and all Air Guard units receiving top ratings from U.S. Air Force inspection teams.

Other accomplishments included the Adjutant General of Wisconsin serving on the Reserve Forces Policy Board reporting direct to the Secretary of Defense and elected as president of The National Guard Association of the United States; hosting the Adjutants General Association of the United States conference in Milwaukee; increased emphasis on recognition of employers who support the Guard and Reserve in Wisconsin; the Wisconsin Legislature passing a distinctive license plate bill for members of the Guard; and continued sponsorship of the Wisconsin Special Olympics athletic programs.

The **OFFICE OF THE STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER** is mandated to insure that the constitutional and statutorily required rights to counsel are provided to indigent citizens in Wisconsin. Prior to the existence of the State Public Defender, indigency was determined at the county level and varied throughout the state. Attorneys, if appointed, were not available until the client's initial appearance in court. The State Public Defender uses standard indigency criteria throughout the state and monitors such assessments to insure standard application of the criteria. Through a system of jail checks and public awareness, this system now begins prior to the client's initial appearance in court. The State Public Defender provides representation at all phases of legal litigation. During fiscal year 1985, it is estimated that the agency will provide representation to approximately 63,675 clients at the trial level and 1,295 clients at the appellate level.

John B. Ellery retired on April 30, 1985, as secretary of the **DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**, having completed 20 years of state employment. He was succeeded on May 1, 1985, by John J. Maurer of Kenosha.

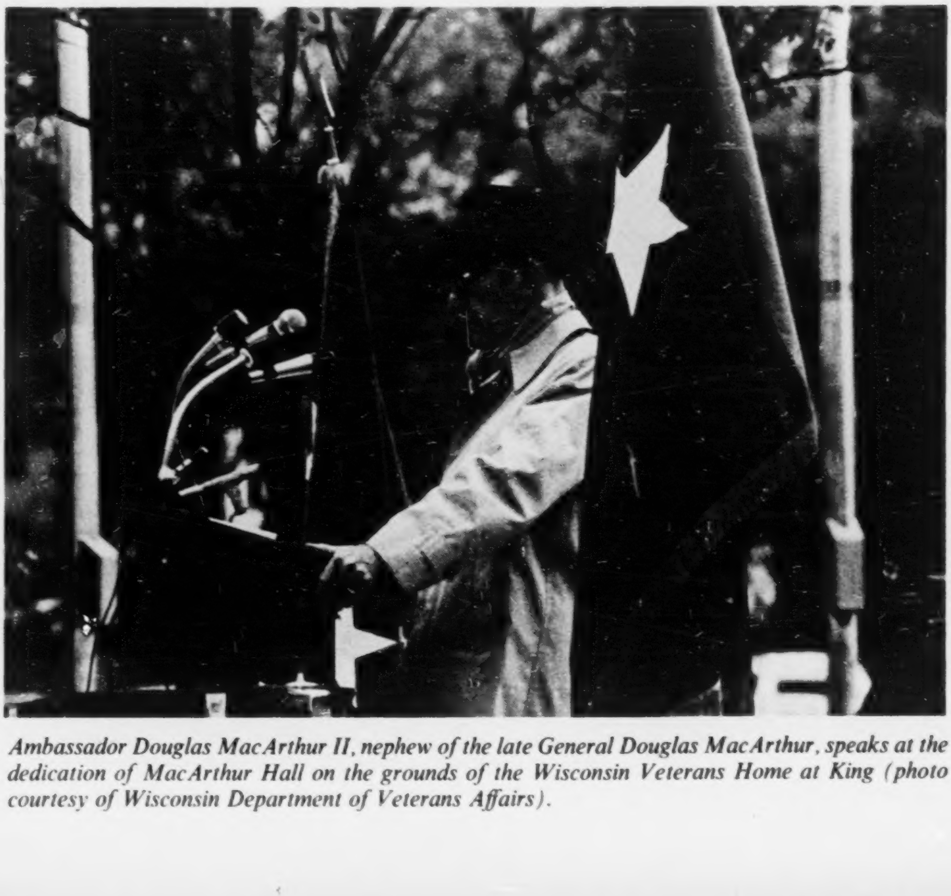
The department serves an estimated 471,000 veterans living in Wisconsin, including 163,000 Vietnam Era veterans; 99,000 veterans of the Korean Conflict; 202,000 World War II veterans, and 7,000 veterans of World War I.

During calendar years 1983-84, the Wisconsin Veterans Trust Fund provided approximately $11.9 million in benefits to 21,561 Wisconsin veterans and their dependents in the form of low-interest loans and grants. The WISVET Direct Home Loan Program, which is funded through the sale of general obligation bonds, provided 2,872 veterans with first mortgage home loan monies totaling nearly $116 million at mortgage interest rates ranging from 9.2 to 10.3%.

As of December 31, 1984, the department had approved 2,550 economic assistance loans during the 2-year period, totaling $6.1 million. Also approved were: 15,430 part-time study grants, $2.5 million; 2,159 Vietnam Era full-time study grants, $585,000; 332 second mortgage loans, $1.6 million; and 1,090 health care and subsistence grants, totaling $1 million.

During the biennium, the Department of Veterans Affairs joined with the Department of Health and Social Services in conducting a Vietnam Era veterans mortality study to determine whether there have been more deaths among Vietnam Era veterans than among other veterans and the general population, and whether there are unusual patterns in the causes of death.

The initiative taken by the department in response to the out-of-court settlement in the New York State Agent Orange class action suit served as a focal point for a *Wall Street Journal* editorial entitled, "The Vietnam Buy-off." The Board of Veterans Affairs and the Council on Veterans Programs went on record as opposed to the settlement, and Secretary Ellery spearheaded a resolution, adopted at the 1985 annual national conference of the State Directors



Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II, nephew of the late General Douglas MacArthur, speaks at the dedication of MacArthur Hall on the grounds of the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs).

of Veterans Affairs, which called upon Judge Jack B. Weinstein to unseal all court records involved in the controversial litigation, so that the information pertaining to Agent Orange could be made public.

The department coordinated Wisconsin participation in "National Salute II" in Washington, D.C., including the activities and events related to the dedication of the "Fighting Men" statute and ceremonies at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial on Veterans Day, November 11, 1984. Secretary Ellery was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Vietnam Veterans Memorial Project.

The department, through the Vietnam Veterans Advisory Council, appointed by the secretary, initiated the development of the Wisconsin Veterans Foundation, in response to a need for an independent, privately governed, nonprofit organization to solicit, receive and administer gifts, grants and bequests for the benefit of Wisconsin veterans and their dependents.

The department dedicated a $7.7 million medical clinic and skilled nursing care facility at the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King, Wisconsin on October 21, 1983. Named "MacArthur Hall", the modern facility provides members at the home with the latest in medical, therapeutic, nursing and pharmaceutical services.

The Wisconsin Civil War Battle Flag Conservation Project continues to be an ongoing and vital endeavor. To date, 29 historically significant Wisconsin Civil War battle flags have been restored.

During the biennium, the department increased its public information output through production and distribution of a video tape on the Wisconsin Veterans Home, and publication and distribution of 2 full color brochures on the home; a general interest magazine, *Veterans Affairs In Wisconsin*; and updated editions of the department's pamphlets outlining the many benefit programs which it administers.

Functional Area: General Executive Functions

Most state agencies (line agencies) provide services directly to the public. Some agencies, however, (staff agencies) provide administrative or "housekeeping" services to the line agencies. Staff services include budget and personnel activities, managing the state's funds, tax collection and election supervision.

The DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION developed radiological training courses, presented to over 600 emergency responders, to prepare western Wisconsin for the shipment of nuclear waste by Northern States Power Company.

In an effort to obtain aid for several tornado-stricken Wisconsin counties, DOA directed plans to secure Presidential Disaster Declarations and also administered other assistance programs for the victims.

A 4-year project was developed to create a new State Personnel/Payroll System for the purpose of replacing the currently outdated system with one of increased efficiency of personnel, leave accounting, payroll, and position control functions for 45 agencies.

DOA participated in a 6-month Cash Management Pilot Project to assess equity in the transfer of cash between the state and federal governments. The discovery of several major inequities resulted in monthly savings to the state of approximately $130,000.

To avoid rate increases due to the divestiture of AT&T, DOA successfully completed restructuring the State Telephone System (STS) during 1984, enabling the state to realize telecommunication cost savings conservatively estimated at $2 million annually.

Through outreach efforts and assistance to the Department of Development in certifying 190 businesses as minority firms, the Minority Business Program was responsible for more than doubling state agency expenditures for goods and services from minority business firms--from $2.35 million in 1982-83 to $5.8 million in 1983-84.

Energy conservation improvements were made to 110 Wisconsin schools and hospitals throuth the administration of $1.5 million in federal grants. The average payback on these investments in terms of energy saved is less than 2.5 years. In 1984, the department also took over the Renewable Energy Refund Program from the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, substantially reducing a backlog of over 500 applications. Over $2 million was issued in refunds for systems which are expected to save the state over $12 million in saved energy over the next 15 years.

After many months of intense coordination with internal program managers and customer agencies, a new General Services Billing System was completed and implemented in 1984.

The state **CLAIMS BOARD**, attached to the Department of Administration, held 6 meetings in 1983 and 8 in 1984 during which 95 and 113 claims, respectively, were scheduled for decisions by the board. In 1983, the board awarded payment of 45 claims totaling $10,643 and recommended 7 claims to the Legislature for payment totaling $102,549. In 1984, 55 claims were awarded payment by the board amounting to $13,510, and 7 claims were recommended to the Legislature for payment totaling $135,380.

The state **ELECTIONS BOARD** has developed 2 informational manuals on campaign finance recordkeeping and reporting requirements. The *State of Wisconsin Campaign Finance Instruction and Bookkeeping Manual* gives candidates information on complying with Wisconsin's campaign finance law and describes a recommended bookkeeping system. The *Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund Information and Instruction Manual* provides statewide and legislative candidates who seek public funds for their campaigns with information on the procedures and requirements for applying, qualifying and approval of grants. Both manuals contain detailed instructions and copies of completed sample forms.

As a result of several changes in the last legislative session, the Elections Board has revised and developed additional information guides to assist candidates, election officials political committees, and county and municipal clerks in complying with the applicable election and campaign finance laws. The board has also expanded its election and campaign finance education and information program. The staff developed and presented a series of workshops and information meetings throughout the state for clerks, election officials, candidates, and political committee representatives. There were 35 separate presentations on election administration for poll workers, county and municipal clerks. In addition, there were 16 presentations on campaign finance and public funding before the 1984 partisan elections. The staff made several other presentations for political parties and organizations of election officials.

The **DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS** developed and implemented one of the most innovative and successful competitive health insurance programs in the nation. This program combined 3 essential elements to effect a change which has drastically reduced the rate of health care inflation costs to the state and its employes: encouraging the development of health maintenance organizations (HMOs), creating a competitive bidding mechanism for the HMOs premium rates, and tying the employer contribution rate to the lowest cost premium bid.

The number of HMOs available to state employes has increased from 8 in 1979 to over 20 in 1985. Over 65% of the active state employes are enrolled in HMOs, and the rate of increase for health care costs has dropped from 30% and 22% in 1982 and 1983, to 4-1/2 % and 2-1/2% in 1984 and 1985, saving the state millions of dollars in budgeted health care expenditures.

The department has further expanded the availability of HMOs to retired state employes, allowing that group the opportunity to annually choose plans that may be less expensive or provide better benefits.

In 1984, the staff implemented the Benefit Improvement Act (1983 Wisconsin Act 141, effective March 9, 1984), which greatly increased retirement benefits for career public employes in the Wisconsin Retirement System.

A study begun in 1983 by an outside consulting firm to make recommendations for a redesign of department manual and computer systems was completed in 1984. Based on these recommendations, the department will be proceeding into the detail design and actual system conversion phases of this multi-year project.

At the **DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS**, several major reorganizations were implemented to make the agency more cohesive and responsive to its statutory responsibilities as a response to increased needs for service in a period of curtailed agency resources.

The first reorganization, the elimination of the Division of Human Resource Services, became necessary when the federal funding essential for many of the division's programs was discontinued. An Office of Employe Development and Training was established to continue statutorily mandated training programs, which had been a function of the division. Other resources of the division were utilized to elevate the former Office of Affirmative Action to division status.

Several units of the department were also significantly modified under 1983 Wisconsin Act 27, which abolished the former Division of Personnel and assigned its functions to either the department secretary or to the administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection (DMRS). Classification and compensation functions were assigned to the DER secretary, while recruitment, testing and certification functions were assigned to DMRS.

In addition, the relationship of the Affirmative Action Council to the department was clarified through the enactment of statutory language designating that the council serve in a direct advisory capacity to the DER secretary.

Due to the critical financial situation of the state, DER was faced with severe fiscal constraints in employe compensation/collective bargaining matters during the period. Nevertheless, agreements were achieved with the 12 State Bargaining Unit Representatives, and compensation plans were established for nonrepresented employes that reflected an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation.

The department achieved a major breakthrough in the employe performance evaluation program with the inception and implementation of a statewide system which requires that all state agencies comply with specific standards which stress rating job performance against established objective and measurable performance standards. The system emphasizes ongoing communication between the supervisor and the employe as performance is observed and measured against the established performance standards.

Following receipt of extensive input from appointed task forces and from public hearings conducted in various locations in the state, administrative rules were promulgated by the Secretary, DER, effective on March 1, 1984.

Over 117,000 applicants, the largest annual total in the history of Wisconsin state government, were scheduled to take written examinations during the 1983-84 fiscal year. Also during this period, 960 recruitments to fill vacancies were conducted, and 547 new examinations were developed. Of the permanent classified positions in all state agencies, excluding the UW System, that were filled in the 1983-84 fiscal year, 11.1% were filled by racial and ethnic minorities and 51.6% by women. The number and percentage of racial and ethnic minorities and persons with handicaps have increased in all of the Equal Employment Opportunity Job Categories, while females show increases in the Official/Administrator, Professional, Technical and Protective Services categories.

Assets under management of the **INVESTMENT BOARD** as of June 30, 1984, totaled just over $10 billion. This represented a 15.5% increase over the amount under management on June 30, 1983. From a level of $2.7 billion in 1975, assets have almost quadrupled in the past 10 years.

Both the Fixed and Variable Retirement Funds performed well relative to their objectives. The objective for the Fixed Retirement Fund is to exceed wage rate growth by 1-1/2% - 2-1/2% per year over long periods of time. This objective is consistent with recently revised retirement plan actuarial assumptions. National wage rate growth is selected rather than the plan-participant wage growth experience because national measures are believed to be more representative of long-term wage trends. Over the 10-year period ending December 1983, the fixed fund income credit growth averaged 8.4% compared with an average wage rate growth of 8.4% and inflation growth of 7.2%.

For the Variable Retirement Fund, the objective is to equal or exceed the S&P-500 Index (with income added). The S&P-500 Index is a broad market measure of intermediate and large company stocks. It is widely regarded as a good measure of average results for larger common stock funds. Over the 10-year period ending December 31, 1983, the variable fund income credit growth averaged 12.2% compared with 11.9% for the S&P-500 Index.

The **PERSONNEL BOARD** held a number of in-service training sessions about the workings of the Division of Personnel in order to function as a more informed and efficient board.

The board held extensive reviews of, and in October of 1982 gave final approval to, changes in the Administrative Code, Rules of the Administrator, the Division of Personnel.

The board appointed the chairperson of the Personnel Commission.

The board reviewed, modified and approved a number of personnel surveys presented by the Division of Personnel.

The board conducted an extensive recruitment and evaluation of applicants for the position of administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection, and presented a list of names to the Governor for his review and final appointment.

The **DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE'S** basic mission is to collect taxes, pay state aids to local governments and individuals, assist local officials in administering the property tax, and formulate tax policy.

To help formulate fair and effective tax policy, several research projects provided background information on the corporate income tax, the personal income tax, and the inheritance and gift taxes. Work was also completed on the 1983 Tax Model, which is composed of data taken from the tax returns of a scientifically drawn sample of approximately 15,500 taxfilers. A study of recent employment changes in Wisconsin was also conducted.

In the area of state and local financial relations, legislation revising local government borrowing statutes was enacted as a result of work completed by a local government debt management advisory committee. In addition, programs were developed to improve the quality of manufacturing assessment value estimates and to help local assessment districts achieve full market value requirements.

In order to promote improved internal management, a study of the tax appeals process suggested ways to reduce the backlog of cases, and a study of procedures used by other states and the Internal Revenue Service sought fair and effective ways to collect delinquent taxes. In addition, increased efforts were made to meet affirmative action goals, particularly in the professional and supervisory categories. The department also implemented new data and word processing techniques which resulted in improved work and cost savings.

The **OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE** computerized approximately 150,000 corporation records, which permits more complete and swifter responses to information requests; assumed additional program responsibilities assigned by the Legislature for forming limited partnerships and reviewing nonstock corporation annual reports; and developed a proposal for a statewide Uniform Commercial Code Lien Information System.

The Corporation On-line Registration Information System (CRIS), when fully operational, will provide rapid retrieval and dissemination of corporate information, simplify the completion of annual report forms, and improve office efficiency.

A single filing office for all Wisconsin and licensed foreign limited partnerships was established with the Office of the Secretary of State by 1983 Wisconsin Act 173 in order to provide a central recording office rather than maintaining the previous 72 county offices of record.

In order to provide more complete and current information on nonstock corporations, Chapter 181, Wis. Stats., was revised by 1983 Wisconsin Act 475 to require nonstock corporations to submit annual reports to the Secretary of State beginning in 1986.

The **STATE TREASURER'S** cash management program has been very successful. A principal feature of a good cash management system is the use of lock boxes for the collection of revenue due the state. The use of lock boxes is simply that payments due the state are directed to a post office lock box rather than to a state office. A bank is authorized to collect and process the revenue on behalf of the state. A lock box collection system accelerates the deposit of money by one to 5 days, with the result that the money received is invested one to 5 days sooner than when lock boxes were not used. Fourteen state agencies now use lock boxes. The state collects 100% of all investment income and over 50% of all other revenue through this system. A mere one-day acceleration increases income by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Unclaimed property legislation enacted in early 1984 (effective December 31, 1984) will increase revenue by three-fold the next reporting period. The legislation shortened the abandonment period from 10 years to 5 years for banks, insurance companies, and all major businesses reporting lost or forgotten checking and savings accounts, stock certificates, dividend checks, gift certificates and similar property. The legislation also closes several loopholes in the existing law and provides stiff penalties for noncompliance.

The **HEALTH FACILITIES AUTHORITY** has now completed 29 financings totalling $265,815,000. The authority is also an effective issuer of system-wide debt financings. The authority's bonding limitations have been removed and replaced with the requirement that each project receive Department of Health and Social Services approval.

The **HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY** continued its tradition of providing housing for Wisconsin residents with low and moderate incomes.

During the past 2 years, the authority issued in bonds: $19,999,850 to finance the Housing and Neighborhood Conservation Program; $345,000,955, subsidized by authority contributions of $9,710,000, to finance the Home Ownership Mortgage Loan Program; and $3.1 million to provide financing for 72 federally assisted rental units for low- and moderate-income families.

In 1983 the authority received bonding authority for the Community Housing Alternatives Program, which is designed to keep chronically disabled and frail elderly persons out of institutions by providing low-interest loans for the development of nonmedical, noninstitutional housing alternatives for these special individuals.

The authority was allocated 116 units under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Moderate Rehabilitation Program and now acts as the contract administrator for these units, which are located in Kenosha and Green Bay.

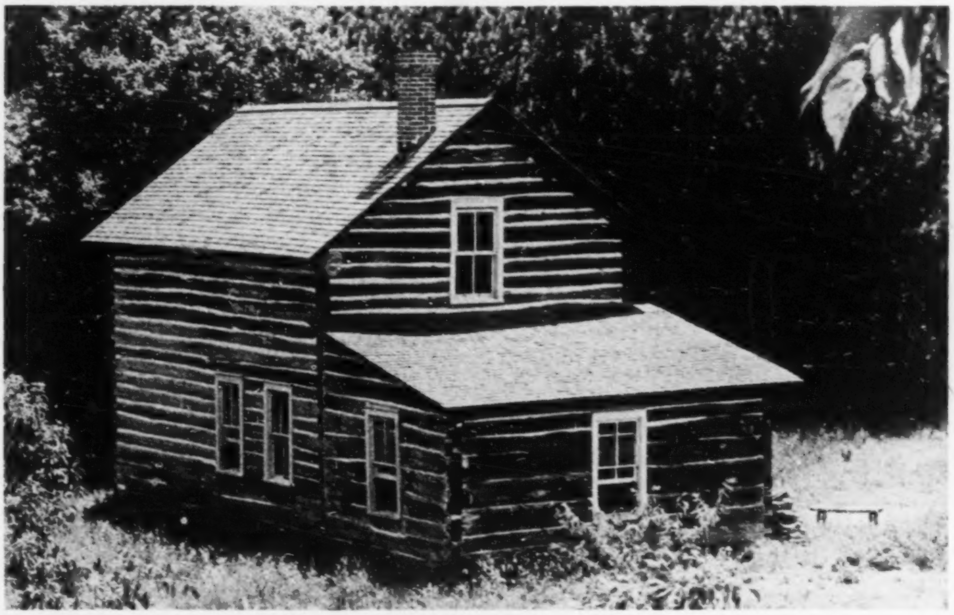
In 1984 the authority created and funded with $2 million of its own resources its Demonstration of Energy Efficient Rehabilitation Program. The program provides short-term loans to nonprofit sponsors to acquire and rehabilitate, with an emphasis on energy conservation, older houses while publicly demonstrating rehabilitation methods and materials. Restored homes are then sold to low- and moderate-income homebuyers.

The authority also created a Historic Building Renovation program to renovate certain historic buildings which are to be used as apartment houses for occupancy by persons and families of low and moderate income.

The authority also began a Small Enterprise Economic Development Program to provide loans to eligible small businesses for the purchase and improvement of land, plant and equipment, for depreciable research and development expenditures, and for the creation and maintenance of jobs associated with these capital improvements and research activities.

In 1985 after receiving an $11 million appropriation to do so, the authority initiated its Credit Relief Outreach Program, which guarantees and subsidizes farm loans for planting or harvesting crops in 1985.

The authority also began 4 housing grant programs for the elderly, disabled, and homeless and for neighborhood revitalization funded with $1.35 million of authority reserves.



One of the many interesting buildings at Old World Wisconsin, a historic site at Eagle operated by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Wisconsin).

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Governor: ANTHONY S. EARL.

Executive Secretary: DANIEL WISNIEWSKI.
Policy Director: HAL BERGAN.
Communications Director: RON MCCREA.
Legal Counsel: JUAN COLAS.
Appointments Director: SUELLEN ALBRECHT.
Legislative Liaison: ROBERT BARTLETT (Senate); DON SCHOTT (Assembly).
Advisor on Health, Education Issues: NANCY WENZEL.
Director, Intergovernmental Relations: SHERMAN STOCK.
Advisor on Women's Issues: ROBERTA GASSMAN.
Advisor on Black Affairs: LAURI WYNN.
Advisor on Hispanic Affairs: FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ.
Advisor on Indian Affairs: PAUL DEMAIN.
Governor's Scheduling: ELLYN MCKENZIE.
Governor's Personal Secretary: HELEN SILKO.
Operations Manager: KATHLEEN FULLIN.
Constituent Relations Coordinator: CHRIS PAGE.
Milwaukee Office Director: MARGE BEIL.

Mailing Address: Post Office Box 7863, Madison 53707-7863; location: 115 East, State Capitol.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Publications: Message to the Legislature; Budget Message; special messages (printed in Legislative Journals); Gubernatorial Appointments; executive orders; proclamations.

Number of Employes: 39.55 (Executive Office and Executive Residence).

Total Budget 1983-85: Office of the Governor, Residence $2,775,300.

Statutory Reference: Article V, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Subchapter I of Chapter 14, Statutes.

History: As provided by Art. V, Sec. 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution, the governor is the chief executive of the state. In territorial days the governor was an appointee of the president of the United States. The office became elective when Wisconsin achieved statehood. During the Wisconsin constitutional conventions of 1846-48 there was comparatively little debate over the office of governor; the duties to be performed by the chief executive were primarily a matter of tradition, and there was little inclination to depart from it. The questions concerning the governor involved the size of his salary, whether he should be required to reside at the seat of government and the length of his term (one or two years); but the primary question involving his functions related to the veto power. An effort to divest him of this function failed, as did moves to vest the pardoning power in the legislature and to delete the provision permitting the governor to remove county officials from office for cause. A constitutional amendment ratified in 1930 gave the governor power to approve appropriation bills in part (partial veto); and another, ratified in 1967, lengthened the governor's term of office to 4 years beginning in 1971.

Organization: The governor takes office on the first Monday in January following the general election. The governor may appoint such employes as deemed necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the office. Attached to the Office of the Governor are the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and the Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse. The Health Policy Council is attached to the office but is located in the Department of Health and Social Services. The Governor's Employment and Training Office and the Disability Board are attached to the office for administrative purposes only under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The governor is the chief executive officer of the State of Wisconsin. As such, he is the representative of all the people of the state and is responsible for safeguarding the public interest. Although his powers are constitutionally limited, the governor's duties have expanded over the years as state government has increased in size and complexity.

State agencies operate under the direction either of individuals, full-time commissions, or part-time boards. Since the governor appoints the heads of 9 departments, the members of 3 full-time commissions and the 6 single commissioners who head offices, and most individuals on citizen boards, one of his major influences on the administration of state government is exercised through the power of appointment. Seven individual agency heads serve at his pleasure: the secretaries of administration; development; employment relations; health and social services; industry, labor and human relations; revenue; and transportation. Since the others serve fixed terms or serve at the pleasure of board members appointed for staggered terms, a governor does not usually have the opportunity to influence the selection of all such officers during a single term of office. However, the lengthening of the gubernatorial term to 4 years, together with reelection, has given the governor more power in this area. In addition, he appoints members of many other boards and councils that exist throughout the government structure. Beyond these appointments, which are specifically provided for by statute, the governor is authorized to appoint, through executive order, special committees or task forces to conduct studies and advise him. Such committees frequently attract experienced men and women in many fields who are willing to donate their time and expertise in the interest of public service.

Should a vacancy occur in the State Senate or the Assembly, the governor calls a special election in accordance with state law. In the case of vacancies in elective county offices, the governor may appoint individuals to serve for the unexpired term; for proven malfeasance, he may dismiss sheriffs, district attorneys, coroners or registers of deeds from office.

The Office of the Governor is comprised of a personal staff who assist the governor in the performance of his executive responsibilities and in his response to the demands of the office. For the purposes of administering state government, the governor mainly functions through the facilities of other departments, most notably the Department of Administration. Through the budget-making process and the cabinet, the governor reviews and directs the activities of all administrative agencies.

The governor also gives policy direction to the state. He plays an important role in the legislative process by advocating major policy changes in his state-of-the-state message and occasional special messages. He may call a special session of the legislature to deal with specific legislation and he may veto an entire bill or, in the case of appropriation measures, parts of a bill. A two-thirds vote of the members present in each house of the legislature is required to overturn vetoes.

As the state's chief administrative officer, the governor must approve the spending of all federal aid grants, state purchasing of lands, and the construction of highways and airports. He also must approve the leasing of lands or buildings for state use and many other such state contracts. The governor may call on the attorney general to act for the protection of the public interest in various legal actions.

The chief executive or his designee serves as an *ex officio* member of several boards and commissions, including the Building Commission, the Educational Communications Board, the Disability Board, the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, and the Council on Criminal Justice.

The governor has the sole power to exercise executive clemency and grant a pardon, reprieve, or commutation of sentence to an individual convicted of a crime, and to extradite a person charged with a criminal offense. To expedite the pardon process, the Pardon Advisory Board was created in 1980. The board reviews applications for executive clemency and makes recommendations to the governor.

The governor spends a great deal of his time outlining the goals of his administration, sharing ideas and listening to the citizens of the state. Communication with his statewide constituency is vital: talking in person and by phone to private citizens, addressing statewide conferences, speaking to citizen groups, participating in many significant ceremonies throughout the state, issuing proclamations, holding press conferences, and answering thousands of letters all help to keep the governor in close contact with the people. The governor represents the state at some national functions and belongs to national organizations of governors.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCILS

Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

Members: EDMUND A. NIX, *chairperson;* JERRY E. ALEXANDER, ILA ARNDT, RON BREDESON, RICHARD BURTT, M.J. COON, KEN DEFOE, BRENDA FRAZIER, PATRICIA FRIEDEL, VERNA HILL, STEVE HOUSE, DEBORAH JACK, TOMMIE KIDD, KAY KIEFERNDORF, PAUL KOESHALL, JOHN LEWIS, A. BELA MAROTI, PATRICIA POTTER-EFRON, MICHAEL W. PULS, WILLIAM REINES, ANNE SCHIERL, M.D., MARK STROSAHL, LORETTA WEBSTER, EMILY WEST.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.017 (2m).

The Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse was created by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979, in the Office of the Governor. It is comprised of from 20 to 30 members appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms. Members shall be residents who have a demonstrated professional, research or personal interest in alcohol and other drug abuse problems.

The council 1) advises the governor, legislature and all governmental agencies on the plans, budgets and operations of state alcohol and other drug abuse programs and on other matters referred to the council; 2) encourages public understanding and support of rehabilitative programs; 3) makes recommendations to the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, the state health planning agency and certain other state agencies; and 4) monitors programs that address the needs of state victims of alcohol and other drug abuse and their families.

State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

Members: REPRESENTATIVE JOHN D. MEDINGER, *chairperson;* SENATOR WALTER J. CHILSEN, *vice chairperson;* SUSAN FREDLUND (designee of State Superintendent of Public Instruction), *secretary;* PAUL DEMAIN (designee of Governor), JOHN W. CALHOUN (designee of Attorney General), GERALD BORN (designee of secretary of health and social services), PAMELA PLOETZ (designee of chairperson, Pharmacy Examining Board); SENATOR CHARLES J. CHVALA, REPRESENTATIVE JOHN MERKT; JUNE DAHL, M.D. (chairperson, Controlled Substances board); EDMUND A. NIX (chairperson, Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse); MICHAEL F. EARLY (provider representative).

Statutory Reference: Section 14.017 (2).

The State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse was originally created by Chapter 384, Laws of 1969, as the Drug Abuse Control Commission. Chapter 219, Laws of 1971, changed its name to the Council on Drug Abuse and placed the council in the Executive Office. It was renamed the Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse by Chapter 370, Laws of 1975, and the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979.

The State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse is comprised of 12 members: the governor, the attorney general, the state superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of health and social services, and the chairperson of the Pharmacy Examining Board, or their designees; 2 members of each house of the legislature, representing both parties in each house and chosen as are standing committees; a representative of the Controlled Substances Board; a consumer representing the public who is elected by the Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; and a representative of an organization or agency which is a direct provider of services to alcoholics and other drug abusers.

The council is charged with responsibility to consider all matters concerning abuse prevention. These responsibilities include recommending and coordinating state agencies' abuse control and prevention efforts, and the review of their activities. The council determines the effectiveness of existing programs, recommends improved programming, issues reports to educate people on the dangers of drug abuse, and defines responsibility among state agencies for various alcohol and drug abuse programs. The council is responsible for cooperating with federal agencies, for receiving federal funds, and for recommending the enactment of or changes in appropriate legislation.

Health Policy Council

Members: HAROLD RISTOW (agency representative), *chairperson;* ROGER BAIRD (at-large member), *vice chairperson;* MARLENE BARON, JOHN BLAHNIK, JUDITH BLANK, WILLIAM BOYLE, DAVID B. CARLSON, FLORA COHEN, JOHN O. DANIELSON, MICHAEL DAUN, NORMAN GILL, PHYLLIS HUFFMAN, DONALD W. KOLEK, MARILYN MCCARTY, PAUL MESZAROS, GEORGE A. MILLION, JOHN R. PETERSEN, M.D., EILEEN TAYLOR, R.N., ARTHA JEAN TOWELL, MARY TURNQUIST, SALVADOR G. DE USABEL (representatives of agencies nominated by agencies); THOMAS ANSFIELD, M.D., ERNEST CELEBRE, DOLORES ECKER, RUTH GEDWARDT, STEPHEN KEARNEY, DAVID KINDIG, M.D., BEN R. LAWTON, M.D., FLORENCE H. MINEAU, NAOMI NASH, EDMUND NIX, KATHLEEN RIVERA, WERNER SCHAEFER, BRADLEY WILSON, JOAN ZIEGER (at-large members); NATHAN GERATHS (designee of U.S. Veterans Administration chief medical director, nonvoting member).

Secretary: JUDY FRYBACK (chief executive officer, state health planning and development agency).

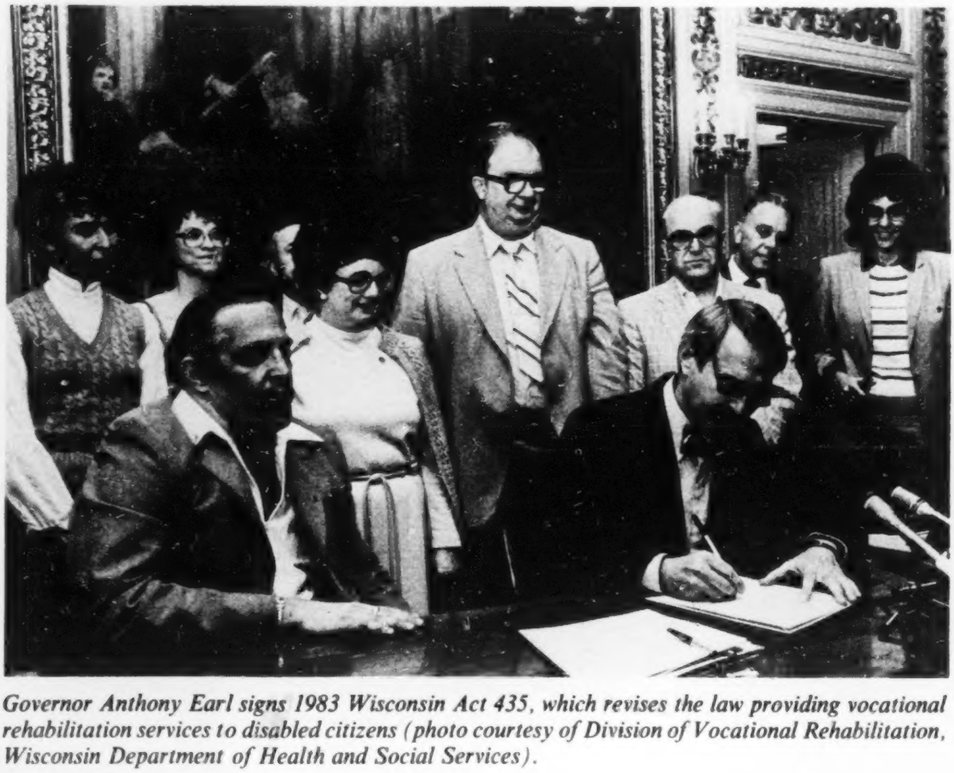
Staff: RUDOLF HABBEN.

Mailing Address: Room 280, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8246.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.017 (3).

Created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, and revised by Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, the Health Policy Council is attached to the Office of the Governor, although the staff is located in the Department of Health and Social Services.



Governor Anthony Earl signs 1983 Wisconsin Act 435, which revises the law providing vocational rehabilitation services to disabled citizens (photo courtesy of Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services).

The council advises the governor on health policy, planning and program development. It monitors, reviews and advises the Department of Health and Social Services regarding comprehensive health planning at both state and local levels. The council also serves as the statewide health coordinating council, as required by the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-641). The council is responsible for preparing and revising the long-range state health plan, and the short-term state health priorities plan.

The council annually reviews any state plan and any application for federal funding that is to be submitted to the federal government; it reviews budgets and coordinates local health planning and development agencies, advises and consults with state agencies charged with carrying out the plans, and makes recommendations to public and private agencies regarding their health programs and planning proposals.

The Health Policy Council is composed of 35 members (not to exceed 50 members); all are appointed by the governor in accordance with statutory requirements and all serve a specified term. The chief executive officer of the state health planning and development agency (in Wisconsin, the secretary of the Department of Health and Social Services) serves as the nonvoting secretary of the council.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

GOVERNOR'S EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OFFICE

1985 Assembly Bill 85 removes the Governor's Employment and Training Office from the Office of the Governor. See Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations for description.

DISABILITY BOARD

Board: GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL, CHIEF JUSTICE NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN, SENATOR FRED A. RISSER (Senate president), REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS A. LOFTUS (speaker of the Assembly), SENATOR SUSAN S. ENGELEITER (Senate minority leader), REPRESENTATIVE TOMMY THOMPSON (Assembly minority leader), ARNOLD L. BROWN, JR., M.D. (dean, U.W. Medical School).

Statutory Reference: Section 14.015 (1).

The Disability Board was created by Chapter 422, Laws of 1969. It is composed entirely of *ex officio* members and is attached to the Office of the Governor for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03 of the statutes.

The Disability Board was created to provide for temporary succession to Wisconsin state government positions in the event of a temporary disability of an elected official (except a legislator). The board determines when a temporary disability exists.

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AS REQUIRED BY STATUTE[1]

June 7, 1985

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
*Accounting Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (1)	Susan Reinard	Madison	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Linda K. Cheatham	Madison	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Joseph K. Butala	West Allis	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Donald R. Henrickson	Green Bay	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Earl G. Knitt, Jr.[11] (to succeed Carolyn Meyers)	Reedsville	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	March Schultz[11]	Watertown	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Michelle Serto[8], [11]	Kenosha	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
Adjutant General Sec. 15.31	Maj. Gen. Raymond A. Maters	Madison	Nov. 1, 1986	Group 4
*Administration, Secy. of Sec. 15.10	Doris Hanson	McFarland	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 8
Aeronautics, Council on Sec. 15.467 (2)	Dave Duax	Eau Claire	July 1, 1985	None
	Frank H. Wheeler[8]	Silver Lake	July 1, 1985	None
	LeRoy Q. Jonas, Jr.	Wausau	July 1, 1987	None
	Joyce L. Donner	Oshkosh	July 1, 1989	None
	Jack Kirby	Platteville	July 1, 1989	None
Affirmative Action, Council on Sec. 15.177	William J. Dyess	Racine	July 1, 1985	None
	Rosa E. Ramirez Givens	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	None
	Veronica Luster	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Frank J. Marrelli[8]	Kenosha	July 1, 1985	None
	Christopher Olson	Janesville	July 1, 1985	None
	J. Allen Stokes	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None
	Noel Cleven	Deforest	July 1, 1987	None
	Kirbie Mack	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Michael Nelipovich	Stoughton	July 1, 1987	None
	Tam C. Phan	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Felipe Rodriguez, Jr.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	None
*Aging and Long-Term Care, Board on Sec. 15.105 (10)	Thadis Patterson	Milwaukee	May 1, 1985	None
	Edith Allen	Menomonie	May 1, 1987	None
	Faye LaPorte[8]	Wausau	May 1, 1987	None
	Gladys R. Voegtli	DePere	May 1, 1987	None
	Alfred Hirsch	Brookfield	May 1, 1988	None
	Joyce G. Poulsen	Oshkosh	May 1, 1989	None
	Jacqueline Pavelski	Eau Claire	May 1, 1990	None
*Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Board of Sec. 15.13	Carol Ward Knox	Jefferson	May 1, 1987	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Betty M. Roe	Maple	May 1, 1987	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Louis Wysocki	Custer	May 1, 1987	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Wayne L. Danielson	Cadott	May 1, 1989	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	James Ziegeweid	Arcadia	May 1, 1989	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Harland E. Everson	Edgerton	May 1, 1991	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Kenneth Lindquist	Highbridge	May 1, 1991	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
Air Pollution Control Council Sec. 15.347 (6)	Robert Cowles, Jr	DePere	July 1, 1984	None
	James B. Hamilton	Oak Creek	July 1, 1984	None
	Lawrence A. Nutter[8]	La Crosse	July 1, 1984	None
	Richard Billings	Neenah	July 1, 1985	None
	Mary Wickhem	Janesville	July 1, 1985	None
	James Williams	Hartford	July 1, 1985	None
	vacancy		July 1, 1985	None
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Citizens Council on Sec. 14.017 (2m)	Jerry E. Alexander	Beloit	July 1, 1985	None
	Brenda Frazier	Ladysmith	July 1, 1985	None
	Steve House	Waupaca	July 1, 1985	None
	Paul Koeshall	La Crosse	July 1, 1985	None
	Anne Schierl, M.D.	Stevens Point	July 1, 1985	None
	Ila Arndt	Neenah	July 1, 1986	None
	Deborah Jack	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None
	Tommie Kidd	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None
	John Lewis	Sheboygan	July 1, 1986	None
	Edmund Nix[8]	La Crosse	July 1, 1986	None
	Ronald R. Bredeson	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Richard L. Burtt	Brookfield	July 1, 1987	None
	M.J. Coon	Fond du Lac	July 1, 1987	None
	vacancy		July 1, 1987	None
	Patricia Friedel	Fort Atkinson	July 1, 1987	None
	Verna Hill	Middleton	July 1, 1987	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Kay Kieferndorf	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1987	None
	A. Bela Maroti	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1987	None
	Patricia Potter-Efron	Eau Claire	July 1, 1987	None
	Michael W. Puls	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	William Reines	Marinette	July 1, 1987	None
	Emily West	Appleton	July 1, 1987	None
	Mark Strosahl	Rhinelander	July 1, 1987	None
	Loretta Webster	Oneida	July 1, 1987	None
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, State Council on Sec. 14.017 (2)	Michael F. Early	New Richmond	Pleas. of Gov.	None
American Indian Language and Culture Education Board Sec. 15.375, 15.07 (5)(q)	vacancy		May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Dolli Big John	Wittenberg	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Dorothy W. Davids	Stoughton	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Marvin F. DeFoe, Jr.	Bayfield	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Alan James Caldwell	Shawano	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Robin Carufel	Lac du Flambeau	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	William A. Gollnick	Oneida	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Dana Jackson	Ashland	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Alfred Pyatskowit	Shawano	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Frank Barber	Madison	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Joseph Corbine	Odanah	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Lyle A. Greendeer, Sr.	Baraboo	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Lloyd E. Powless	Oneida	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
*Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of Sec. 15.405 (2)	Carl W. Birks	Brown Deer	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Lester C. Biller	Plymouth	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Joseph A. Durm	Lake Mills	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Matthias R. Goebel	Elkhorn	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Douglas O'Donnell	Marshfield	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Premal Sheth	Eau Claire	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Bernard Watermolen	Green Bay	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Frederic Copp	Woodruff	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Philip E. Klein	McFarland	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Marvin Kruesel	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Brian Larson	Eau Claire	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Kathryn Teeters	Eau Claire	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Judith L. Rose	Madison	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Karen F. Barney	Madison	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Edward Cranley	Madison	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Arlan Kay	Oregon	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Lynne LeCount	Sun Prairie	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Donald Paulson	Madison	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Jeanne Plummer	Madison	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Mary Hall Sullivan	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
Arts Board Sec. 15.105 (8)	Jess Brownell	Millwaukee	May 1, 1986	None
	Diana B. Cheeks	Glendale	May 1, 1986	None
	Duane DeLorme	Grenn Bay	May 1, 1986	None
	Joseph W. Garton[8]	Waunakee	May 1, 1986	None
	Patricia Blankenburg	Madison	May 1, 1987	None
	Richard Hawkins	La Crosse	May 1, 1987	None
	Karlyn Holman	Washburn	May 1, 1987	None
	Benna B. Wilde	Beloit	May 1, 1987	None
	Lloyd W. Herrold	Fox Point	May 1, 1988	None
	Ben Sidran	Madison	May 1, 1988	None
	Jeanne B. Tregoning	Shullsburg	May 1, 1988	None
	Michael C. Walter	Appleton	May 1, 1988	None
*Banking, Commissioner of Sec. 15.06 (1)(b), 15.55	Richard E. Galecki	Greendale	March 1, 1989	Group 4
*Banking Review Board Sec. 15.555 (1)	Ed Hales[11]	Racine	May 1, 1986	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Mary L. Staudenmaier	Marinette	May 1, 1987	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Edmund R. Hobbins[8]	Madison	May 1, 1988	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Francis J. Conway	Thorp	May 1, 1989	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Ralph J. Tenuta	Verona	May 1, 1990	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
*Barbers Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (14)	Carol Bolzak	Wausau	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Henry Moore Jr.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Curtis D. Wells[8]	Bangor	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Duane E. Clumpner	Beloit	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Arthur Kettunen	Superior	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Donna Arnott[11]	Racine	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Kenneth Garves[11]	La Crosse	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
*Bingo Control Board Sec. 15.405 (4m)	Irene Zalewski	Milwaukee	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Benjamin F. Kregel	Tomahawk	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	John R. Joyce	Briggsville	May 1, 1988	$25 per day

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Nick Check	Stevens Point	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Norman E. Anderson[8]	Hudson	May 1, 1990	$25 per day
Building Commission Sec. 13.48 (2)	Marshall Erdman	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board Sec. 15.195 (4)	Stanley Englander	Racine	July 1, 1985	None
	Stephen Bavolek	Elk Mound	July 1, 1986	None
	Barbara W. Hug	Mauston	July, 1, 1986	None
	Kaaren H. Boutin	Oshkosh	May 1, 1987	None
	Sylvia L. London	Milwaukee	May 1, 1987	None
	Kathi P. Seifert	Appleton	May 1, 1987	None
	Richard Kinch	Racine	May 1, 1988	None
	Holly Nockels	Luck	May 1, 1988	None
*Chiropractic Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (5)	Robert H. Froehlich	Marinette	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Carl Webster, D.C.[8]	Whitehall	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Meredith Hughes Bakke, D.C.	DeForest	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Robert J. Bittner, D.C.	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Raymond E. Breitbach, D.C.	Kaukauna	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	vacancy			$25 per day
Claims Board Sec. 15.105 (2)	Juan B. Colas	Belleville	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Community Development Finance Authority, Board of Directors Sec. 233.03 (1)	Marilyn P. Anderson	Fox Point	Sept. 1, 1985	None
	James H. Schlender	Couderay	Sept. 1, 1985	None
	Phyllis Schieffer	Birchwood	Sept. 1, 1986	None
	Rosalie Tryon	Fond du Lac	Sept. 1, 1986	None
	Carol A. Brill	Milwaukee	Sept. 1, 1987	None
	Stan Gruszynski[11]	Stevens Point	Sept. 1, 1988	None
	Ralph A. Jirikowic	Milwaukee	Sept. 1, 1988	None
	Lucio Fuentez	Sheboygan	Sept. 1, 1989	None
Community Development Finance Authority, Executive Director Sec. 233.03 (1m)	Louis G. Fortis	Madison	Sept. 15, 1986	Group 3
Conservation Corps Board, Wis. Sec. 15.345 (4)	Hazel Dueholm	Luck	May 1, 1987	None
	Roger Sabota	Rhinelander	May 1, 1987	None
	Emily H. Earley	Madison	May 1, 1989	None
	Barbara A. Frank	La Crosse	May 1, 1989	None
	Robert Powless, Sr.	Odanah	May 1, 1989	None
	Ray Moyer	Rochester	May 1, 1991	None
	Emil Muelver	Deerbrook	May 1, 1991	None
*Consumer Credit Review Board Sec. 15.555 (2)	Inactive (5 members)			None
Controlled Substances Board Sec. 15.195 (2)	June L. Dahl, Ph.D.[8]	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	David P. Donarski, M.D.	Green Bay	July 1, 1985	None
*Cosmetology Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (15)	Diane N. Barnidge	Madison	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Robert Anton Weeks	Wausau	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Ruby Jackson	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Rita Lohrengel[11]	Green Bay	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Donne G. Roehling	Reedsburg	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Marlin Newville	Barron	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Randall Cooley[8], [11]	Grafton	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Claudia Berry Miran[11]	Madison	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Gail E. Warnecke[11]	Sheboygan	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
*Credit Union Review Board Sec. 15.595 (1)	Jesse Sandoval[8]	Marshfield	May 1, 1986	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Katherine Berndt	Superior	May 1, 1987	$25 per day, not exc.
	Nancy Flemming	Madison	May 1, 1988	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	John E. Milner	Oconomowoc	May 1, 1989	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Robert J. Wilson	Menomonie	May 1, 1990	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
*Credit Unions, Commissioner of Sec. 15.06 (1)(b), 15.59	Richard Ottow	Madison	March 1, 1989	Group 3
Criminal Justice, Council on Sec. 15.107 (1)	Ron Biendseil	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Warren Braun	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Michael Brennan	Neillsville	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Derek Brewer	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	John William Cadotte	Hayward	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Juan B. Colas	Belleville	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	William A.J. Drengler	Schofield	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Sarah Ettenheim[8]	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Mary Jo Keating	Fond du Lac	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Thomas Kocourek	Manitowoc	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Phillip J. Kolodziej	Platteville	Pleas. of Gov.	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	John Pedroza	Waukesha	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Leonor Rosas	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Thomas Simon	Cedarburg	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Sister Claire Marie Wick, OSF	Eau Claire	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Criminal Justice, Council on, Executive Dir. Sec. 16.969 (3)	Richard Flintrop	Oshkosh	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 2
Debt Management, Joint Survey Com. on Sec. 13.49 (1)	Julianna Ebert	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Richard George	Waukesha	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Donald A. Smart	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Dentistry Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6)	Helen Hensler	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Gerard Schmidtke, D.D.S.	Scandinavia	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Coleman Gertler	Glendale	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Diane K. Bergschneider	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Mary K. Ryan	Madison	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	David Crane, D.D.S.	Cadott	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Kathleen Kelly, D.D.S.	Madison	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Robert J. Mork, D.D.S.	Janesville	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
*Development, Secy. of Sec. 15.15	James T. Flynn	West Allis	Pleas. of Gov.	Lt. Gov. instead of Group 6
Developmental Disabilities, Council on Sec. 15.197 (11n)	Dennis M. Filippelli	Kenosha	July 1, 1985	None
	Ruth Gullerud	Eau Claire	July 1, 1985	None
	Karen R. Reibetanz	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Kathleen Bender	Odanah	July 1, 1986	None
	Stephen Copps, M.D.	La Crosse	July 1, 1986	None
	Kay Degnan	La Crosse	July 1, 1986	None
	Walter Dobratz	Brookfield	July 1, 1986	None
	Joseph Gruber	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None
	Chris Linn	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1986	None
	Ruth Mitchell	Mineral Point	July 1, 1986	None
	Don Cannady	Tomahawk	July 1, 1987	None
	James DeRoss	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	None
	William Kazee	Janesville	July 1, 1987	None
	Peg Olsen[8]	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Sylvia Sipress	Eau Claire	July 1, 1987	None
	Oreba Alexander	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	Lucille Strom	Ellsworth	July 1, 1988	None
*Domestic Abuse, Council on Sec. 15.197 (16)	Joanne Huelsman[14]	Waukesha	July 1, 1986	None
	Peggy A. Lautenschlager	Oshkosh	July 1, 1986	None
	Joan Okray	Janesville	July 1, 1986	None
	Karla R. Stacy	La Crosse	July 1, 1986	None
	Paul Jicinsky	Wausau	July 1, 1987	None
	Gale Mattison[8]	Amberl	July 1, 1987	None
	Audrey Thayer	Hayward	July 1, 1987	None
	Peggy Zimdars[14]	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Deborah A. Neas	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	Ella Louise Peyton[14]	Beloit	July 1, 1988	None
	Carol Robertson	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	Faith Russell[14]	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	James J. Shaw	Lake Mills	July 1, 1988	None
Dwelling Code Council Sec. 15.227 (6)	William J. Boncher, Jr.	Green Bay	July 1, 1986	None
	Dennis Dorn	Portage	July 1, 1986	None
	R. Bruce Griffen[8]	Oregon	July 1, 1986	None
	John Lima	Deerfield	July 1, 1986	None
	James Schultz	Gillett	July 1, 1986	None
	Richard Segelken	Eau Claire	July 1, 1986	None
	Lu Sievert	East Troy	July 1, 1986	None
	Frank Buechner	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Joseph Chudnow	Fox Point	July 1, 1987	None
	Reimar Frank	Oconomowac	July 1, 1987	None
	Howard Gygax	New Berlin	July 1, 1987	None
	Albert Hanson	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	James Kruse	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	Christine Laughridge	Janesville	July 1, 1988	None
	George Mark	Janesville	July 1, 1988	None
	Gloria Rybarczyk	Schofield	July 1, 1988	None
	Dean Weiland	Stratford	July 1, 1988	None
Economic and Community Development, Council on Sec. 15.157 (1)	Inactive (Number of members determined by Governor)		Pleas. of Gov.	None
Economic Adjustment, Council for Sec. 15.157 (5)	John Roethle	Whitefish Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	vacancy			None
Economic Development and Export, Council on Sec. 15.157 (4)	Valerie R. Daniels	Milwuakee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Russell Schuler	Sheboygan Falls	Pleas of Gov.	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
Education Compact Commission Sec. 39.76	Doris Hanson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Dr. Robert O'Neil	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Dr. Robert Powless	Ladysmith	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Educational Approval Board Sec. 15.945 (1)	Eugene Lehrmann[8]	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	$25 per day
	Ronald H. Lingren	Menomonee Falls	Pleas. of Gov.	$25 per day
	Richard Sawicki	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	$25 per day
	Donald Snyder	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Marian Jean Swoboda	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	$25 per day
	David Vazquez	Galesville	Pleas. of Gov.	$25 per day
	William R. Walker	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	$25 per day
*Educational Communications Board Sec. 15.57	Ernest Hendricks	Milwaukee	May 1, 1985	None
	Joan Holden[8]	Wisconsin Rapids	May 1, 1985	None
	Candy Kending	Bennett	May 1, 1986	None
	Donald Rosenberg	Wausau	May 1, 1986	None
	Rachel Gundersen	La Crosse	May 1, 1987	None
	Douglas Kocher	Green Bay	May 1, 1987	None
	Fritz Albert	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	vacancy		May 1, 1988	None
Elections Board Sec. 15.61	Peter R. Dohr	Madison	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Robert M. Elconin	Milwaukee	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Sam Hay	Elm Grove	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Esther A. Kaplan	Madison	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Peggy Lautenschlager	Oshkosh	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Ron Monat	Janesville	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	John H. Niebler[8]	Menomonee Falls	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Evan Zeppos	Milwaukee	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
*Emergency Govt., Administrator of Sec. 15.103 (3)	Carol Z. Hemersbach	Greenwood	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 1
Emergency Number Systems Board Sec. 15.105 (9)	James M. Crooks[8]	Madison	May 1, 1984	None
	John R. Smith	Caledonia	May 1, 1984	None
	Theodore Meekma	Beaver Dam	May 1, 1985	None
	Ronald Barnes	Madison	May 1, 1986	None
	Keith Iwen	Milwaukee	May 1, 1986	None
	Lawrence R. Powell	Tomah	May 1, 1986	None
	Patricia Zeller	Little Suamico	May 1, 1986	None
	4 vacancies			None
*Employe Trust Funds Board Sec. 15.16 (1) (c)	Donald A. Smart	Madison	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
Employment and Training Office, Governor's, Executive Director Sec. 14.015 (3), 14.28 (2)(b) 1.	Federico Zaragoza	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 4
*Employment Relations, Secy. of Sec. 15.17	Howard Fuller	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 7
*Employment Relations Comn. Sec. 15.58	Marshal Gratz	Madison	March 1, 1989	Group 5
	Herman Torosian[8]	Madison	March 1, 1989	Group 5
	Danae Davis Gordon	Madison	March 1, 1991	Group 5
Equal Rights Council Sec. 15.227 (1)	William Bailey, Jr.	Custer	July 1, 1985	None
	Lupe G. Barreto	Waukesha	July 1, 1985	None
	Helen Forbeck	Beloit	July 1, 1985	None
	Carolyn Hickman	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Marsha L. Malak	Green Bay	July 1, 1985	None
	Larry Martin	Kenosha	July 1, 1985	None
	William Rehnstrand	Superior	July 1, 1985	None
	Joanne D. Ricca	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	None
	Richard J. Schneider	Sheboygan	July 1, 1985	None
	Harold Schwartz[8]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	None
	Mildred Zimmerman	Lake Mills	July 1, 1985	None
	Richard L. Ackley	Menomonie	July 1, 1986	None
	Barbara Ebenreiter	Sheboygan	July 1, 1986	None
	Karen Kemp	Appleton	July 1, 1986	None
	Verma Love	Racine	July 1, 1986	None
	Mary Lund	La Crosse	July 1, 1986	None
	Pat McManus	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None
	Barbara Morford	Spring Green	July 1, 1986	None
	Lester Pines	Madison	July 1, 1986	None
	George Williams	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None
	Gloria Stephenson	Platteville	July 1, 1987	None
*Ethics Board Sec. 15.62	Thomas S. Smith[8]	Appleton	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Freddie L. Wright	Beloit	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Marion C. Viste	Wausau	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
	James R. Morgan	Madison	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Dorothy Witte Austin	Milwaukee	May 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Diane Conway	Green Bay	May 1, 1991	$25 per day

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
Export Technical Advisory Committee Sec. 560.087	2 vacancies			
Federal-State Relations, Office, Director Sec. 16.548 (1)	William R. Bechtel	Washington, D.C.	Pleas of Gov.	$49,500 per year
Federal-State Relations, Office, Staff Assistant Sec. 16.548 (1)	Juna G. Krajewski	Silver Springs, Maryland	Pleas. of Gov.	$18,000 per year
Fire Service Training Programs, Council on Sec. 15.947	Howard Giesler	Tomah	July 1, 1985	None
	John Nelson	Whitewater	July 1, 1985	None
	Donald L. Asmus	Watertown	July 1, 1987	None
	Phillip J. Rausch	Burlington	July 1, 1987	None
	Thomas D. Carlson	Kenosha	July 1, 1989	None
	Bruce A. Gardow	Sun Prairie	July 1, 1989	None
*Fox River Management Commission Secs. 15.01 (2), 15.345 (5), 15.06 (1) (e)	Dorothy Johnson	Appleton	March 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Alberta Shea[11] (to succeed Barbara Kaftan)	Green Bay	March 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Ronald Van de Hey	Kaukauna	March 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Donald Mitchell	Neenah	March 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Gerhard K. Willecke	Appleton	March 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Gervase Hephner[11]	Chilton	March 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Jerome Van Sistine[11] (to succeed Michael Ellis)	Green Bay	March 1, 1988	$25 per day
*Funeral Directors Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (16)	Jo DeMars[8]	Waukesha	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	David L. Rusch	New London	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Jerome H. Draeger	Racine	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	John Murray	Beaver Dam	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Joseph L. Watkins, Jr.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Jake Tusin	Superior	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
Great Lakes Compact Comn. Sec. 14.78 (1)	Gilbert Erickson	Poplar	July 1, 1981	None
	Linda Bochert	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Peter McAvoy	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Groundwater Coordinating Council Sec. 15.347 (13)	H. Robert Fuller	Grafton	July 1, 1987	None
Group Insurance Board Sec. 15.165 (2)	Martin Beil	La Crosse	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Donna King	Green Bay	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Jennifer P. Blackstone	Port Washington	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Anthony Dufek	Manitowoc	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
*Health and Social Services, Secy. of Sec. 15.19	Linda Reivitz	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 9
*Health Facilities Authority Sec. 231.02 (1)	Allan E. Iding	Milwaukee	June 30, 1985	None
	Robert O. Pollock	Stevens Point	June 30, 1986	None
	Robert E. Durkin	Madison	June 30, 1987	None
	Joy Lessard Moy	Racine	June 30, 1988	None
	Stewart W. Laird[8]	La Crosse	June 30, 1989	None
	Sr. Mary Charles Rydzewski	Merrill	June 30, 1990	None
	Paul L. Brown	Madison	June 30, 1991	None
Health Policy Council Sec. 14.017 (3)	Roger Baird	Menasha	July 1, 1985	None
	John Blahnik	Washburn	July 1, 1985	None
	David B. Carlson	Rhinelander	July 1, 1985	None
	Salvador G. de Usabel	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Norman N. Gill	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	None
	George A. Million	Wausau	July 1, 1985	None
	Florence Mineau	West Bend	July 1, 1985	None
	Naomi Nash	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1985	None
	Harold C. Ristow[8]	La Crosse	July 1, 1985	None
	Kathleen M. Rivera	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1985	None
	Eileen M. Taylor, R.N.	Lake Mills	July 1, 1985	None
	Artha Jean Towell	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Marlene Baron, R.M.	Ashland	July 1, 1986	None
	Judith Blank	Madison	July 1, 1986	None
	William J. Boyle, Ph.D.	Eau Claire	July 1, 1986	None
	Ernest P. Celebre	Kenosha	July 1, 1986	None
	Flora Cohen	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None
	Dolores Ecker	Chilton	July 1, 1986	None
	Ruth R. Gedwardt	Madison	July 1, 1986	None
	Phyllis Huffman	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1986	None
	David Kindig, M.D.	Madison	July 1, 1986	None
	Ben Lawton, M.D.	Marshfield	July 1, 1986	None
	Paul F. Meszaros	Ladysmith	July 1, 1986	None
	John R. Petersen, M.D.	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1986	None
	Werner J. Schaefer	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None
	Bradley S. Wilson	Bayside	July 1, 1986	None
	Joan M. Zieger	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Thomas Ansfield, M.D.	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	John O. Danielson	Superior	July 1, 1987	None
	Michael Daun	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	None
	Stephen Kearney	Oshkosh	July 1, 1987	None
	Donald W. Kolek	Ashland	July 1, 1987	None
	Marilyn McCarty	New Richmond	July 1, 1987	None
	Edmund A. Nix	La Crosse	July 1, 1987	None
	Mary Turnquist	Wausau	July 1, 1987	None
*Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6m)	Lawrence Flanary, M.D.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Clarence Welsch	Sheboygan	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Roland Cross	Oregon	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Juliana Starr Jornt	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Nancy J. Coffey	Shorewood	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Jim Kiesow	Menomonie	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Thomas Pippin[8]	Madison	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
Hearing Impaired, Council for the Sec. 15.197 (8)	Mary Cirilli	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Jean Cordano	Delavan	July 1, 1985	None
	Leslie Halvorsen	Manitowoc	July 1, 1985	None
	Robert Nellis[8]	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Helen Rizzi	Eau Claire	July 1, 1987	None
	John Shipman	Delavan	July 1, 1987	None
	Betty Trainer	Stevens Point	July 1, 1987	None
	Sandi Utech	Oshkosh	July 1, 1987	None
	Jim Wittig	Boulder Junction	July 1, 1987	None
Higher Educational Aids Board Sec. 15.67	Catherine Conroy	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	James Elliott	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Mrs. Edith Finlayson	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	vacancy		Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Paul Larson	Rice Lake	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Ronald H. Lingren	Menomonee Falls	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Jerry Madison[8]	Wausau	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Waldo Martin	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Mike Mullen	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Frank Nikolay	Abbotsford	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Rev. John P. Raynor	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Richard Sawicki	Waukesha	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Barbara Taylor	Portage	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Kevin Topper	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Carol Toussaint	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Higher Educational Aids Board, Executive Secretary Sec. 39.29	Robert DeZonia	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 3
Highway Safety, Council on Sec. 15.467 (3)	LaVerne Hoerig	Sheboygan	July 1, 1986	None
	Mickey Sadoff	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None
	Joe Sweda	Madison	July 1, 1986	None
	Patricia D. Feins	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Herbert J. Grover	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	John Ferry	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	John Radcliffe	Strum	July 1, 1987	None
	Howard Bjorklund	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Carol Z. Hemersbach	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Gerald F. Powalisz	Manitowoc	July 1, 1988	None
Historic Preservation Review Board Sec. 15.705 (2)	Virginia Boyd	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Frank A. Cassell, Ph.D.	Shorewood	July 1, 1985	None
	William Laatsch, Ph.D.	Green Bay	July 1, 1985	None
	Robert Salzer, Ph.D.	Beloit	July 1, 1985	None
	Shinji Yamamoto	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Gerald Abitz	Luxemburg	July 1, 1986	None
	John Forde[8]	Wausau	July 1, 1986	None
	Ellen Langill	Waukesha	July 1, 1986	None
	Frederick I. Olson, Ph.D.	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1986	None
	Katherine Hundt Rankin	Madison	July 1, 1986	None
	Christy Fleege	Appleton	July 1, 1987	None
	Diane Kealty	Whitefish Bay	July 1, 1987	None
	David Overstreet	Fox Point	July 1, 1987	None
	Michael Saternus	Evansville	July 1, 1987	None
	Florence C. Shipek, Ph.D.	Racine	July 1, 1987	None
*Historical Society of Wisconsin Board of Curators Sec. 15.70	Bob Smith	Seymour	July 1, 1985	None
	Charles Fox	Baraboo	July 1, 1986	None
	Patricia A. Boge	La Crosse	July 1, 1987	None
*Hospital Rate-Setting Commission Sec. 15.105 (15)	Katherine M. Kiedrowski	Glendale	March 1, 1987	$56,000
	Steven M. Barney	Madison	March 1, 1989	$56,000
	John Oestreicher[8]	Marshfield	March 1, 1991	$58,000
Hospital Rate-Setting Council Sec. 15.107 (1m)	C. William Freeby	Appleton	July 1, 1987	None
	Launcelot E. Jones	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	None
	Eugene I. Lehrmann	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Peter A. Peshek	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Mary Larkin, R.N.	Black River Falls	July 1, 1989	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Bonnie Murphy	Madison	July 1, 1989	None
	Leland Olkowski	Owen	July 1, 1989	None
	Lowell E. Schoenherr	Wausau	July 1, 1989	None
	Thomas M. Gazzana	Milwaukee	July 1, 1991	None
	Diane Greenly	Madison	July 1, 1991	None
	Gary Mecklenburg	New Berlin	July 1, 1991	None
Housing, Council on Sec. 15.157 (3)	Russell A. Anderson	Cross Plains	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Carol Brill	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	John B. Ellery	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Paul Jordon Fieber	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Mark Flood	Fond du Lac	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Jerold P. Franke	Janesville	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Marilyn Hardacre	Marshfield	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Neil Haselwander[8]	Eau Claire	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Edward G. Jackamonis	Waukesha	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Launcelot Jones	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	John Lima	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Keith A. Pamperin	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Neil Rasmussen	Amery	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Robert P. Ripp	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Gary Rusch	Wausau	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Carol Small	Fennimore	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Housing and Economic Development Authority Sec. 234.02 (1)	Marjorie Kinney	Superior	Jan. 1, 1986	None
	Carol Brill	Milwaukee	Jan. 1, 1987	None
	Gilbert G. Rivera	Wauwatosa	Jan. 1, 1987	None
	James T. Sykes[8]	Superior	Jan. 1, 1987	None
	James Hill	La Crosse	Jan. 1, 1988	None
	Donald W. Seaholm	Thorp	Jan. 1, 1988	None
*Housing and Economic Development Authority, Executive Director of the Sec. 234.02 (3)	Edward G. Jackamonis[11]	Waukesha	Feb. 1, 1987	Group 6
*Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Secy. of Sec. 15.22	Howard Bellman	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 6
*Inland Lakes Protection and Rehabilitation Council Sec. 15.347 (8)	Inactive (4 members)			
*Insurance, Commissioner of Secs. 15.73, 15.06 (1)(c)	Thomas P. Fox	Madison	March 1, 1987	Group 5
Interstate Compact for Out-of-State Parolees, Administrator of Sec. 57.13 (5)	Pamela J. Brandon	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Administrator of Sec. 48.993 (1)	Pamela J. Brandon	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Interstate Compact on Placement of Children, Administrator of Sec. 48.988	Severa Austin	Stoughton	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Investment and Local Impact Fund Board Sec. 15.435	Ken George	Crandon	May 1, 1985	None
	Gwinn Johnson	Crandon	May 1, 1985	None
	Jack Giovanoni	Hurley	May 1, 1986	None
	Richard McKnight	South Wayne	May 1, 1986	None
	Leland Chenoweth	Blair	May 1, 1987	None
	Peter J. Davison	Crandon	May 1, 1987	None
	Mary L. Wirth	Platteville	May 1, 1987	None
	Arnold Gumprecht	Pickerel	May 1, 1988	None
	Paul Knuth[8]	Rhinelander	May 1, 1988	None
*Investment Board Sec. 15.76	John F. Konrad[8]	Madison	May 1, 1983	None
	John Naber	Shawano	May 1, 1985	$50 per day
	David Ross Miller	Stevens Point	May 1, 1987	$50 per day
	James R. Nelsen	Shorewood	May 1, 1987	$50 per day
*Judicial Commission Sec. 757.83	Joel B. Grossman	Madison	Aug. 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Elizabeth G. King, Ph.D.	Green Bay	Aug. 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Bernetta Kilpatrick Lingren	Menomonee Falls	Aug. 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Judith S. McCaslin	West Salem	Aug. 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Beatrice A. Ptacek	Marshfield	Aug. 1, 1987	$25 per day
Judicial Council Sec. 758.13 (1)	Judy D. Hebbe	Appleton	July 1, 1985	None
	Gordon Myse	Appleton	July 1, 1986	None
*Labor and Industry Review Commission Sec. 15.225 (1)	David A. Pearson[8]	Madison	March 1, 1987	Group 5
	Hugh C. Henderson	Windsor	March 1, 1989	Group 5
	Carl W. Thompson	Stoughton	March 1, 1991	Group 5

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
Laboratory of Hygiene Bd. Sec. 15.915 (2)	Delores Harder	West Bend	July 1, 1987	None
Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board Sec. 15.345 (3)	Daniel Anderson	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Richard R. Johnson	Ellison Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	James Maricque	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Giles Peterson	Ellison Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Gerald Rousar	Racine	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Nancy Skadden	Sturgeon Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Dean Swaer	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board Sec. 15.345 (2)	Ronald Boutin	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Harvey Hadland	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	David Johnson	Port Wing	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Lynn Laitala	Bennett	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	vacancy		Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Land Conservation Board Sec. 15.135 (4)	Byron Berg[8]	Blanchardville	Jan. 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Kenneth Linquist	Highbridge	Jan. 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Alvin Ott, Jr.	Forest Junction	Jan. 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Vera Stroud	New Berlin	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Jane Licht[11] (to succeed Ross Pierson)	McFarland	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
Law Enforcement Standards Board Sec. 15.255	Grace E. Abramson	Shorewood	May 1, 1986	None
	Jerome D. Lacke	Madison	May 1, 1986	None
	John W. Reiff	Elkhorn	May 1, 1986	None
	Joseph Fandre	Stevens Point	May 1, 1987	None
	William P. Ward[8]	Milwaukee	May 1, 1987	None
	Edward E. Moffett	Verona	May 1, 1988	None
	Betty Ann Fish Alberts	Madison	May 1, 1989	None
	Ruth Bachman	Eau Claire	May 1, 1989	None
	David Haskins	Merrill	May 1, 1989	None
	Sandra Hoeh-Lyon	Milwaukee	May 1, 1989	None
Library and Network Development Council on Sec. 15 377 (6)	Carol Diehl	Manawa	July 1, 1985	None
	Burdette Eagon	Stevens Point	July 1, 1985	None
	Ruth E. Harris	Eau Claire	July 1, 1985	None
	Jane Vriesacker	Reedsburg	July 1, 1985	None
	Barbara Karlen	Madison	July 1, 1986	None
	Venora McKinney	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None
	Eugene G. McLane	Fond du Lac	July 1, 1986	None
	Audrey Roberts	Madison	July 1, 1986	None
	William Wilson	La Crosse	July 1, 1986	None
	Charles Brenden	River Falls	July 1, 1987	None
	Janet Coombs	Marshfield	July 1, 1987	None
	Mary Kotschi	Oshkosh	July 1, 1987	None
	Paul Moriarty	Platteville	July 1, 1987	None
	Ruth Schmidt	Plymouth	July 1, 1987	None
	Esther E. Koblenz	Green Bay	July 1, 1988	None
Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council[15] Sec. 15.107 (9)	Harold J. Day	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Patricia Goodrich	Berlin	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Caryl Terrell	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Medical College of Wis., Inc., Bd. of Trustees of the[16] Sec. 39.15	Wayne Embry	Milwaukee	May 1, 1986	None
	M.E. Nevins	Waukesha	May 1, 1987	None
	Janet S. Cudahy, M.D.	Winnetka, Ill.	May 1, 1988	None
	Sally Rosenberg Peltz, R.N.	Fox Point	May 1, 1988	None
	John O. Chamberlain, M.D.[11]	Milwaukee	May 1, 1990	None
	George R. Thompson III	Glendale	May 1, 1990	None
	Allen W. Williams, Jr.	Milwaukee	May 1, 1990	None
	Harry V. Quadracci[11]	Shorewood	May 1, 1991	None
	Paul D. Ziemer	Green Bay	May 1, 1991	None
Medical Education Review Committee Sec. 39.16	Inactive (7 members)			
*Medical Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (7)	George W. Arndt, M.D.	Neenah	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Susan F. Behrens, M.D.[8]	Beloit	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
	William J. Hisgen, M.D.	Madison	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Patricia R. Raftery, D.O.	Sparta	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Sarah J. Pratt, M.D.	Sheboygan	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	William E. Walker, M.D.	Whitefish Bay	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Helen Ahn, M.D.	Tomah	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Judy Crain	Green Bay	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Gwen Jackson	Milwaukee	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Joseph Ousley, M.D.	Marshfield	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
Mental Health, Council on Sec. 15.197 (1)	Helen Clark	Mineral Point	July 1, 1985	None
	Dianne Greenley	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Dr. John Jackson	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1985	None
	Glen Zwickey	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Nikki Gyllander	Florence	July 1, 1986	None
	Helen Harry	Eau Claire	July 1, 1986	None
	Dr. John Marshall	Madison	July 1, 1986	None
	Bennett Stark	Madison	July 1, 1986	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Beverly Young	Verona	July 1, 1986	None
	James Ahasay	Hayward	July 1, 1987	None
	Douglas Nelson	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	John Palmer	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	None
	Penny Podell	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	None
	Lynn Tamms	Oshkosh	July 1, 1987	None
	vacancy			None
Merit Award Board, State Employes Sec. 15.105 (6)	Mary Grundman[8]	Appleton	July 1, 1985	None
	Winston O. Olson	Madison	July 1, 1986	None
	Michael LoveJoy	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
*Merit Recruitment and Selection Division, Administrator of (Dept. of Employment Relations) Sec. 15.173 (1) (b)	Susan K. Christopher	Madison	March 26, 1989	Group 3
Migrant Labor, Council on Sec. 15.227 (8)	Rosa I. Guerrero	Columbus	July 1, 1986	None
	Thomas Hochstatter	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None
	Louis B. Rodriguez	Delavan	July 1, 1986	None
	Marvin P. Verhulst	Madison	July 1, 1986	None
	Narciso Aleman	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Lucio Fuentez	Sheboygan	July 1, 1987	None
	Jerry J. Genson	Berlin	July 1, 1987	None
	Arnold Sveom	Belgium	July 1, 1987	None
	David Duran	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	Mark P. Gross	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	John P. Hein	Fort Atkinson	July 1, 1988	None
	John H. Knoch	Westfield	July 1, 1988	None
*Midwest Low-Level Radioactive Waste Comn., Wis. Com'r. Sec. 14.18	Donald Schott	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Mining Committee, Legis. Council Sec. 13.83 (5)	Michael Ley	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. Sec. 14.82 (1)	William Howe	Prairie du Chien	Sept. 25, 1983	None
	Owen R. Williams	Amery	Sept. 25, 1985	None
	Sandra Berg	Hudson	Sept. 25, 1986	None
	vacancy		Sept. 25, 1987	None
	Frederick R. Funk	Onalaska	Sept. 25, 1989	None
Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. Tech. Adv. Com. Sec. 14.82 (1)	John W. Hill	River Falls	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	vacancy		Pleas. of Gov.	None
Mississippi River Parkway Comn. Secy. Sec. 14.85 (1)	Lowell B. Jackson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Natural Resources Board Sec. 15.34	John Brogan	Green Bay	May 1, 1987	None
	Collins H. Ferris	Madison	May 1, 1987	None
	Richard Lange	Superior	May 1, 1987	None
	Richard A. Hemp	Mosinee	May 1, 1989	None
	John A. Lawton[8]	Madison	May 1, 1989	None
	Helen Jacobs	Milwaukee	May 1, 1991	None
	Tom Lawin	Bloomer	May 1, 1991	None
*Nursing, Board of Sec. 15.405 (7g)	Annie McMorris	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	None
	vacancy		July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	John J. Bartkowski[8]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Debora Kay Bergeron	Chippewa Falls	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Mary Ann Clark	Cumberland	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Shirley A. Berger	Stevens Point	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Ellen M. Ryan, Ph.D.	Iola	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Suzanne Schuler	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Jane A. Travis, R.N.	Onalaska	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
*Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (7m)	Clemens Baime	Monona	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Robert E. Gregory	Colfax	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Ruth Kramer Jansen, M.D.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Michael Kittleson[8]	Ettrick	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Mary Jo Pencikowski	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Roy T. Shoemaker	Iron River	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Geraldine Blankschein	Waupaca	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Sarah Dean	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Helen E. Robinson	Minocqua	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
*Optometry Examining Bd. Sec. 15.405 (8)	Donald O'Keefe	Wausau	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	R.W. Ahlstrom, O.D.	Tomah	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Mary Beth Arnett	Madison	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Karen Merkle, O.D.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Daisy Cubias	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Lloyd Milavitz, O.D.[8]	Menomonie	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Lynda Farrar, O.D.	Oregon	July 1, 1989	$25 per day

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
*Patients Compensation Fund, Board of Governors of Sec. 619.04 (3), 655.27 (2)	Beverly J. Henderson	Madison	May 1, 1987	$50 per day
	Margie E. Oilschlager	Wisconsin Rapids	May 1, 1987	$50 per day
*Personnel Board Sec. 15.77 (1)	Sanger B. Powers[8]	Green Bay	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Eugene Parks	Madison	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Kenneth J. Merkel	Brookfield	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Mary M. Nick	Madison	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Mary L. Linton	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
*Personnel Commission Sec. 15.80, 15.06(1)(d)	Donald R. Murphy	Madison	March 1, 1986	Group 3[10]
	Dennis P. McGilligan[8]	Madison	March 1, 1988	Group 3[10]
	Laurie R. McCallum	Madison	March 1, 1989	Group 3[10]
*Pesticide Adv. Council Sec. 140.77 (2)	Thomas Bramschreiber	Bangor	July 1, 1985	None
	Charles Resch	Antigo	July 1, 1986	None
	John Moulder	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	None
*Pharmacy Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (9)	Meredith L. Nelson	Merrill	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Frankie Fuller	Fort Atkinson	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Pamela A. Ploetz[8]	Madison	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Kenneth Schaefer	Mosinee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	D. Jack Myers	Madison	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Katherine A. Rhoades	Wausau	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Charles W. Lang, Jr.	Viroqua	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
*Pharmacy Internship Board Sec. 15.915 (3)	Frances Mary Kerscher	Manitowoc	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
*Physical Therapists Examining Council Sec. 15.407 (1)(a)	Mary Ann Thedinga	Menomonie	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
Physician's Assistants, Council on Sec. 15.407 (2)	Karen G. Cobb	Madison	July 1, 1986	None
*Podiatrists Examining Council Sec. 15.407 (1)(b)	Patricia D. Struck	Madison	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
*Prison Industries Board Sec. 15.195 (3m)	John Lima	Brooklyn	May 1, 1986	None
	Richard Luckman	Menasha	May 1, 1986	None
	Lyle Tenpas	Wisconsin Rapids	May 1, 1986	None
	Glenn A. Davison	Madison	May 1, 1987	None
	J. Allen Stokes[11]	Milwaukee	May 1, 1987	None
	Charles Yost	Menomonie	May 1, 1987	None
	Walter Dickey	Madison	May 1, 1988	None
	Doris Hanson	Madison	May 1, 1988	None
	Carol Merrick	Kenosha	May 1, 1988	None
*Psychology Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (10m)	Jo Ann Myrick	Middleton	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Walter J. Gleason, Ph.D.	Delavan	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	LaFayette McKinney	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	David P. Prasse, Ph.D.[8]	Whitefish Bay	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Asher R. Pacht, Ph.D.	Madison	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Valena H. Burke	Eau Claire	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
*Public Defender Board Sec. 15.78	James Carley	Madison	May 1, 1986	None
	Dagoberto Ibarra[8]	Waukesha	May 1, 1986	None
	Charles Kahn, Jr.[11] (to succeed Thomas Jacobson)	Shorewood	May 1, 1986	None
	Ronald Britton[11] (to succeed Ulice Payne)	Milwaukee	May 1, 1987	None
	Mary Macht	Oshkosh	May 1, 1987	None
	Patricia McMahon[11] (to succeed Margaret Satterwaite)	Milwaukee	May 1, 1987	None
	Cindra Carson[11] (to succeed Ann Walsh Bradley)	Eau Claire	May 1, 1988	None
	Virginia Hart[11]	Madison	May 1, 1988	None
	Brent Smith[11]	La Crosse	May 1, 1988	None
*Public Service Commission Sec. 15.79	Branko Terzic	Milwaukee	March 1, 1987	Group 5
	Ness Flores[8]	Waukesha	March 1, 1989	Group 5
	Mary Lou Munts	Madison	March 1, 1991	Group 5
Public Records and Forms Board[6] Sec. 15.105 (4)	Diane Everson	Edgerton	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Diane Seder-Rosen	Monona	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Radiation Protection Council Sec. 15.197 (12)	Robert Greenlaw, M.D.	Marshfield	July 1, 1985	None
	Raymond C. Thurow, D.D.S.	Verona	July 1, 1985	None
	Seymour Abrahamson, Ph.D.[8]	Madison	July 1, 1986	None
	Charles R. Wilson, Ph.D.	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1986	None
	Richard C. Darling	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1987	None
Radioactive Waste Review Board Sec.15.105 (11)[7]	Hal Bergan	Madison	January 3, 1987	None
	Ted Miner	Elmwood	January 3, 1987	None
	Jame Schaefer	Sheboygan	January 3, 1987	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Mary Louise Symon	Madison	January 3, 1987	None
*Real Estate Board Sec. 15.405 (11)	Suzanne Dohner	Baraboo	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	John J. Poehlmann	Shorewood	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Linda Schlavensky[8]	Appleton	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Stephen H. Kaster	Green Bay	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Jan Silvers	Madison	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Esther M. Aspenson[11] (to succeed Ann Howard Tisdale)	Ferryville	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	William R. Tisdale[11]	Milwaukee	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
*Regulation and Licensing, Secy. of Secs.15.40, 15.05 (1)(a)	Barbara L. Nichols	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 4
Retirement Board, Wis. Sec. 15.165 (3) (b)	James J. Dillman[8]	Sheboygan	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Jerome Smits	DePere	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Donald H. Schultz	Wausau	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Marvin Grosskruetz	Sheboygan	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Leo R. Hamilton	Chippewa Falls	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Joanne Lester	Eau Claire	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
	David J. Anderson	Racine	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Marilyn J. Wigdahl	La Crosse	May 1, 1989	None
Retirement Research Com. Sec. 13.51 (2)	Delmar E. DeLong	Clinton	July 1, 1985	None
	Ronald W. Hicks	Superior	July 1, 1985	None
	Albert Skinner	Cumberland	July 1, 1985	None
	Saily Worzella	Stevens Point	July 1, 1985	None
	James J. Dillman	Sheboygan	July 1, 1987	None
	William Kienzle	Greendale	July 1, 1987	None
	Florence Whalen	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1987	None
Retirement Systems, Jt. Survey Com. on Sec. 13.50 (1)(c)	Richard L. Olson	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
*Revenue, Secretary of Sec. 15.43	Michael Ley	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 7
*Savings and Loan, Commissioner of Sec. 15.06 (1) (b), 15.82	R. J. McMahon	Madison	March 1, 1989	Group 3
*Savings and Loan Review Board Sec. 15.825 (1)	Joyce R. Bayer	Appleton	May 1, 1985	$10 per day
	B. Ann Neviaser	Madison	May 1, 1987	$10 per day
	William P. Podewils[8]	Hales Corners	May 1, 1987	$10 per day
	Michael T. Crowley, Jr.[11] (to succeed W. Dale Phillips)	Mequon	May 1, 1989	$10 per day
	Patricia M. Heim[11] (to succeed Roland A. Springer)	La Crosse	May 1, 1989	$10 per day
	William D. Kary[11]	Green Bay	May 1, 1989	$10 per day
	Leo Mortensen[11]	Brookfield	May 1, 1989	$10 per day
*Securities, Commissioner of Sec. 15.06 (1) (b), 15.85	Ulice Payne, Jr.	Racine	March 1, 1991	Group 4
Sentencing Commission Secs. 15.105 (17), 15.01 (2)	Phyllis A. Bermingham	Wausau	March 1, 1987	None
	Lee E. Wells	Milwaukee	March 1, 1987	None
	John P. Wilcox	Wautoma	March 1, 1987	None
	Ronald Britton	Milwaukee	March 1, 1989	None
	Mary Liedtke	Phillips	March 1, 1989	None
	Michael B. Torphy, Jr.	Madison	March 1, 1989	None
	Vivi L. Dilweg	Green Bay	March 1, 1991	None
	Rogerick L. Griffin	Milwaukee	March 1, 1991	None
	Susan Halseth	Eau Claire	March 1, 1991	None
	Kristen Koeffler	Milton	March 1, 1991	None
	Gerald Peters	Milwaukee	March 1, 1991	None
	David T. Prosser, Jr.	Appleton	March 1, 1991	None
	David M. Travis	Madison	March 1, 1991	None
*Snowmobile Recreational Council Sec. 15.347 (7)	Harold H. Flater	Holcombe	July 1, 1985	None
	Richard A. Peters, D.D.S.	Marshfield	July 1, 1985	None
	James Saari	Hurley	July 1, 1985	None
	Ralph Stukel, Jr.	Pewaukee	July 1, 1985	None
	vacancy		July 1, 1986	None
	Beverly Dittmar	Wausau	July 1, 1986	None
	Clifford A. Fredrickson	Amery	July 1, 1986	None
	Susan Hilliard	Briggsville	July 1, 1986	None
	Thomas E. Masson	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1986	None
	Ralph J. Sitzberger[8]	Oshkosh	July 1, 1986	None
	Frank Dusek	Phillips	July 1, 1987	None
	Donald Kirn	Willard	July 1, 1987	None
	Anthony L. Russos	Boulder Junction	July 1, 1987	None
	Robert Steffes	Two Rivers	July 1, 1987	None
	vacancy			None
State Capitol and Exec. Residence Board Sec 15.105 (5)	Gary L. Jorgensen	Brookfield	May 1, 1987	None
	Robert E. Lewcock	Milwaukee	May 1, 1987	None
	Eugene Potente	Kenosha	May 1, 1987	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Patricia A. Frost	Shorewood	May 1, 1989	None
	Marilynn Schall	Milwaukee	May 1, 1989	None
	Robert B. Graves	Spring Green	May 1, 1991	None
	Walter L. Wilson	Milwaukee	May 1, 1991	None
State Fair Park Board Sec. 15.135 (1)	Robert T. Huber	West Allis	Pleas. of Gov.	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
	Leverne Abland Senn	Campbellsport	Pleas. of Gov.	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
	Joe Tuss	Pardeeville	Pleas. of Gov.	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
Sulfur Dioxide Emissions Reduction Advisory Com. 1983 WisAct 413	John W. Boston	Brookfield	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Kevin Hendrick	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Richelle Lisse	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	William Nelson	DePere	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Tax Appeals Commission Secs. 15.105 (1), 15.01 (2)	William Bradford Smith	Madison	March 1, 1987	Group 4[12]
	Thomas R. Timken	Wausau	March 1, 1987	Group 4[12]
	Catherine M. Doyle	Milwaukee	March 1, 1989	Group 4[12]
	John P. Morris[8]	Madison	March 1, 1989	Group 4
	Mary K. Wagner-Malloy	Kenosha	March 1, 1991	Group 4[12]
Tax Exemptions, Jt. Survey Com. on Sec. 13.52 (1) (d)	Marie A. Sieker	Madison	Jan. 15, 1987	None
Teachers Retirement Board Sec. 15.165 (3)	Robert Dean	Madison	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
	H. Gaylon Greenhill, Ph.D.	Whitewater	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Vincent J. Graham	Whitewater	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Joann F. Elder	Madison	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
Technology Development Board Sec. 15.155 (1)	Nancy Schultz	Mequon	May 1, 1985	None
	William T. Young	Mt. Horeb	May 1, 1986	None
	Peter E. DeRossi	Green Bay	May 1, 1987	None
Tourism, Council on Sec. 15.157 (2)	Clyde Bailey	Boulder Junction	July 1, 1985	None
	John C. Lowry	Manitowoc	July 1, 1985	None
	Beverly A. McCord	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Leland L. Nicholls, Ph.D.	Menomonie	July 1, 1985	None
	Ben Olson	Wisconsin Dells	July 1, 1985	None
	Gary Bertelsen	Rhinelander	July 1, 1986	None
	John T. Crowley	Wausau	July 1, 1986	None
	Maxine Dailey-O'Brien	Portage	July 1, 1986	None
	Paul F. Iannelli	Brookfield	July 1, 1986	None
	Virgil Steele	Spring Green	July 1, 1986	None
	Judy Best	St. Germain	July 1, 1987	None
	Beverly French	Green Bay	July 1, 1987	None
	Arthur Frydenlund	Prairie du Chien	July 1, 1987	None
	Charles F. Mares[8]	Glendale	July 1, 1987	None
	vacancy		July 1, 1987	None
Traffic Law Enforcement, Council on Sec. 15.467 (1)	Madelyn Glaeden	Janesville	July 1, 1984	None
	Lee Ledvina	Kewaunee	July 1, 1984	None
	James McFarlane	Eau Claire	July 1, 1984	None
	Ray Newberry	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1984	None
	Dale Trowbridge	Tomah	July 1, 1984	None
	James W. Van Sistine	Waunakee	July 1, 1984	None
	Howard N. Goetsch[9]	Middleton	July 1, 1985	None
	Michael Johnson[9]	Phillips	July 1, 1985	None
	Orville Panosh[9]	Manitowoc	July 1, 1985	None
	Robert W. Southcott	Dousman	July 1, 1985	None
	Allen Spencer[9]	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1985	None
	Walter Oldham	Neillsville	July 1, 1986	None
	Joyce I. Olson	Cudahy	July 1, 1986	None
	Joseph Trotta	Kenosha	July 1, 1986	None
	Marsha Wiley	Chippewa Falls	July 1, 1986	None
	vacancy		July 1, 1986	None
	vacancy		July 1, 1987	None
*Transportation, Comr. of Sec. 15.06 (1) (am)	Joseph Sweda	Lublin	March 1, 1989	Group 5
*Transportation, Secy. of Sec. 15.46	Lowell B. Jackson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 7
Transportation Projects Commission Sec. 13.489	Marilyn Hardacre	Marshfield	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Helen Jacobs	Shorewood	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Uniform State Laws, Commission on Sec. 13.55 (1)	Justice William G. Callow[8]	Waukesha	May 1, 1987	None
	Lawrence J. Bugge	Madison	May 1, 1989	None
*Univ. of Wis. Systems, Bd. of Regents of the Sec. 15.91	Camilla Hanson	Mellen	May 1, 1985	None
	Russell O'Harrow	Oconto Falls	May 1, 1986	None
	Gerald Veneman	Port Edwards	May 1, 1986	None
	Edith Finlayson	Milwaukee	May 1, 1987	None
	Robert P. Knowles	New Richmond	May 1, 1987	None
	Frank H. Heckrodt	Appleton	May 1, 1988	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Paul R. Schilling	Milwaukee	May 1, 1988	None
	Ody J. Fish	Pewaukee	May 1, 1989	None
	M. William Gerrard	La Crosse	May 1, 1989	None
	Frank Nikolay	Abbotsford	May 1, 1990	None
	Ben R. Lawton, M.D.[13]	Marshfield	May 1, 1991	None
	Laurence A. Weinstein	Middleton	May 1, 1991	None
	Ruth C. Clusen	Green Bay	May 1, 1992	None
	Obert Vattendahl	South Milwaukee	May 1, 1992	None
*Veterans Affairs, Board of Sec. 15.49	Gerald Bodway	Madison	May 1, 1987	None
	John Sturm	Manawa	May 1, 1987	None
	Ted Fetting	Chili	May 1, 1989	None
	Norman L. Myhra	Stevens Point	May 1, 1989	None
	Marvin Pratt	Milwaukee	May 1, 1989	None
	Robert M. Frautschy	Marshfield	May 1, 1991	None
	O. Dan Griffith	Madison	May 1, 1991	None
*Veterinary Examining Bd. Sec. 15.405 (12)	Janice Amundson, D.V.M.	Arena	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Gerald M. Rosen, D.V.M.	Glendale	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Betty C. Seefluth[8]	Stevens Point	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Gary H. Newman, D.V.M.	Amery	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Mae Hillestad	Deer Park	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Marjorie Losch, D.V.M.	Baraboo	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Hans Kalinka	Chilton	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
*Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education, Board of Sec. 15.94	James N. Elliott	Milwaukee	May 1, 1985	$100 per year
	Phillip J. Hendrickson	Green Bay	May 1, 1985	$100 per year
	Marylln M. Zirbel	Bristol	May 1, 1985	$100 per year
	Richard Kruschke	New Richmond	May 1, 1987	$100 per year
	Paul Larson	Rice Lake	May 1, 1987	$100 per year
	Jack Rice	Kenosha	May 1, 1987	$100 per year
	Elaine Bina	Coon Valley	May 1, 1989	$100 per year
	Lonny E. Hanson	Omro	May 1, 1989	$100 per year
	Philip T. Saunders[13]	Brookfield	May 1, 1989	$100 per year
*Waste Facility Siting Board Sec. 15.105 (12)	Lynn Nimz	Wausau	May 1, 1986	None
	Ingeborg Lothe	Poynette	May 1, 1987	None
	Elmon Ott[11]	Blanchardville	May 1, 1988	None
*Waterways Commission, Wis. Secs. 15.345 (1), 15.01 (2)	Inactive (5 members)			
Women's Council Sec. 15.107 (10)	Susan DuBois	Rhinelander	July 1, 1985	None
	Sarah Harder[8]	Eau Claire	July 1, 1985	None
	Tresa Malone	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	None
	vacancy		July 1, 1986	None
	vacancy		July 1, 1986	None
	Loretta Webster	Oneida	July 1, 1986	None

*Nominated by the Governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed.Senate confirmation is required for secretaries of departments, members of commissions and commissioners, governing boards, examining boards, and designated other boards.

[1] The Governor also appoints members of intrastate regional agencies and nonstatutory committees which he creates, and makes temporary appointments under Chapter 17 of the Wisconsin Statutes to elected state and county offices when vacancies occur. Under Sec. 21.18 military staff of the Governor is comprised of the adjutant general, 2 deputy adjutant generals, 2 assistant adjutant generals, 2 chief surgeons, not exceeding 5 aides-de-camp, and such other officers as the Governor deems necessary.

[2] In addition to members appointed by the Governor, a board or council frequently has ex officio members, legislators appointed as are standing committees, representatives of state departments selected by department heads, or members of other boards chosen by those boards.For complete membership list, see description of agency in which it is located.Section numbers under each entry in this list refer to sections of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizing appointment of these officers by the Governor.

[3] Home address is the area from which the officer was appointed to a full-time office and is the current address of part-time officials.

[4] Terms of commissioners expire on March 1 of an odd-numbered year and are for 6 years (commissioner of insurance serves a 4-year term, members of the Fox River Management Commission serve 3-year terms, and members of the Personnel Commission and Waterways Commission serve 5-year terms); terms of members of governing boards and of attached boards, with a few exceptions, expire on May 1; terms of members of examining boards and of councils expire on July 1.

[5] Members of boards and councils are reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in performing their duties. In addition, examining board members receive $25 per day for days worked, and members of certain other boards receive a per diem as noted in the table. Sec. 20.923 of the Wisconsin Statutes places state officials within one of 10 executive salary groups, for each of which a salary range has been established. Group salary ranges set by the *Compensation Plan 1983-85* are: Group 1: $30,815-$43,149; Group 2: $33,583-$47,020; Group 3: $36,598-$51,237; Group 4: $39,893-$55,892; Group 5: $43,485-$60,871; Group 6: $47,406-$66,365; Group 7: $51,678-$67,181; Group 8: $56,324-$73,226; Group 9: $61,398-$79,816; Group 10: $66,918-$87,028.

[6] The Public Records and Forms Board is by statute scheduled to expire on January 1, 1987, and be replaced by the Public Records Board.

[7] The Radioactive Waste Review Board is by statute scheduled to expire on January 1, 1987.

[8] Chairperson.

[9] Alternate member.

[10] Part-time rate within the range of Group 3.

[11] Nominated by Governor but not yet confirmed by 1985 Senate.

[12] Hourly rate within the range of Group 4.

[13] President.

[14] Legislative designee appointed by Governor; confirmation not required.

[15] Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council is by statute scheduled to expire on July 1, 1989.

[16] A private college to which the Governor makes several appointments.

GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEES
June 1, 1985

The following committees were created or recreated by Governor Anthony S. Earl under his general powers; they are not individually created by statute. Section 14.019 of the statutes provides that "the governor may, by executive order, create nonstatutory committees in such number and with such membership as desired, to conduct such studies and to advise the governor in such matters as directed." Members serve at the pleasure of the governor.

If not terminated sooner, these committees expire automatically on the fourth Monday of January of the year in which a new gubernatorial term of office begins unless the new governor, by executive order, provides for their continued existence. In that event, current members continue to serve unless they resign or until they are replaced with appointees of the new governor. Some of the following committees extend back more than 20 years.

The law also provides that an employe of the Office of the Governor or of the Department of Administration shall be designated by the governor to coordinate the activities of the nonstatutory committees.

Each committee in existence at the time of the general election for a new gubernatorial term shall prepare a final report. The report is to be submitted to the governor, or governor-elect if applicable, before the first Monday in January of the year in which the new gubernatorial term begins. Three copies of each final report and 3 copies of any other report prepared by such committees shall be submitted to the State Historical Society, the Legislative Reference Bureau, and the General Reference and Loan Library in the Department of Public Instruction.

Section 20.505 (3) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes provides a general appropriation for special and executive committees in the amount of $185,200 for the 1983-84 fiscal year and $235,200 for the 1984-85 fiscal year. In addition, certain committees receive specific state appropriations, and some receive federal grants because they are set up in response to federal program requirements. The governor may allot sums not to exceed $1,000 to any of these committees when necessary. Committee members may receive expenses from this amount; they receive no salary.

The list of the Governor's special committees is followed by a list of miscellaneous groups to which appointments are made both by the Governor and by other groups.

COMMITTEES CREATED BY GOVERNOR EARL

Agriculture, Governor's Special Commission on

Members: Howard Richards, *cochairperson;* Gary Rohde, *cochairperson;* Vernon Aaroen, La Verne Ausman, Jim Bradley, Ronald W. Caldwell, John Carr, Larry Carson, Lawrence Dahl, Donald Haldeman, Representative Gervase Hephner, Stewart Huber, Greg Hyer, Jean Keegan, Charles F. Koval, Senator Richard Kreul, Thomas Lyon, Jennifer McKenzie, Lorna Miller, Senator Rodney Moen, Rod Nilsestuen, Thomas Quinn, Rodney Rommel, Eugene Skaar, Representative Joseph Tregoning, Joanne Vogel.

Governor Earl appointed the commission on February 21, 1985, to consider measures to address the farm credit situation. The committee conducted a series of meetings to make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature on provisions for loan guarantees, moratoriums on foreclosures, an interest rate buy down, a temporary property tax moratorium, and other matters relating to Wisconsin's agricultural economy.

Asians, Governor's Advisory Council on

Members: Roger M. Austria, Ashok Bhargava, S.L. Chen, Concepcion Diancin, Sam A. Ghanty, Youa Her, Allan Hida, Reverend Charles Y. Ho, Inkeun Jeon, Nao Leng Xiong, Tam C. Phan, John B. Thanh Hung, Lyfu Vang, Bounthong Vangsoulatda, Sudhakar S. Wagle, Bernard Wong, Daisy Wu, Der Xiong.

Contact person: Daniel E. Wisniewski, executive secretary to the Governor.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-7670.

Governor Dreyfus created the council by Executive Order 46 on June 19, 1980. Governor Earl recreated the council and revised the membership in Executive Order 65, September 11, 1984. The council has the responsibility to identify and establish priorities for problem areas and issues in state government and in the Asian community.

The council is to assist the Governor by reporting findings and recommendations on relevant issues to the Governor, Legislature and state agencies. Recommendations of the council were included in a report entitled "Recommendations of the Governor's Ethnic/Minority Advisory Council", May 24, 1982.

Bicycle Coordinating Council, Governor's Advisory

Members: Alice Van Deburg, *cochairperson;* Phillip Van Valkenberg, *cochairperson;* Ruth J. Irvings, Gordon O. Jensen, Therese MacKen, Representative John Manske, Wendy McLean, Nicholas John Milhaupt, Senator Fred A. Risser, Stanley R. Solheim, Ronald L. Thompson, James L. Treichel, Philip J. Winkel.

Staff: Lang Spicer.

Address: Division of Planning and Budget, Department of Transportation, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7401.

The council was originally created by Governor Lucey in June 1977 under Executive Order 43. By Executive Order 3, issued on January 20, 1983, Governor Earl recreated the council.

The council considers all matters relating to coordinating the efforts of state agencies in encouraging use of the bicycle as an alternative means of transportation, promoting bicycle safety and education, promoting bicycling as a recreational and tourist activity, and disseminating information on state and federal funding for bicycle programs. The council also reviews the bicycle programs of state agencies, issues reports to the Governor and the Legislature, and makes recommendations concerning pertinent legislation.

The council's annual report was issued on November 24, 1982.

Civil Rights Compliance Task Force

In Executive Order 28, issued on October 25, 1983, Governor Earl assigned civil rights compliance to the Department of Employment Relations. He abolished the task force through Executive Order 70, issued on January 16, 1985.

Coastal Management Council, Wisconsin

Members: Thomas Klein, *chairperson;* George Berteau, C.D. Besadny, Nancy Bussey, George Evenson, Tom Gordon, Doris Hanson, Lowell Jackson, Barbara Linton, Mary Ann McNulty, Robert Ragotzkie, James Rooney, Senator Daniel Theno.

Program Manager: William Brah.

Address: Bureau of Energy and Coastal Policy Analysis, Department of Administration, 6th Floor, 101 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3687.

The council was established in Executive Order 49 by Acting Governor Schreiber on October 7, 1977; recreated in Executive Order 2 by Governor Dreyfus on January 22, 1979; revised by Governor Dreyfus in Executive Order 41 on March 25, 1980; recreated by Governor Earl in Executive Order 3 on January 20, 1983; and revised by Governor Earl in Executive Order 62 on August 2, 1984. It succeeded the Coastal Coordinating and Advisory Council appointed by Governor Lucey in late 1974. The new council was created to comply with provisions of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, and to implement Wisconsin's official Great Lakes Management program, which received federal approval on May 22, 1978.

The council advises the Governor on issues pertaining to the Great Lakes coast and assists in providing policy direction for Wisconsin's coastal management efforts. Members represent the Legislature, state agencies, units of local government, the University of Wisconsin, tribal governments, and citizens.

To provide opportunities for full participation in the program, the Governor urged the council to establish citizens' advisory committees on key issues, to advise the council on decisions affecting the coast.

A council report, "The Great Lakes: A Balanced Approach for the 1980's", was issued on October 8, 1982.

Comparable Worth, Governor's Task Force on

Members: DENNIS DRESANG, *chairperson;* CARIN CLAUSS, *vice chairperson;* ANNA BIERMIER, FRANZETTA CALLAWAY, SENATOR JOSEPH CZARNEZKI, CAROL GAINER, ROBERTA GASSMAN, JAMES JONES, ROSE KORDICH, PEGGY LEE, SENATOR JOSEPH LEEAN, BARBARA MEYER, REPRESENTATIVE LOLITA SCHNEIDERS, JEREMIAH STONE, REPRESENTATIVE LOUISE TESMER, FILIPPA WEBER.

Contact person: CAROLYN YORK.

Address: Robert M. La Follette Institute of Public Affairs, 322 North Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 53706.

Telephone: (608) 263-2693.

Governor Earl established the task force through Executive order 44 issued on January 25, 1984. The Governor appointed 14 members including representatives from both major political parties and both houses of the Legislature, public and private employers, labor, the Wisconsin Women's Council, personnel and legal fields.

The Governor directed the task force to: 1) review and analyze existing research on comparable worth; 2) research data and programs from other states relating to comparable worth; 3) review the state civil service classification and compensation system; 4) determine and document the extent to which classification and occupational group gender segregation and a disparity between wages paid to men and women exist in state service; 5) recommend to the Governor by May 31, 1984, a budget and staffing plan for a study to develop a system to evaluate state employment using the principle of equal pay for comparable worth.

The Legislature appropriated a budget of $300,000 for the task force in 1983 Wisconsin Act 187, effective April 9, 1984, for the 1983-84 fiscal year.

The task force was further charged with: 1) overseeing the study and testing a pay system using the principle of comparable worth; 2) recommending to the Governor a timetable, budget and legislation necessary to implement a plan to redress any inequities that may exist. The Governor ordered the task force to submit preliminary cost estimates no later than December 14, 1984, and final results and recommendations no later than December 31, 1985.

The task force issued a publication, "For What Its's Worth", in September 1984 and May 1985. On December 14, 1984, the task force issued its "Preliminary Report" (a pilot study of job classes and titles) and the "Report on the Pilot Study" by Hallcrest-Craver Associates, made at its request.

Disabilities, Governor's Committee for People with

Members: CHAD ALLEN CROWLEY, *chairperson;* THOMAS FELL, *vice chairperson;* JO BAILEY, KAYLEEN BRERETON, JAMES CURRY, GAIL EVANS, MICHAEL GILBERT, LINDA HOELZEL, KENNETH KILGORE, DANIEL LAROCQUE, CHRISTINE LEHMAN, LARRY MOLDENHAUER, FRANCES OSHKENANIEW, ROBERT OVERS, BRIAN ROGERS, CAROL SCHAUFEL, SUE SCHMITT, EDITH SIMONS, BRIAN SOLAND, JOHN TRUESDALE, 1 vacancy.

Executive Director: ELLEN D. DALY.

Address: Room 830, 1 West Wilson, P.O. Box 7852, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-5378.

The committee was originally created in 1948 as the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. On March 19, 1976, the committee was recreated and renamed by Governor Lucey in Executive Order 28. The committee was recreated again through Executive Order 3 on January 20, 1983, by Governor Earl. The committee is charged with advising the Governor, the Legislature and state agencies on the full range of concerns of people with disabilities. Half the members are persons with disabilities or the immediate family of someone who is disabled.

The committee meets quarterly and reports regularly to the Governor.

Economic Affairs, Governor's Council on

Members: GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL, *chairperson;* DONALD A. NICHOLS, *executive secretary;* HOWARD BELLMAN, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JAMES FLYNN, DORIS HANSON, DONALD D. HESTER, MICHAEL LEY, ERIC SCHENKER, GEORGE SLATER.

Executive Secretary: DONALD A. NICHOLS.

Address: Room 7450 Social Science Building, University of Wisconsin-Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 263-2326.

Governor Earl established the Governor's Council on Economic Affairs in Executive Order 10, issued May 16, 1984. The council is composed of no more than 11 members. The executive secretary, appointed by the council, oversees economic research to be used by the council and acts as an economic advisor to the Governor. The council reviews state revenue forecasts based upon research provided by the executive secretary and develops recommendations and provides expert advice on the future of the Wisconsin economy to the Governor and the Legislature.

The council issued its first "Annual Report" on April 3, 1984.

Education Block Grant State Advisory Committee

Members: WALLACE LINDHOLM, *chairperson;* LELAND CHENOWETH, JOHN DAHM, SENATOR J.M. DAVIS, ROBERT ERICSON, WILLIAM A. GOLLNICK, REVEREND JOHN P. HANLEY, RAY HEINZEN, JEAN E. HILL, SANDRA KINNEY, ERNEST J. KORPELA, JOHN N. KRAMER, SYLVIA LOGGIN, SENATOR BARBARA LORMAN, KATHARINE LYALL, MILDRED PERRY, MARTHA SCHMIDT, MARJORIE STEMPER, LINDA STEWART, REPRESENTATIVE JOHN VOLK, REPRESENTATIVE POLLY WILLIAMS.

Contact person: BRIAN M. ROHERTY, assistant state superintendent of public instruction.

Address: Division for Management and Budget, Department of Public Instruction, 125 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-3903.

The committee is designed to provide active and continuing consultation with the Department of Public Instruction on the planning, development, support, implementation, and evaluation of programs assisted by the federal Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981. The committee also advises the department on the allocation among authorized functions of funds given to the state under the act. Members are chosen by the Governor to broadly represent educational interests and the general public including: public and private school children and their parents, teachers, local boards of education, school administrators, institutes of higher education, and the state legislature.

Faculty Compensation Study Committee, Governor's

Members: DORIS HANSON, *cochairperson;* KATHARINE LYALL, *cochairperson;* RICHARD COY, ARTHUR DEBARDELEBEN, HOWARD FULLER, KENNETH GERMANSON, FRANK HORTON, TED KINNAMAN, ROBERT KNOWLES, BENJAMIN LAWTON, FANNIE J. LEMOINE, REPRESENTATIVE MARY LOU MUNTS, CHARLES MURN, SENATOR JOHN NORQUIST, JONATHAN PELLEGRIN, WALTER ROBB.

Contact person: HAL BERGAN, policy director to the Governor.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-3159.

Governor Earl created the committee by Executive Order 27 on September 22, 1983. The committee consisted of 16 members appointed by the Governor in consultation with the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents, and included at least 4 members nominated by the board.

The Governor directed the committee to examine exhaustively 3 areas concerning UW faculty salaries: 1) the current and historical levels of faculty salaries and other employe compensation; 2) the internal and external pay plan practices of the University of Wisconsin System and the State of Wisconsin; 3) the possible funding sources for any recommended changes in compensation. The committee was directed to submit a written report of its findings and recommendations by March 31, 1984.

The committee issued its "Final Report" on March 30, 1984, and disbanded.

Flood Hazard Interagency Coordinating Committee

Contact person: LARRY LARSON.

Address: Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1926.

Governor Earl established the committee in Executive Order 73, on April 29, 1985, to ensure that state agencies conform to the state's floodplain management program (governed by Section 87.30 of the statutes). The committee consists of representatives from the state agencies listed in Chapter 20 of the statutes and is chaired by a representative from the Department of Natural Resources.

The committee will develop and publish guidelines to ensure that state activities are consistent with the rules and regulations regarding land use and floodplain development and management; periodically evaluate the effectiveness of such guidelines and make necessary improvements to them; and recommend to the Governor any legislation needed to minimize flood losses on state-owned or leased lands, including legislation to set a specific limit on the percentage of state funding to cover the nonfederal share of post-flood damage costs.

Each state agency will take steps to revise its administrative rules and procedures on floodplain management and outline, within 6 months after the effective date of Executive Order 73, the steps the agency will take to implement its plans. Within 12 months each agency will file a report detailing what steps the agency is taking to meet floodplain management standards and what actions the agency plans to take over the succeeding 2 years.

Forest Productivity, Governor's Council on

Members: STEPHEN M. BORN, MARTIN HANSON, MARVIN HANSON, HENRY HASKELL, REPRESENTATIVE JAMES HOLPERIN, SENATOR LLOYD KINCAID, INGEBORG LOTHE, LEO A. NIKASCH, MAUREEN O'BRIEN, MARSHALL PECORE, MILTON REINKE, THOMAS H. SCHMIDT, RALPH G. SWANSON, JOHN C. WOLTER, 1 vacancy.

Contact person: STEPHEN BORN.

Address: Room 101, Music Hall, University of Wisconsin-Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-1004.

Governor Dreyfus created the council by Executive Order 64, March 23, 1981. The council was recreated by Governor Earl in Executive Order 23, August 29, 1983. The council is to advise the Governor on issues pertaining to Wisconsin's forests and to provide policy direction for Wisconsin's forest management efforts. Members include representatives from institutions of higher learning, the public, state government, and the forest and paper industry.

On June 30, 1982, the council issued a "Final Report".

Fox River Locks Task Force

The task force expired in January 1985, when the Fox River Management Commission officially came into existence.

Hispanic Affairs, Governor's Council on

Members: ANDREA ARENAS, LUIS ANTONIO BAEZ, MIGUEL OSCAR BERRY, RODOLFO J. CORTINA, RICARDO DIAZ, RICARDO R. FERNANDEZ, LUCIO FUENTEZ, LUIS GARZA, FERDINAND LEYVA, JESS MARTINEZ, LUPE MARTINEZ, ARTURO S. MARTINEZ, FILIBERTO MURGUIA, ABEL ORTIZ, JUANITA RENTERIA, ERNESTO R. RODRIGUEZ, WALTER SAVA, JOSEPH A. TREVINO, ANGEL LOUIS VALADEZ, VICTOR VELA, PATRICIA ANN VILLARREAL.

Contact person: FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ, Hispanic advisor to the Governor.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Dreyfus created the council as the Governor's Advisory Council on Hispanics in Executive Order 46 on June 19, 1980. It was continued by Governor Earl in Executive Order 3, on January 20, 1983, and revised as the Governor's Council on Hispanic Affairs in Executive Order 34, on October 20, 1983. The Governor directed the council to develop positions relative to issues concerning Hispanics; make recommendations to the Governor, Legislature, and departmental secretaries on the needs of Hispanics; and develop strategies to implement positions taken on identified issues.

Recommendations of the council were included in a report entitled "Recommendations of the Governor's Ethnic/Minority Advisory Council", dated May 24, 1982.

Historical Records Advisory Board, State

Members: HARRY H. ANDERSON, JANICE L. BEAUDIN, J. FRANK COOK, JEROME P. DANIELS, GARY DEBYL, TIMOTHY ERICSON, F. GERALD HAM, FANNIE E. HICKLIN, DR. JAMES LORENCE.

Coordinator: RICHARD A. ERNEY.

Address: State Historical Society, 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-3266.

Governor Lucey created the advisory board on April 4, 1977. That action enables the state to participate in the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The commission coordinates the preservation of historic records in the United States and approves federal grants to the state advisory board. The board assists state, local and private endeavors in the preservation of all types of historic records. Members serve for staggered, 3-year terms. The board was recreated by Governor Earl, in Executive Order 3, on January 20, 1983.

The board issued a 6-part report, "Planning to Preserve Wisconsin's History", in 1983.

International Trade, Governor's Advisory Committee on

Members: HAROLD TOWER, *chairperson;* DONALD AUSMAN, ROGER E. AXTELL, PAUL BERGMAN, GREG BLASKA, RALPH-REINHARD BOER, ROGER DELONG, NORVAL DVORAK, DOUGLAS GOWAN, PROF. TRUMAN GRAF, ALLAN HERRMAN, EMILY J. HILL, ROY F. HOFFMANN, MERLE HOWARD, PAUL HSU, ALAN P. JONES, JAN KUCHENBECKER, DON LAMBERT, JOHN I. LAUN, ROBERT PARKHURST, BARBARA PICK, STEVE RENK, DUANE REPP, JOSEPH RICE, THOMAS SAVAGE, MARCH SCHWEITZER, PATRICIA A. SEAGO, FRED SHAFFER, REVIS L. STEVENSON, MICHAEL STRAKA, SR., DOUGLAS STUCKY, JAMES STURM, PROF. GEORGE TESAR, PATRICK WILLIS.

Secretary: ROBERT H. LETZING.

Address: Department of Development, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1767.

Governor Dreyfus created the committee by Executive Order 76 on June 24, 1981. It was continued by Governor Earl through Executive Order 3 on January 20, 1983. The committee advises the Governor, through the Department of Development and the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, on the state's role in all matters relating to the development of international trade and the impact of national trade policies on Wisconsin business, and develops procedures for coordination between government and business for trade promotion and information and technical assistance.

The committee issued a report on December 28, 1982 in the form of a letter and attachments.

Judicial Selection, Governor's Advisory Council on

Members: GLENN COATES, HARRY DAVIS, JOANN HINZ, CAROL TOUSSAINT, DON ZUIDMULDER.

Contact person: SUELLEN ALBRECHT.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

The Governor's Advisory Council on Judicial Selection was established by Governor Earl through Executive Order 1 of January 6, 1983. The council is to make recommendations to the Governor concerning vacancies on state courts. Where vacancies are for a court of appeals or circuit court judgeship, 2 additional members are added to the 5 permanent members. The 2 additional members will be residents of the district in which the vacancy has occurred and will serve a 2-year term commencing the day they are appointed.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Advisory Committee

1983 Wisconsin Act 27 reorganized the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice, attaching it to the Department of Administration, and assigned the functions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Advisory Committee to the council.

King Working Group

Members: ITALO BENSONI, WILLIAM CRAIG, TED GOODFRIEND, DAVID KINDIG, ROBERT KRAMER, GERALD MOORE, JIM OLSON, STEVE PIOTROWSKI, REPRESENTATIVE MARLIN SCHNEIDER, SHERMAN STOCK, SENATOR JEROME VAN SISTINE.

Contact person: BRUCE REINES.

Address: Division of State Budget and Planning, Department of Administration, 7th Floor, 101 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 267-7980.

Governor Earl and the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs created the King Working Group on September 11, 1984. The panel was appointed to assess the best future use of the Wisconsin Veterans Home and Medical Clinic at King, Wisconsin. The group's recommendations to the Governor were incorporated in the 1985-87 executive budget bill, and the group disbanded.

Labor Market Information Task Force

Members: DANIEL JAROSIK, *chairperson;* HELENE NELSON, ELLEN O'BRIEN SAUNDERS, DICK SMITH, ROBERT SORENSEN, PAUL SPEIGHT, JOHN TORPHY.

Contact person: DANIEL JAROSIK.

Address: P.O. Box 7946, Madison 53707; location: General Executive Facility 1, 201 East Washington Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-1150.

Governor Earl and Daniel Jarosik, then chairperson of the State Job Training Coordinating Council, appointed the task force in November 1983. It was composed of the heads, or their representatives, of the Governor's Employment and Training Office; the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations; the Department of Development; the Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education; the Department of Public Instruction; and the Department of Health and Social Services.

Governor Earl charged the task force to review and assess the state's labor market information efforts and to make recommendations for an enhanced, comprehensive system of labor market information as required under the Job Training Partnership Act.

The task force issued its report, "Plan for Improved Labor Market Information for Wisconsin", on October 15, 1984.

Legal Services, State Advisory Council for

Members: RICHARD PERRY, *chairperson;* BEVERLY FLEISCHMAN, MARY ANNE MCNULTY, MIGUEL MICHEL, CELESTE OSGOOD, JAMES SICKEL, RUSSELL STAMPER, FAYE THUNDER, DAPHNE WEBB.

Contact person: MARGE BEIL.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

The council was appointed by Governor Earl on July 27, 1984, to comply with the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-355). The federal act stipulates that the council shall be composed of 9 members, the majority of whom are attorneys qualified to practice in the state. This act also charges the council with the responsibility of notifying the Legal Services Corporation of any apparent violation of the provisions of the Legal Services Act by recipients of funds from the corporation.

Lesbian and Gay Issues, Governor's Council on

Members: KATHLEEN NICHOLS, *chairperson;* MARK BEHAR, DONALD BOYCHUK, JAMES R. CHRISTIAN, WILL HANDY, JOY HOLTHAUS, CYNTHIA LAMPMAN, SANDRA L. LIPKE, CHARLENE MCLAUCHLAN, JAMES THIDEMAN.

Contact person: KATHLEEN NICHOLS.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-8878.

The Council on Lesbian and Gay Issues was established by Governor Earl through Executive Order 9, issued March 29, 1983. It is to consult with lesbian and gay organizations to identify community needs and concerns, help insure that employers and employes are aware of statutory provisions prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, to help ensure that state-funded services are provided in a nondiscriminatory manner to lesbians and gay men, to help present information which shows the contributions lesbians and gays have made to our society and make recommendations on improving the public and personal safety of gays and lesbians.

Low-Level Radioactive Waste, Governor's Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Committee on

Members: TERI L. VIERIMA, *chairperson;* HOWARD S. DRUCKENMILLER, SARAH JENKINS, JAMES H. MAPP, LAWRENCE J. MCDONNELL, MICHAEL G. MUDREY, DAVID J. NAPIERSKI, ROBERT R. RADTKE, CARL A. SINDERBRAND, 1 vacancy.

Contact Person: TERI L. VIERIMA.

Address: Room 222, 1117 West Johnson Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 263-2214.

Governor Earl established the committee in Executive Order 66, on November 2, 1984. It consists of knowledgeable persons appointed by the heads of the following agencies: Public Service Commission, Department of Transportation, Department of Health and Social Services, Geological and Natural History Survey, Radiation Protection Council, Department of Administration, Department of Administration Division of Emergency Government, Department of Justice, Department of Natural Resources and the University of Wisconsin System.

The committee is responsible for monitoring technological developments in low-level radioactive waste management, and providing technical advice and assistance to the Wisconsin Commissioner to the Midwest Compact and the Wisconsin Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council.

Minority Business, Governor's Committee on

Members: ALAN D. FABIAN, *chairperson;* JULIAN P.E. BARRIENTOS, LYDIA BROWN, LYNN ELLEN RICE CORTINA, PAUL DEMAIN, RICHARD R. DODGE, TONY FIKES, WALTER R. KNIGHT, ORA L. MONEGAR, JOSEPH P. MONREAL, FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ, GEORGE R. STINSON, YVONNE THOMAS, A'LETHEA WILLIAMS, WALTER WONG, LAURI WYNN, 1 vacancy.

Contact person: PATRICIA CONLEY, program assistant.

Address: Department of Development, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 267-9550.

The Governor's Committee on Minority Business was established by Governor Lucey in a June 4, 1975 press release. The committee was recreated several times for specific periods by Governor Dreyfus' Executive Orders 4, 11, 19, 43 and 79. Governor Earl recreated the committee through Executive Order 3 and established its duties through Executive Order 11, issued May 4, 1983. The committee is to advise the Governor on minority business contracting with the state, monitor state contracting with minority firms, evaluate the performance and progress of the state in the area of minority contracting, prepare reports for the Governor, conduct hearings on issues related to minority business contracting, and generally promote the positive benefits that minority-owned businesses provide to the state. The committee is composed of 15 members — 1 from the Governor's staff, 9 who represent the diversity of minority-owned commercial businesses in the state and who demonstrate an ability to do business with the state, and 5 from minority-business associations.

The committee's most recent report, "Report of the Governor's Committee on Minority Business, January 1983-June 1984", was issued in July 1984.

Nursing Home Reimbursement, Governor's Task Force On

Members: BARBARA L. NICHOLS, *chairperson;* ROSE MARIE BARON, WARREN D. BRAUN, DOROTHY J. HODGES, REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT JAUCH, JOHN WHITE.

Contact person: G. SAROJA REDDY.

Address: Department of Administration, 7th Floor, 101 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 267-9546.

Governor Earl established the task force by Executive Order 43 on December 29, 1983. Six people were appointed to the task force.

The Governor appointed the task force to examine whether current nursing home reimbursement policies strike a proper balance between ensuring the availability of quality nursing home care for Wisconsin citizens and providing incentives for containment of nursing home care costs paid by Medical Assistance. The task force was to consider: 1) how to define "economically and efficiently operated nursing homes" under the nursing home formula for purposes of meeting federal reimbursement requirements; 2) how labor costs should be reimbursed under the Wisconsin's reimbursement formula; 3) how capital costs should be reimbursed under the formula.

The task force issued "Report of the Governor's Task Force on Nursing Home Reimbursement", on July 18, 1984, and disbanded.

Occupational Information Coordinating Council, State

Governor Earl created the council on May 15, 1985, in Executive Order 75. The council is directed to oversee the planning, coordination, and implementation of a comprehensive cost-effective labor market and occupational supply and demand information system as required under Section 125 (a) of the Job Training Partnership Act and 422 (b) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act.

The membership consists of the heads, or their representatives, of the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education; the Department of Public Instruction; the University of Wisconsin; the Department of Development; the Department of Health and Social Services; and the State Job Training Coordinating Council. According to the national requirements, the secretary of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations provides 2 members to represent the Job Service Division and the Employment and Training Policy Division.

Fiscal responsibility for the council belongs to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The department provides the administrative director of the council as required by the National Occupational Information Coordinating Council.

Pardon Advisory Board

Members: JUAN COLAS, *chairperson;* PETER NAZE, DEBORAH K. TERRONES, STANLEY V. WOODARD, (appointed by the Governor); DANIEL NEVERS (designee of the Secretary of Health and Social Services), BARRY LEVENSON (designee of the Attorney General).

Chairperson: JUAN COLAS.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Dreyfus created the Pardon Advisory Board in Executive Order 39 on March 6, 1980. Governor Earl extended the board through Executive Order 3 and repealed and recreated it through Executive Order 6, issued on February 22, 1983. The board consists of 6 members, serving 2-year terms. Three of the members are appointed by the Governor, one member is designated by the secretary of health and social services, and one member is designated by the Attorney General. The Governor's assistant legal counsel is a nonvoting member and chairs the board.

The board makes recommendations to the Governor on all applications for executive clemency. it holds hearings on each application prior to making a recommendation.

Physical Fitness and Health, Governor's Council on

Members: KATIE MUNNS, *chairperson;* CHET E. BRADLEY, GEORGE CARPER, RONALD COOK, THOMAS J. FOGARTY, RICHARD GLADITSCH, KEN HOLLENZER, ILA JEAN HORWITZ, JACQUIE KENNEDY, KRISTINE KRALL-LOWENSTEIN, DENNIS LOKMER, MARCIA MCDERMID, DAN C. NINHAM, ROBERT TIMERLAKE, SHARON A. WACHHOLZ, STEPHANIE WILLIAMSON.

Contact person: MARY MANERING.

Address: Division of Health, Department of Health and Social Services, P.O. Box 309, Madison 53701.

Telephone: (608) 266-2757.

The Council on Physical Fitness and Health was established by Governor Earl through Executive Order 10, issued April 19, 1983. The council has 15 members. The council makes recommendations to the Governor concerning programs and policy development relating to fitness and better health. It works to forge cooperative relationships between state agencies, educational institutions, businesses, associations and foundations in order to improve the availability of fitness and health activities to all citizens and works to implement educational programs that will increase interest and participation in health and fitness programs.

Quality of Education in Metropolitan Milwaukee Public Schools, Study Commission on the

Members: GEORGE MITCHELL, *chairperson;* BARBARA MEYER, *vice chairperson;* TONY BAEZ, EVAN BRICKER, CLOYCE BURNS, JAMES COLTER, DENNIS CONTA, PATRICK COTTER, PAULA DORSEY, JANICE ERETH, PATRICK FLOOD, BARBARA FRIEDBACHER, HOWARD FULLER, GRANT GORDON, PAULINE MCKAY, LEE MCMURRIN, KENNETH MOE, MARY MORRIS, C. RICHARD NELSON, ERNESTINE O'BEE, WILLIAM RANDALL, LOIS RILEY, BRENTON H. RUPPLE, WESLEY SCOTT, JACKIE SHROPSHIRE, DONALD SYKES, JEAN TYLER, JOSE VASQUEZ.

Contact person: HAL BERGAN, policy advisor to the Governor.

Address: Office of the Governor, 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Earl created the study commission by Executive Order 61, issued June 8, 1984. It is composed of members jointly appointed by the Governor and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. "Metropolitan Milwaukee public schools" includes Milwaukee public schools, all school districts in Milwaukee County, and the Mequon-Thiensville, Menomonee Falls, Elmbrook, and New Berlin public schools.

The Governor directed the commission to: 1) assess the quality of education in metropolitan Milwaukee schools, including educational programs, pupil services, personnel policies, staffing and staff development, resource allocation to and within districts, and racial balance where racial balance affects the quality of education; 2) propose objectives for public schools and criteria for evaluating progress toward those objectives; 3) make specific recommendations to improve the quality of education in metropolitan Milwaukee public schools.

The commission completed its work on May 30, 1985, submitted to the Governor and Superintendent an interim report on March 15, 1985, and will submit a final report by June 15, 1985.

Radiation Waste Disposal, Ad Hoc Committee on

Governor Earl disbanded the committee by Executive Order 66, issued October 26, 1984.

School Finance Task Force, Governor's

Members: DENNIS J. CONTA, *chairperson;* JOYCE M. ERDMAN, HOWARD FULLER, RAY HEINZEN, GLORIA WAHL.

Contact person: NANCY WENZEL.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Earl established the task force by Executive Order 30 on October 20, 1983. After consultation with State Superintendent of Schools, Herbert Grover, the Governor named 5 people to the task force.

The Governor directed the task force to examine whether the present use of general and categorical state aid to schools achieves the constitutionally stated objectives of providing schools for Wisconsin residents that are "as nearly uniform as practicable" and "without charge for tuition to all children." The task force was specifically to address: 1) the nature of the state's responsibility to finance public education; 2) the appropriate level of state aid; 3) the principles used to direct the distribution of general and categorical school aid; 4) the procedures and formulas by which aid is awarded; 5) other issues judged germane by the task force.

The task force issued its report, "Recommendations of the Governor's Task Force on School Finance" in October 1984, and disbanded.

Senior Managers Council, Wisconsin State

Members: WYNN DAVIES, *cochairperson;* PAMELA WEGNER, *cochairperson;* RALPH HOLLMON, PEGGY HOWARD, GREG HYER, EDWIN KEHL, DAVE PEDRO, BARBARA VOLTZ, 1 vacancy.

Contact person: GWEN MOORE.

Address: Office of Employe Development and Training, Department of Employment Relations, P.O. Box 7855, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-2705.

Governor Earl created the council in Executive Order 49 on March 20, 1984. The council consists of 9 senior managers appointed by the Governor. Members will serve 3-year staggered terms with 3 appointed each year.

The council's functions include: 1) advising the Department of Employment Relations and state agencies on programs for training and developing present and future senior managers; 2) advising the Governor, the DER and other state agencies, upon request, of issues affecting the state's senior managers; 3) sponsoring and planning conferences for senior managers; and 4) promoting expanded use of interchange and special assignment of senior managers throughout state government, as well as with local government and private sector organizations, to make use of their special talents and broaden their experience.

Solid Waste Recycling, Governor's Task Force on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE JEFFREY A. NEUBAUER, *chairperson;* ROBERT BARTLETT, MARCIA CANNON, SENATOR DAVID HELBACH, DARLA HIUM, WILLIAM KATZMAN, EDWARD KLESSIG, SENATOR MORDECAI LEE, SENATOR BARBARA LORMAN, KEN OPIN, JOHN REINDL, THOMAS H. SCHMIDT, REPRESENTATIVE MARLIN SCHNEIDER, RANDY SMITH, ROBERT WEBBER.

Contact person: HAL BERGAN, policy advisor to the Governor.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Earl established the Task Force on Solid Waste Recycling by Executive Order 20, August 4, 1983. The Governor appointed 15 members, 5 of whom were legislators and the remainder of whom were from the private sector. He also appointed Representative Neubauer as chairperson. The task force was directed to report to the Governor by December 31, 1983, with recommendations for administrative and legislative initiatives to advance recycling in Wisconsin.

The work of the task force was instrumental in the introduction of Assembly Bills 1034 and 1035 by Representative Neubauer. They were enacted in amended form as 1983 Wisconsin Acts 425 and 426, respectively. The committee disbanded on December 31, 1983.

Strategic Development Commission, Wisconsin

Members: LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JAMES T. FLYNN, *cochairperson;* HAL C. KUEHL, *cochairperson;* GENE BOYER, RUSSELL G. CLEARY, SENATOR TIMOTHY CULLEN, ERROLL DAVIS, SENATOR SUSAN ENGELEITER, LEILA FRASER, KENNETH GERMANSON, ED JOHNSON, KENNETH KINNEY, MICHAEL LEY, REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS LOFTUS, KATHARINE LYALL, TOM LYON, JAMES R. MORGAN, JAMES R. PETERSON, WALTER SAVA, REPRESENTATIVE TOMMY THOMPSON, JOEL VATTENDAHL, JANET WULF, KARI ZAMBON, 1 vacancy.

Executive Director: ROBERT H. MILBOURNE; *Assistant Director:* CAROL T. TOUSSAINT.

Address: Suite 501, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 251-7121.

Governor Earl created the Wisconsin Strategic Development Commission in Executive Order 47 on March 12, 1984, and appointed representatives of the public and private sectors.

The commission was directed to study and report on the prospects for private and government initiatives to strengthen the Wisconsin economy in the long term.

Specifically, the commission was to study: 1) the status of the Wisconsin economy; 2) the prospects for individual sectors of that economy; 3) Wisconsin's role in world markets; 4) the state's role in strengthening our economy; 5) the economic position of the state vis-a-vis other states; 5) the business decisions that are most important to the future of the state's economy; and 7) the effect of existing state taxing and spending policies on the future of the state.

The committee has issued several reports, including: "Phase I, the Mark of Progress", issued December 1984; "The Printing and Publishing Industry in Wisconsin", issued December 1984; "Wisconsin State Spending", issued December 13, 1984; and an income tax reform proposal that was recommended to the 1985 Legislature. The commission submitted a final report to the Governor.

United Nations, Governor's Commission on the

Members: RUBEN J. DEHOYOS, *chairperson;* BRUNO V. BITKER, *honorary chairperson;* RAY SHORT, *vice chairperson;* CAROL EDLER BAUMANN, MARTIN BERK, ROBERT S. CHASE, JR., PHYLLIS DECARVALHO, FREDERIC H. DUPERRAULT, JOSEPH ELDER, WALTER ENGELKE, WOLFRAM FLIEGEL, WALTER H. GEISSLER, RICHARD J. LOHR, JOSEPH MCKINLEY, JANE NYBERG, MARCIA OLSON, RITA B. PETERSON, LOIS J. POWLESS, EVERETT L. REFIOR, CURTIS GEORGE REITHEL, ELIZABETH RINGSTAD, ROBERT SCHACHT, ARLINE F. SEYMORE, KEVIN SHIBILSKI, PAUL SHIRES, THELMA A. SIAS, SHYAMAL K. SINHA, DONALD THOMPSON, AARON J. TRUMMER, MARGARET WERNECKE, GLORIA JAMES ZIEGLER.

Staff Director: MARIE E. SEITZ.

Address: 1357 Spring Valley Drive, Racine 53405.

Telephone: (414) 633-6056.

Originally created in 1959, the commission was recreated most recently, on January 20, 1983, in Executive Order 3 by Governor Earl. The commission is responsible for sponsoring statewide educational programs concerning the functioning of the United Nations, coordinating Wisconsin's official participation in the annual observance of United Nations Day, and sponsoring statewide and regional conferences on matters affecting the UN. In the last several years, the commission has expanded its programming for classroom teachers on global education. The membership of the commission is drawn from various civic, religious, labor, business, and educational organizations.

The "24th Annual Report of the Wisconsin Governor's Commission on the United Nations, 1983", was issued in March 1984.

Vocational Education, Wisconsin Advisory Council on

Members: ROBIN CARLEY, THERESA CLEMENTS, TOM DRURY, ROBERT HABLE, JEAN HENDERSON, ERICA MCINTIRE, DOUG OITZINGER, JACK REIHL, HERBERT W. SCHNEIDER, WANDA SLOAN, THOMAS L. STRICK, FEDERICO ZARAGOZA.

Executive Director: DANIEL JAROSKI; *Executive Assistant:* SHIRLEY THOMPSON.

Address: 105-1/2 West Main Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53705.

Telephone: (608) 266-7813.

Organized in 1969 to assist in the implementation of the federal vocational Education Act, the council was recreated in January 1975 by Executive Order 4. On January 20, 1983, Governor Earl recreated the council in Executive Order 3. The council advises the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education on the development and administration of the State Plan for Vocational Education; evaluates vocational education programs, services, and activities; and identifies, in conjunction with the State Job Training Coordinating Council, the vocational education and employment and training needs of the state.

Wisconsin-Heilongjiang Coordinating Committee

Members: La Verne Ausman, B. Dean Boles, Frank E. Briber, Jr., Martha L. Brown, Victor Chou, Camden A. Coberly, Mark K. Dewane, Lieutenant Governor James T. Flynn, David Hammer, Allen Herrman, Paul Hsu, Gary G. Knowles, James Kosglow, Robert H. Letzing, Gary Lindell, Representative Thomas Loftus, Charles Mares, Sara O'Connor, Robert G. Parkhurst, John R. Pike, Kathleen Rogers, Constance Seniff, David Tarr, Leo M. Walsh, Robert Walton.

Contact person: John Yingling.

Address: Department of Development, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-7370.

Governor Earl established the coordinating committee in Executive Order 48 on March 19, 1984. The Governor gave the committee the responsibility for carrying out the terms of an agreement that established relations of friendship between Wisconsin and Heilongjiang Province of the People's Republic of China, signed by Governor Lee S. Dreyfus and Heilongjiang Governor Chen Lei on October 18, 1982. The agreement stipulates that the two will "promote cooperation and technological exchanges" and "exchange sports, cultural groups and tourists". The committee is charged with working with state agencies to facilitate Wisconsin's contributions to the implementation of the agreement.

The committee hosted a delegation from Heilongjiang Province in January 1985.

Women's Council, Wisconsin

Formerly nonstatutory, the Women's Council was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 as a statutory council, attached to the Department of Administration, with members appointed by the Governor and the Legislature.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES AND ORGANIZATIONS TO WHICH THE GOVERNOR MAKES APPOINTMENTS

Coalition for Advocacy, Wisconsin

Members: Omie Baldwin, *president;* Pat Kelly, *vice president;* Maurice Rice, *secretary;* Karen Severson, *treasurer;* Betty Banks, Marilyn Brown, Jim Deross, Pat Hickey, Lila Kelly, Randy Schenkat, Ramona Sosa, Terry Toske, Curtis Johnson, Peter McKeever.

Executive Director: Mr. Lynn Breedlove.

Address: 30 W. Mifflin St., Suite 508, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 251-9600.

The coalition is a private, nonprofit corporation which was designated by Executive Order 44, August 1, 1977, to comply with the requirements of the federal Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (P.L. 94-103). It has the primary mission of developing a statewide advocacy system to promote and protect the legal and human rights of Wisconsin's developmentally disabled citizens. The coalition possesses the authority to utilize all administrative, legal and other appropriate remedies to provide for the protection of these rights. Its board of directors was initially appointed by the Governor, but subsequent members are appointed by the board.

The organization is involved in various forms of advocacy. They are: *Supporting Local Citizen Advocacy Programs* — one-to-one relationships which develop between volunteer advocates and persons with developmental disabilities; *Systems Advocacy* — organized efforts at the state and local level to bring about progressive change in the service system for the benefit of people with disabilities; and *Individual Legal Advocacy* — advocacy by WCA attorneys representing people with developmental disabilities and their families in situations which require specialized knowledge of laws, regulations and constitutional rights.

Hospital Rate Review Committee

The committee disbanded in January 1985, with the establishment of the Hospital Rate-Setting Commission.

Hospital Rate Review Program Appeals Board, Wisconsin

The board disbanded in January 1985, with the establishment of the Hospital Rate-Setting Commission.

Humanities Committee, Wisconsin

Members: HOWARD BELLMAN, RICARDO R. FERNANDEZ, JAMES HOLT, DAVID NEWBY (appointed by the Governor).

Executive Director: PATRICIA C. ANDERSON; *Associate Director:* MICHAEL SHERMAN.

Address: 716 Langdon Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-0706.

The Wisconsin Humanities Committee was established in 1972 under the provisions of Public Law 89-209 and is an independent, nonprofit organization. The committee was originally appointed by the National Endowment for the Humanities, but subsequent members are appointed by the committee for 3-year terms. By federal law, the Governor may appoint as many as 4 committee members. Members of the committee include civic leaders, representatives of business, government, labor, professional, cultural and educational institutions, and scholars and teachers in the humanities.

The committee receives funds annually from the National Endowment for the Humanities. It makes grants to support projects which promote the use, understanding, and appreciation of the humanities among out-of-school adults in Wisconsin. Any nonprofit organization or institution may apply to the committee for project support. Applicant organizations must involve scholars with graduate degrees in the humanities in planning and presenting public programs.

Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.

Board of Directors: The Governor appoints one-third of the board. Gubernatorial appointees: JOHN O. CHAMBERLAIN, M.D. (confirmation pending), JANET C. CUDAHY, M.D., WAYNE EMBRY, PHILIP E. LERMAN, M.E. NEVINS, SALLY ROSENBERG PELTZ, HARRY V. QUADRACCI (confirmation pending), GEORGE R. THOMPSON III, ALLEN W. WILLIAMS, JR., PAUL D. ZIEMER.

President: EDWARD J. LENNON, M.D.

Vice President — Finance and Controller: RONALD E. CORNELIUS.

Director of Planning and Governmental Liaison: DAVID D. PINTER.

Mailing Address: 8701 Watertown Plank Road, Milwaukee 53226.

Telephone: (414) 257-8296.

State Appropriation 1983-85: $12,652,700.

Publications: MCW World, Horizons, MCW Trends, Alumni News.

Statutory Reference: Section 39.15.

The Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc., is a private, nonprofit educational corporation located in Milwaukee. It was a part of Marquette University until September 1967, when it separated itself from the university. In 1969 the Legislature enacted a law providing state aid to the Marquette School of Medicine, Inc., in order to increase the level of physician resources in the state. Chapter 3, Laws of 1969, provided that, as a condition for receiving state aid, one-third of the members of the Board of Trustees are to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for staggered terms of 6 years and first preference in admissions is to be given to Wisconsin residents. The Legislative Audit Bureau conducts biennial postaudits of expenditures made under the state appropriation.

The law also made a token appropriation to test the constitutionality of such funding. In *State ex rel. Warren v. Reuter*, 44 Wis. 2d 201 (1969), the Wisconsin Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the appropriation. Chapter 185, Laws of 1969, commenced full funding of state support for the school.

On September 21, 1970, the Board of Trustees changed the name of the institution to the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.

Effective July 1, 1977, funds appropriated to the college by the state, are based on a per capita formula for an amount for each Wisconsin resident student at the college. In addition, the state appropriates funds to the Medical College to support a family practice graduate medical education program.

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of the Department of Development: JAMES T. FLYNN.

Executive Assistant: TERI WING-HOFFMAN.

Mailing Address: Room 22 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3516.

Number of Employes: 5.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $381,000.

Statutory Reference: Article V, Sec. 1, 1n, 2, 7, and 8, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Chapter 14, Subchapter II, Statutes.

History: The Office of Lieutenant Governor was created by the Wisconsin Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 1, which was adopted in 1848.

The Territory of Wisconsin did not have a lieutenant governor. In the event of the death or absence of the governor, the secretary of the territory — forerunner of the later office of secretary of state — was authorized to act as governor. The office of Lieutenant Governor or deputy governor, however, dates back to colonial days, in fact, as far back as 1691. It seemingly evolved from the senior councillor on the Governor's Council in colonial times and in the early period of our national history. It is also said to have similarities to the post of lord chancellor, the presiding office of the English House of Lords.

Both the Wisconsin Constitution of 1846, which was not adopted, and the Constitution of 1848, which was, provided for the office of Lieutenant Governor. This did not happen, however, without some argument. Proposals were made during the second constitutional convention to have a president of the Senate and successor to the governor chosen from the membership, with the secretary of state next in line of succession. This was amended to substitute the speaker for the secretary of state. Objections to the possibility of a person becoming governor who had not been elected by the state as a whole, however, caused reversion to the office of Lieutenant Governor.

In 1979 the electorate ratified a constitutional amendment enabling the Senate to choose its own presiding officer from among its members, thus terminating the lieutenant governor's function as president of the Senate.

Organization: From statehood until 1970 the lieutenant governor was elected in the general election in November in the even-numbered years to serve for a term of 2 years. Beginning with the 1970 election, the lieutenant governor is elected jointly with the governor for a 4-year term by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both offices. He is the second-ranking constitutional officer of the state. His position is comparable on the state level to that of the vice president of the United States on the national level.

Agency Responsibility: If the incumbent governor dies, resigns or is removed from office, the powers and duties of the office of governor devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the remainder of the unexpired term. The lieutenant governor becomes acting governor when the governor is temporarily absent from the state or when it is found that the governor is unable to carry out the duties of his office due to temporary disability.

As the second ranking executive officer of the state, the lieutenant governor may be designated by the governor as his representative on any statutory commission, board or committee on which the governor is entitled to membership. Under such designation, the lieutenant governor performs in the place of the governor and has all authority and responsibility granted by law to the governor with regard to such membership.

The governor may designate the lieutenant governor as his representative on any nonstatutory committee, or on any intergovernmental body created for the purpose of maintaining relationships with the federal government, state governments, regional agencies or local governments.

The governor may designate the lieutenant governor to coordinate state services and programs.

Governor Anthony Earl appointed Lieutenant Governor Flynn to serve also as secretary of the Department of Development.

Functional Area:

COMMERCE

Department of AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Members of the Board: LOUIS WYSOCKI, *vice chairperson;* WAYNE L. DANIELSON, *secretary;* HARLAND EVERSON, CAROL WARD KNOX, KENNETH LINDQUIST, BETTY M. ROE, JAMES ZIEGEWEID.

Secretary of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection: LA VERNE AUSMAN.

Deputy Secretary: JOHN COTTINGHAM, 266-0691.

Executive Assistant: ORLO R. EHART, 267-9423.

Agricultural Resource Management Division: KENNETH P. ROBERT, *administrator,* 266-7130.

- *Land Resources, Bureau of:* JAMES A. JOHNSON, *director,* 267-9788.
- *Plant Industry, Bureau of:* WILLIAM E. SIMMONS, *director and assistant administrator,* 266-7131.

Animal Health Division: DR. JOAN M. ARNOLDI, *administrator,* 266-7145.

- *Field Services, Bureau of:* DR. FRED S. IDTSE, *director and assistant administrator,* 266-7158.
- *Technical Services, Bureau of:* DR. DAVID J. SPRECHER, *director,* 6101 Mineral Point Rd., 266-2465.

Food Division: NORMAN E. KIRSCHBAUM, *administrator,* 266-7240.

- DR. R. STAHNKE, *in charge, federal meat inspection,* 264-5296.
- DONALD E. KONSOER, *assistant administrator,* 266-7243.
- DR. FRANCIS A. ALLIE, *assistant administrator,* 266-3147.
- *Compliance, Bureau of:* GARY BAUER, *director,* 266-7259.

Marketing Division: ROBERT F. THAYER, *administrator,* 266-7170.

- *Economics and Market Development, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director,* 267-9053.
- *Grading and Market News, Bureau of:* MICHAEL J. LESTER, *director and assistant administrator,* 267-9052.

Trade and Consumer Protection Division: DONALD SOBERG, *administrator,* 266-7220.

- *Consumer Protection, Bureau of:* JANE JANSEN, *director and assistant administrator,* 266-8512.
- *Trade Practices, Bureau of:* DONALD SCHULTZ, *director,* 266-7223.

Administration Division: DR. ALBERT N. WEEKS, *administrator,* 266-7103.

- *Finance Director:* CHARLES W. SWEET, 266-7114.
- *Information Director:* EDGAR C. PARMINTER, 266-7106.
- *Legal Counsel:* JAMES K. MATSON, 266-7225.
- *Management Services Director:* GENE MILLS, 266-7113.
- *Personnel Director:* ERWIN A. SHOLTS, 266-7104.
- *Laboratory Services, Bureau of:* GERALD R. MYRDAHL, *director,* 267-3500.
- *Statistics, Bureau of:* CARROL D. SPENCER, *director* (state-federal) 266-7195.

Fertilizer Research Council: Voting members: IRVIN SATHER, EARL SMITH, EMANUEL STERN (industry members); FRED AWE, GILBERT BROOKS, THOMAS BRUNNER, (farmer members) (all appointed jointly by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection and dean of UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences). Nonvoting members: NICHOLAS NEHER (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), LEO WALSH (dean, UW-Madison College of Agriculture and Life Sciences).

Mailing Address: 801 W. Badger Road, P.O. Box 8911, Madison 53708.

Consumer Toll-Free Hotline: (800) 362-3020.

Publications: Biennial Report; Guide to Wisconsin Agriculture. Items for which there is a charge: Dairy Plant Directory; Economics and Geography of Wisconsin Cooperatives; Consumer Complaint Guide; Insulation Brochure; Landlords and Tenants — The Wisconsin Way. Charge to nonfarmers: Agricultural Statistics; Dairy Facts; Farm Reporter; and Wisconsin Crop and Weather.

Number of Employes: 758.45.

Total Budget 1983-85: $53,625,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.13.

History: The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection was created by Chapter 479, Laws of 1929, as the Department of Agriculture and Markets and represented a consolidation of several existing agencies.

Proposals to consolidate the various agricultural agencies of the state into one department began in 1925. One of these agencies — the Department of Agriculture established in 1915 — was itself the result of merging several predecessor agencies. Several bills were introduced in the 1925, 1927 and 1929 sessions to accomplish consolidation. In some cases the plan was part of a larger overall governmental reorganization bill. The bill which finally passed dealt exclusively with agricultural reorganization and included all the agricultural agencies. It provided for a commission.

In 1937 the structure was changed when the Legislature created a part-time, policy-making board, which appointed a director to administer the department. This was part of an omnibus reorganization bill sponsored by Governor Philip La Follette.

The name of the department was changed to the Department of Agriculture in 1939, but the structure remained essentially the same. A new law was enacted, however, because the omnibus reorganization act passed by the 1937 special session was repealed.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (the Kellett reorganization law), left the department intact, and Chapter 327, implementing it, created in the department a Council on Locker Plants and a Council on Food Standards appointed by the governor. These councils were formerly advisory committees. Chapter 111, Laws of 1969, abolished the Grain and Warehouse Commission, transferring its functions to the department. The State Fair was removed from the department's jurisdiction in 1961 but was returned as an independent unit in 1971. The Potato Industry Board was created as an independent unit by Chapter 299, Laws of 1973.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977 (the executive budget act), changed the department name to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The law also changed the composition of the State Board of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection to include one consumer representative and 6 with agricultural backgrounds. It also created Chapter 91 of the statutes, which established a Farmland Preservation and Tax Credit Program to be administered by the department in cooperation with an attached Agricultural Lands Preservation Board. Chapter 87, Laws of 1977, created a Council on Weather Modification in the department, while Chapter 216 abolished the Council on Locker Plants. Chapter 418, Laws of 1977, created the Fertilizer Research Council as a temporary council, but Chapter 57, Laws of 1981, made it permanent. Chapter 121, Laws of 1979, abolished the Council on Food Standards. Chapter 237, Laws of 1981, abolished the Council on Meat Inspection and the Council on Weather Modification. Chapter 346, Laws of 1981, created a Land Conservation Board (effective July 1, 1982) as an independent unit, and abolished the Agricultural Lands Preservation Board (effective July 1, 1983).

Organization: The department is headed by a part-time board of 7 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered, 6-year terms. The department secretary is appointed by the board.

Three boards, operating independently, are attached to the department for administrative purposes only.

Agency Responsibility: The primary responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection are in 5 major program areas: 1) food and trade regulation, 2) animal and plant health services, 3) marketing services, 4) agricultural assistance, and 5) land conservation.

In addition to the traditional functions of marketing assistance to many segments of agriculture and protection of farm animals and crops from pests and diseases, the department is charged with many regulatory functions. These include licensing, inspection, quarantine, laboratory analysis and consumer protection.

Licensing and inspection cover broad areas. Production and processing of food and agriculturally related commodities must be conducted only in compliance with standards established by law through the issuance of licenses and inspection of licensees to see that standards are maintained. The department sets forth sanitary and composition standards and requires proper labeling of these products. The requirements are enforced by a departmental field inspection staff.

The department's laboratories serve as a technical arm of the department, aiding all divisions in their inspection and enforcement work.

Protection of the consumer is a historic duty of the department — ranging from protection against unwholesome and impure food to protection against deception and fraud in business dealings. The department also has the important role of assuring the accuracy of weights and measures used in all segments of state commerce.

Through the Farmland Preservation Act, the department administers a program designed to preserve valuable farmland by offering tax credits through farmland preservation agreements and county exclusive agricultural zoning ordinances.

Soil and water conservation, erosion control and animal waste management are important department responsibilities.

Unit Functions: The structure of the department is built around 7 divisions, as follows:

The *Agricultural Resource Management Division* has the primary responsibility for the protection of plants through survey and through control and eradication of pests and diseases. The division also administers enforcement programs for feed, fertilizers, lime, seed, pesticides and weather modification. The division administers of a variety of programs aimed at preserving and protecting the state's land resources, and controlling soil erosion and nonpoint source pollution. These programs are administered in cooperation with county and local government units, which are responsible for carrying out programs at the local level.

The *Animal Health Division* functions to prevent, control and eradicate diseases in domestic animals through field investigation, laboratory analysis, quarantine, and regulatory control.

The *Food Division* protects the state's food supply, beginning with production and processing and extending through marketing and distribution. Operating under a cooperative state-federal meat inspection agreement, inspection of the slaughtering and processing of meat and poultry is carried out. The division also administers the statewide multiple grading program including butter, cheese and eggs.

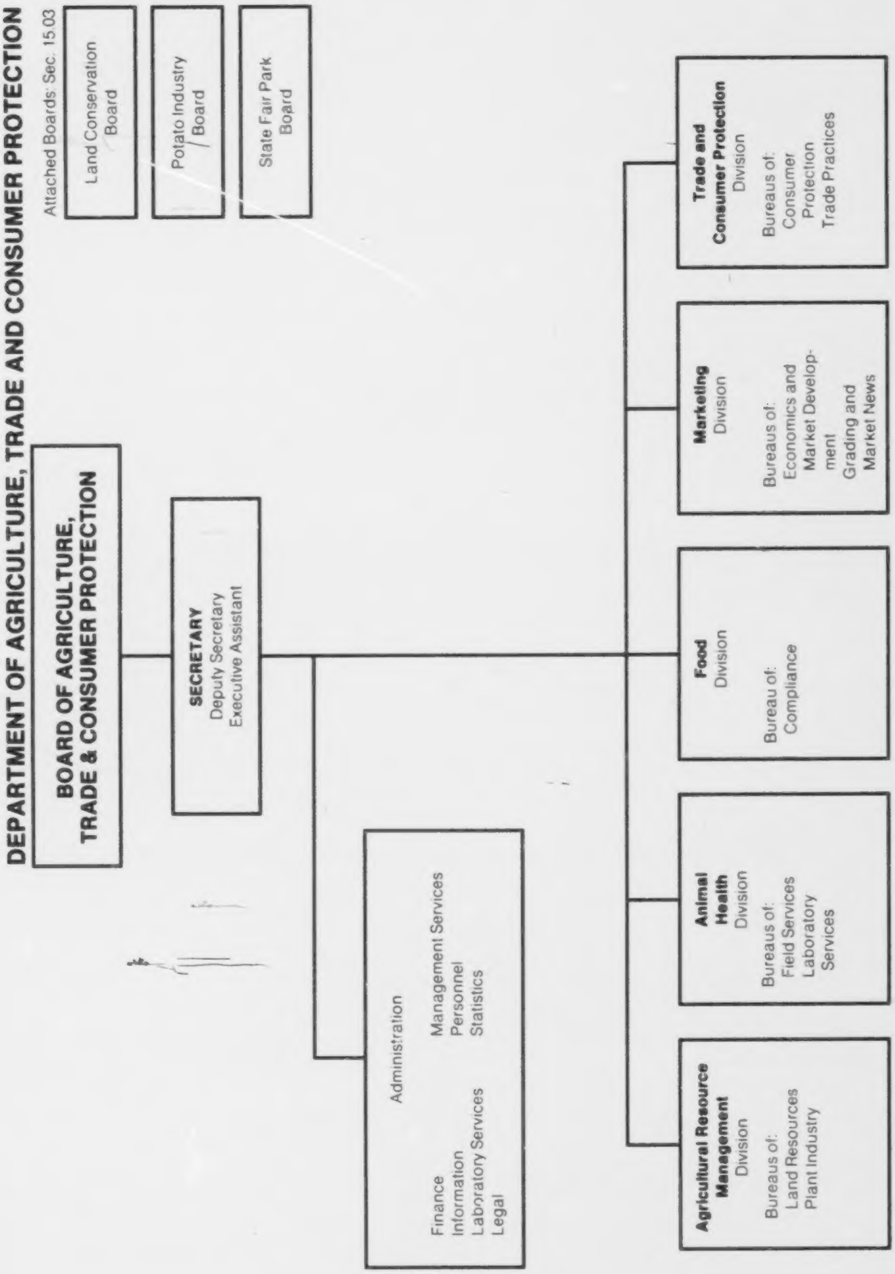
The *Marketing Division* administers grading programs, product promotion, market news and organizational assistance in the field of cooperative marketing. The division is the federally delegated agency to perform inspection and grading, weighing, and protein analysis for all grain moving into export channels at Superior and Milwaukee ports. The division also supervises administration of state aids for county and district fairs.

The *Trade and Consumer Protection Division* is responsible for regulating trade practices affecting consumers and the business community to assure free and open competition in agricultural as well as general business activities. The division is also responsible for enforcing Wisconsin's product safety statutes and regulations affecting state commerce, that is, accurate weights and measures in all commodities.

The *Administration Division* is responsible for performing department-wide administrative services including finance, public information, laboratory services, legal services, management services, personnel and statistics.

The Fertilizer Research Council recommends projects to be financed by fertilizer research funds.

Interagency Relationships: In several programs, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection works jointly with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Major areas include collecting and reporting agricultural statistics, the administration


DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
Attached Boards: Sec. 15.03
Land Conservation Board
Potato Industry Board
State Fair Park Board
SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Administration
Finance
Information
Laboratory Services
Legal
Management Services
Personnel
Statistics
Agricultural Resource Management Division
Bureaus of:
Land Resources
Plant Industry
Animal Health Division
Bureaus of:
Field Services
Laboratory Services
Food Division
Bureau of:
Compliance
Marketing Division
Bureaus of:
Economics and Market Development
Grading and Market News
Trade and Consumer Protection Division
Bureaus of:
Consumer Protection
Trade Practices

AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

of animal disease and plant pest eradication, meat inspection, and livestock, grain, potato and dairy market news. The department also cooperates with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, has contracts with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the USDA, and cooperates with the U.S. Department of the Interior.

The department works closely with other state agencies including the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Health and Social Services in areas of mutual concern. There is also coordination with the Department of Justice in enforcing a number of trade practice, antitrust, consumer protection and marketing statutes.

Through a pesticide enforcement agreement with the Department of Natural Resources, the two agencies have pooled field forces to enforce pesticide regulations.

Working agreements to eliminate duplication of inspectional efforts are instituted with municipalities, the federal Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the areas of food and trade regulation and medicated feed inspection.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

LAND CONSERVATION BOARD

Members: BYRON BERG, *chairperson;* KENNETH LINDQUIST, *secretary;* ALVIN OTT, JR. (land conservation designees); LA VERNE AUSMAN (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), PETER MCAVOY (designee of secretary of administration), CARROLL D. BESADNY (secretary of natural resources); ROSS PIERSON, VERA STROUD (public members).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.135 (4).

History: The board was created by Chapter 346, Laws of 1981. The Board of Soil and Water Conservation Districts was abolished effective July 1, 1982, and its duties were transferred to the board. The state's soil and water conservation program was transferred from the University of Wisconsin to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The Agricultural Lands Preservation Board was abolished effective July 1, 1983, and its functions were transferred to the board. The 1983-85 budget act added the DNR secretary to the board.

Organization: The board is attached to the department for administrative purposes. The board is composed of 3 *ex officio* members: the secretaries of administration, of agriculture, trade and consumer protection, and of natural resources, or their designees; 3 members of county land conservation committees designated biennially by the county land conservation committees at their annual meeting in even-numbered years, appointed for 2-year terms; and 2 public members appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms. The board shall have as advisory members representatives of the following agencies: U.S. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U.W. College of Agricultural Life Sciences, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and U.W.-Extension.

Functions: The board advises the secretary and department on all matters relating to soil and water conservation and farmland preservation. Except for its farmland preservation duties of certifying county agricultural preservation plans and zoning ordinances, the board is an advisory board to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection only. The board advises the University of Wisconsin annually on needed research and education programs relating to soil and water conservation; reviews erosion control plans and makes recommendations to the department of approval or disapproval; reviews applications for state aid and makes recommendations to the department for the allocation of funds; and reviews annual and long-range plans and makes recommendations to the department on approval or disapproval of the plans.

POTATO INDUSTRY BOARD

Members: GLEN WOLTER, *chairperson;* DICK CHILEWSKI, *vice chairperson;* RON ZALEWSKI, *secretary;* BOB RODRIGUEZ, *treasurer;* JOE OKRAY, DAVE REID, NICK SOMERS, BRIAN WEST, TOM WILD (all appointed by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); ROBERT F. THAYER (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), RICHARD LOWER (designee of dean, UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.135 (2).

History: The board was created by Chapter 299, Laws of 1973.

Organization: The board is composed of 11 members, of which 9 are appointed by the secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and 2 are *ex officio*: the secretary of the department and the dean of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, or their designees.

Functions: The board may develop programs to stabilize and protect the potato industry and safeguard the interest of potato consumers, cooperate with other public or private agencies engaged in similar programs, conduct studies or cooperate with studies conducted by other institutions relating to the production and marketing of potatoes and their use, and foster the growth of the potato industry.

STATE FAIR PARK BOARD

Members: ROBERT T. HUBER, LEVERNE SENN, JOSEPH TUSS.

State Fair Director: JAMES W. (BILLY) GREINER, (414) 257-8820.

Operational Manager: WALTER J. RUECKERT, (414) 257-8811.

Agriculture and Promotion Manager: JACK DENTON, (414) 257-8813.

Public Relations Director: JULIE CARLSON, (414) 257-8920.

Special Events Director: CYNTHIA CLARK HOYE, (414) 257-8816.

Exhibit and Concession Space, Non-Fair Events: JEFF BEIL, *space sales director*, (414) 257-8825.

Grounds and Maintenance Department: MARK CLARK, (414) 257-8880.

Internal Food Operations: GEORGE CROMOS, *food service manager*, (414) 257-8900.

Police Department: THOMAS WINSLOW, *chief*, (414) 257-8835.

Mailing Address: Wisconsin State Fair Park, Milwaukee/West Allis 53214-0990.

Telephone: (414) 257-8800 (general).

Publications: WSFP Update (semi-annual newsletter to staff, officials, friends); Premium Books (3 separate books: General, Livestock, and Junior Fair); General Fair (group discount brochure); Recreational Vehicle Park Brochure; Grandstand Entertainment Brochure; Monthly Event Schedule.

Number of Employes: 31.64.

Total Budget 1983-1985: $13,869,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.135 (1).

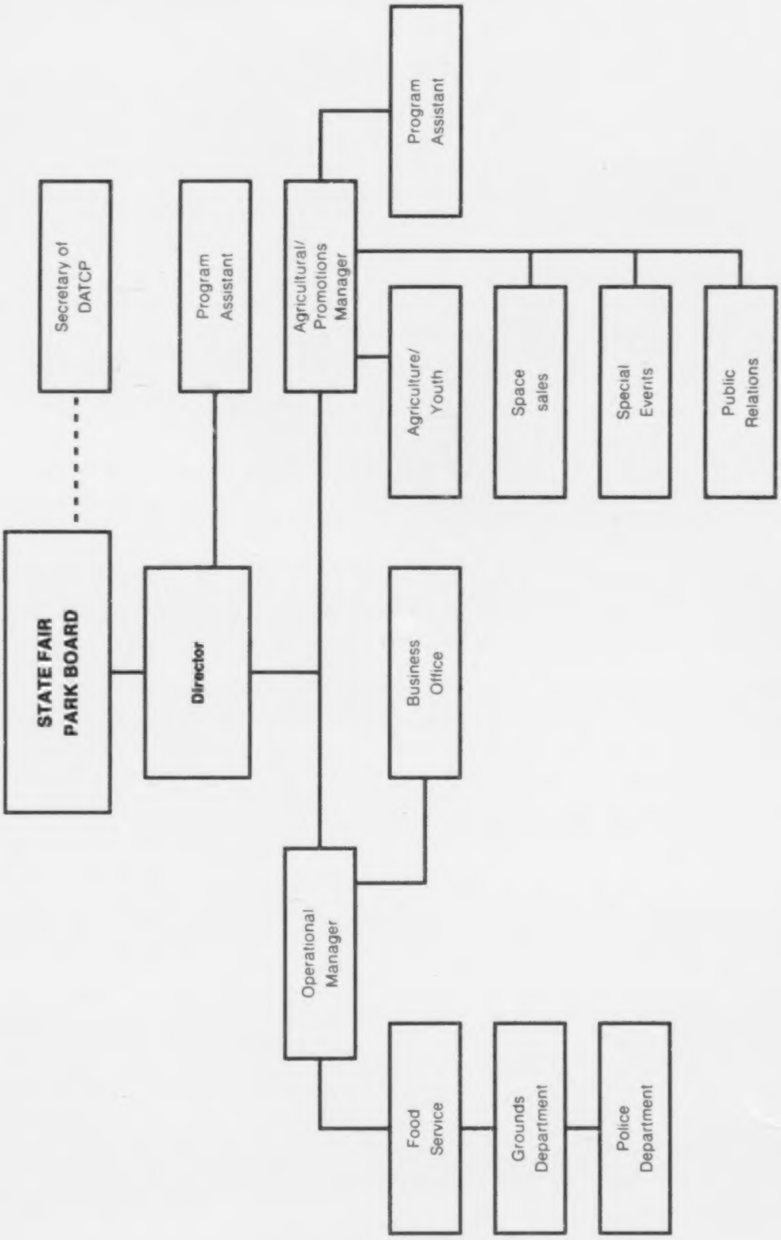
History: The first Wisconsin State Fair was held in Janesville on October 1 and 2, 1851, sponsored by the State Agricultural Society. Between 1851 and 1885, the State Fair bounced around between Janesville, Madison, Watertown, Fond du Lac and Milwaukee.

Milwaukee was the site of the 1886 through 1891 State Fairs. In 1891, because of the success of the fairs in Milwaukee, a permanent site was purchased. The 1892 fair was the first fair held at the new site, which is the State Fair's present location.

Wisconsin's State Agricultural Society operated the fair for the last time in 1897, when a bill creating the State Board of Agriculture was passed.

In 1948, still under the State Board of Agriculture, the 23-day Centennial Exposition was held in lieu of the annual fair and was extremely successful.

STATE FAIR PARK BOARD


STATE FAIR PARK BOARD
Secretary of DATCP
Director
Program Assistant
Agricultural/ Promotions Manager
Program Assistant
Agriculture/ Youth
Space sales
Special Events
Public Relations
Business Office
Operational Manager
Food Service
Grounds Department
Police Department

STATE FAIR PARK

The Wisconsin Exposition Department was created in 1961. Management of the fair and the park's year-round operation were removed from the Department of Agriculture and placed under the control of the Exposition Department's 7-member board.

During this period, plans were proposed to relocate the State Fair grounds and little was spent on renovation of the present site.

When state agencies were reorganized in 1967, the Wisconsin Exposition Department became the Wisconsin Exposition Center under the control of the Department of Local Affairs and Development.

Relocation of the fairgrounds was again pushed, with several feasibility studies done and numerous proposals made. Paid attendance began to drop and minimal maintenance was done on the facility.

After the 1971 fair, staff phaseout began for the closing of the state fairgrounds as authorized by legislation.

Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, reopened the fairgrounds. State Fair Park was created under a new 3-member board serving at the pleasure of the governor. State Fair Park was attached to the Department of Agriculture (now Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection) for administrative purposes. Legislation required that the fair remain at its present location and that it continue to be self-supporting.

Between 1972 and 1984, about 11 million dollars has been spent by the State Fair Park Board in the continued renovation of State Fair Park. An additional $2 million plus has been spent by individuals, organizations and corporations in building permanent concessions. Neither park operational nor construction funds have come from taxpayers.

Organization: The State Fair Park Board is composed of 3 members appointed to serve at the pleasure of the governor. The secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection or a designee serves as nonvoting secretary to the board. The park director is hired by and serves at the pleasure of the board. See Addenda for board changes.

Functions: The board is directed to manage the State Fair Park and supervise or conduct thereat fairs, exhibits or promotional events for agricultural, industrial, educational and recreational purposes; to lease or license the use of any property thereon for other purposes when not needed for the above public purposes; and to charge reasonable rents and fees for use of or attendance at the premises.

The board is also directed to develop new facilities at State Fair Park to provide a permanent location for continuing the tradition of an annual Wisconsin State Fair and to accommodate major sports events, agricultural and industrial expositions, and other programs of civic interest. Development and operation of the new State Fair Park facilities shall be accomplished through the procedures set forth, in a manner which will allow the facilities to be financially self-supporting and which will allow maximum private enterprise involvement consistent with protection of state interests.

Office of the Commissioner of BANKING

Commissioner: RICHARD E. GALECKI, (608) 266-1621.

Deputy Commissioner: JENNIFER MCKENZIE, 266-1621.

Banks Division: EDWARD W. ZWEIFEL, *administrator*, 266-1621.

Consumer Credit Division: WILLIAM G. NOBLE, *administrator*, 266-1621.

Legal Division: ROBERT A. PATRICK, *general counsel*, 266-8891.

Administration Division: JERROLD H. BENTS, *administrator*, 266-1621.

Banking Review Board: EDMUND R. HOBBINS, *chairperson;* MARY L. STAUDENMAIER, *vice chairperson;* FRANCIS J. CONWAY, ED HALES (confirmation pending), RALPH TENUTA.

Consumer Credit Review Board: Inactive.

Collection Agency Advisory Committee: SHARON J. GRAYKOWSKI, JAMES O. SEIDEL, DONALD A. WAAGE, 2 vacancies.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7876, Madison 53707-7876; location: State Justice Building, Suite 650, 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-1621.

Publications: Annual Report; Commissioner's Manual for State Banks.

Number of Employees: 89.50.

Total Budget 1983-85: $5,952,800.

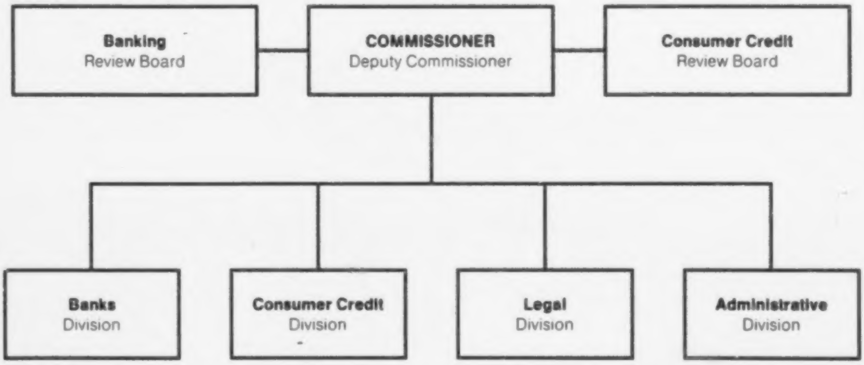
Statutory Reference: Section 15.55.

History: The regulation of banks was provided for in the Wisconsin Constitution, and such regulation began as early as 1852. A Banking Department was created by Chapter 234, Laws of 1903. When the Kellett reorganization act was enacted in 1967 (Chapter 75), the Banking Department was kept intact, but it was classified as an independent agency and was renamed the Office of the Commissioner of Banking.

Organization: The commissioner of banking is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of 6 years. The commissioner must have had 5 years practical experience as a bank executive or in a bank supervisory authority. The office is organized into 4 divisions, which are under the direct supervision of the commissioner and deputy commissioner. Nearly two-thirds of the agency staff is employed in the examination of financial institutions regulated by the agency. The in-house staff provides support and review of the field operations and overall administration of the agency.

Agency Responsibility: The commissioner's office administers state laws regulating and supervising banks and consumer credit agencies. These activities include licensing and chartering of branches, banks, loan companies, collection companies and currency exchanges to ensure financial solvency and sound management. In addition, the agency inspects consumer credit licensees to enforce compliance with the laws and regulations governing consumer loan and business practices employed by these businesses. The Wisconsin Consumer Act is also administered by this office. The commissioner establishes departmental policies, promulgates rules, and recommends legislation to provide consistency with changes in the financial services industry and its economies.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF BANKING



BANKING

Unit Functions:

The *Banks Division* has the responsibility to ensure that state banks prudently invest and safeguard the funds of their depositors. It administers state laws regulating banks and conducts investigations relative to applications for charters of new banks and branches and examines the activities of established banks. The Banking Review Board reviews administrative actions and counsels the commissioner in developing policies, rules and legislation relating to the banking industry.

The *Consumer Credit Division* administers state laws regulating consumer credit agencies. It licenses and examines all the agencies which come under the jurisdiction of the division. In addition, the division adminsters the provisions of the Wisconsin Consumer Act. To achieve consumer protection, it processes consumer complaints, reviews merchant contracts, meets with trade and consumer groups, obtains compliance and institutes appropriate legal action against violators when necessary.

Interagency Relationships: The work of the Office of the Commissioner of Banking is closely related to that performed by the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance, the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan and the Office of the Commissioner of Securities. The Office of Consumer Protection in the Department of Justice forwards to this office written complaints from individuals which relate to actions involving banks or consumer credit transactions. The agency assists those complainants in resolving their problems with the financial institution involved when the institution is under the supervision of this office. The agency jointly examines state banks with two federal agencies, namely: Federal Reserve System for its members and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for insured, nonmember banks.

Office of the Commissioner of CREDIT UNIONS

Commissioner: RICHARD OTTOW (608) 266-0445.

Deputy Commissioner: JOSEPH G. LEMIEUX (608) 266-8892.

Credit Union Review Board: JESSE SANDOVAL, *chairperson;* KATHERINE BERNDT, *vice chairperson;* NANCY FLEMING, *secretary;* JOHN E. MILNER, ROBERT J. WILSON.

Mailing Address: 310 North Midvale Boulevard; P.O. Box 7960, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-0438.

Publication: Annual Report on Condition of Credit Unions.

Number of Employes: 26.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $1,802,200.

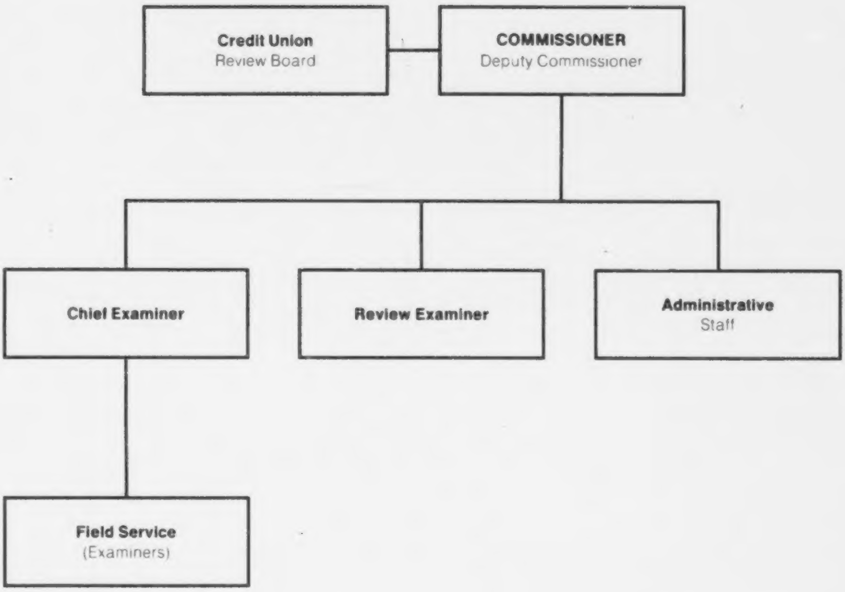
Statutory Reference: Section 15.59.

History: The Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions was created by Chapter 193, Laws of 1971, which removed the Credit Union Division from the Office of the Commissioner of Banking, effective June 26, 1972, to create the new agency and provide expanded powers to Wisconsin-chartered credit unions.

Organization: The office is under the direction and supervision of the commissioner, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 6-year term expiring on March 1 of an odd-numbered year. The commissioner must have at least 10 years' actual experience either in the operation of a credit union or serving in a credit union supervisory agency.

The Credit Union Review Board consists of 5 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered 5-year terms. Each member must have at least 5 years' experience in credit union operations.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CREDIT UNIONS



CREDIT UNIONS

Agency Responsibility: The commissioner of credit unions enforces the laws relating to credit unions, charters new credit unions, and conducts routine and special examinations of credit union books and records.

It is the duty of the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions to promote the extension of credit at the lowest possible rates and cooperate with every group of people who may be or may become interested in the formation and development of a credit union in this state for that purpose.

As of December 31, 1984, there were 561 state-chartered credit unions with total assets of $2.4 billion. Individual member savings up to $100,000 in these credit unions are insured by the Wisconsin Credit Union Savings Insurance Corporation, a nonprofit corporation created by Section 186.35, Wisconsin Statutes. This nonprofit corporation was capitalized by Wisconsin-chartered credit unions, which also pay an annual assessment of 1/12 of 1% of member savings at the year-end in order to provide this insurance to their member savings.

The Wisconsin Credit Union Savings Insurance Corporation is under the supervision of the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions and receives an annual examination by the agency with the cost thereof paid by the corporation.

The Credit Union Review Board may require the commissioner to submit any of his official actions to the board for its approval. Any rules and regulations issued by the commissioner shall have the prior approval of the Credit Union Review Board.

Interagency Relationships: The work of the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions is closely related in nature to that performed by the Office of the Commissioner of Banking, the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and, to a lesser extent, the Office of the Commissioner of Securities.

Department of
DEVELOPMENT

Secretary of Development: JAMES T. FLYNN, 266-1018.

Deputy Secretary: Greg R. Hyer, 266-8976.

Executive Assistant: John C. Yingling, 266-7370.

- *Economic and Community Development, Division of:* Phil McGoohan, *administrator,* 266-3203.
  - *Business Information and Financial Assistance, Office of:* Roger Nacker, *director,* 266-1386.
  - *Business Development, Bureau of:* James Gruentzel, *director,* 266-0165.
  - *Community Development, Bureau of:* Dennis Fay, *director,* 266-3278.
  - *International Development, Bureau of:* Stephan Lotharius, *director,* 266-1767.
  - *Minority Business Development, Bureau of:* Robert Wynn II, *director,* 266-8380.
- *Housing and Community Services, Division of:* William Perkins, *administrator,* 266-7099.
  - *Housing and Neighborhood Conservation, Bureau of:* Ron Krohn, *director,* 266-5356.
  - *Housing Services Section:* Carl Saueressig, *section chief,* 266-2742.
  - *Land Use Section:* Don Pokorski, *section chief,* 266-3751.
- *Policy Development, Division of:* Dick Smith, *administrator,* 266-3208.
  - *Policy Analysis, Bureau of:* Louis Cornelius, *director,* 266-8629.
  - *Research, Bureau of:* Randall Wade, *director,* 267-9214.
- *Support Services, Division of:* Marilyn Davis, *administrator,* 266-1529.
  - *Fiscal and Contract Services, Bureau of:* David Stratton, *director,* 266-0727.
  - *Information Management, Bureau of:* Dennis Simonson, *director,* 266-9974.
  - *Personnel and Employe Development, Bureau of:* Jill Thomas, *director,* 266-6948.
- *Tourism, Division of:* Milt Strauss, *administrator,* 267-9551.
  - *Communication, Bureau of:* Gary Knowles, *director,* 266-8773.
  - *Tourism Marketing and Development, Bureau of:* Rae Van Wyhe *director,* 266-3750.
- *Permit Information Center:* Rolf Wegenke, *director,* 266-9869.
- *Legislative Liaison:* John C. Yingling, 266-7370.
- *Council for Economic Adjustment:* James T. Flynn (secretary of development), Ellen O'Brien Saunders (executive director, Governor's Employment and Training Office), Howard Bellman (secretary of industry, labor and human relations), Robert M. O'Neil (president, University of Wisconsin System), Patrick G. Boyle (chancellor, UW-Extension), Robert Sorensen (director of vocational, technical and adult education); John Roethle (business), vacancy (labor) (public members).
- *Council on Economic Development and Export:* Valerie Daniels, Russell Schuler (appointed by Governor); James Mc Caffery, Robert Thayer (appointed by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); Harold E. Tower, vacancy (appointed by secretary of development); Edward Jackamonis, Kay Plantes (appointed by executive director of Housing and Economic Development Authority).
- *Council on Housing:* Neil Haselwander, *chairperson:* Keith Pamperin, *vice chairperson;* Russell A. Anderson, Carol Brill, John B. Ellery, Paul J. Fieber, Mark Flood, Jerold P. Franke, Marilyn Hardacre, Edward G. Jackamonis, Launcelot Jones, John Lima, Neil Rasmussen, Robert P. Ripp, Gary Rusch, Carol Small (public members); Senator Lynn Adelman, Representative John Robinson (legislative members).
- *Council on Tourism:* Charles F. Mares, *chairperson;* Judy Best, *secretary;* David W. Anderson, Clyde Bailey, Gary A. Bertelsen, John T. Crowley, Beverly French, Arthur Frydenlund, Paul F. Iannelli, John C. Lowry, Beverly A. McCord, Leland L. Nicholls, Maxine Daily O'Brien, Ben Olson, Virgil Steele.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707; location: 9th Floor, State Justice Building, 123 W. Washington Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-1018.

Telephone Toll-Free Hot Line: Tourism - (800) 372-2737.

Number of Employes: 132.60.

Total Budget 1983-85: $17,994,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.15.

History: Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, which reorganized the executive branch of the Wisconsin state government, created the Department of Local Affairs and Development. As implemented by Chapters 211 and 327, it transferred from the Executive Office to the new department the Bureau of Civil Defense, the Division of State Economic Development and the Office of Economic Opportunity; transferred the local and regional planning function from the Department of Resource Development and attached the Exposition Department (Exposition Center) and the Olympic Sports Commission (now the Olympic Sports Board) to it.

The Wisconsin Office of Economic Opportunity was formed as part of the Department of Resource Development soon after the federal Economic Opportunity Act was passed in 1964. It was transferred to the Executive Office as part of the Division of State Economic Development in August 1966 prior to becoming part of the new Department of Local Affairs and Development.

Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, transferred the Exposition Center (State Fair) and the Olympic Ice Rink out of the Department of Local Affairs and Development. The Exposition Center was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, and the Olympic Ice Rink was transferred to the Department of Natural Resources, then in 1973, to the State Fair Park Board in the Department of Agriculture.

Chapter 321, Laws of 1971, created a Department of Business Development. The Division of Economic Development was transferred from the Department of Local Affairs and Development to form the nucleus of the new department. The Division of Economic Development began in the Executive Office in 1955 as the Division of Industrial Development, was transferred to the Department of Resource Development when it was created in 1959, was transferred back to the Executive Office by Chapter 614, Laws of 1965, and then became part of the Department of Local Affairs and Development under the 1967 reorganization law. It remained there until the 1971 law made it a separate agency. Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the Division of Tourism from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Business Development and created the Council on Tourism.

Chapter 361, Laws of 1979, reunited the Department of Local Affairs and Development and the Department of Business Development to create the Department of Development. A Council on Economic and Community Development was also created. The Division of Emergency Government (originally the Office, then Bureau of Civil Defense) was transferred to the Department of Administration, the housing relocation function to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, and the weatherization and community action agency assistance functions to the Department of Health and Social Services. Chapter 349, Laws of 1981, created the Council on Housing in the department. 1983 Wisconsin Act 83 created the Council on Economic Development and Export, and 1983 Wisconsin Act 84 created the Council for Economic Adjustment.

Organization: The secretary of the department is appointed by the governor to serve at the governor's pleasure with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The secretary appoints a deputy secretary, executive assistant, and the administrators of the Divisions of Economic and Community Development, Housing and Community Services, Tourism, Policy Development, and Support Services.

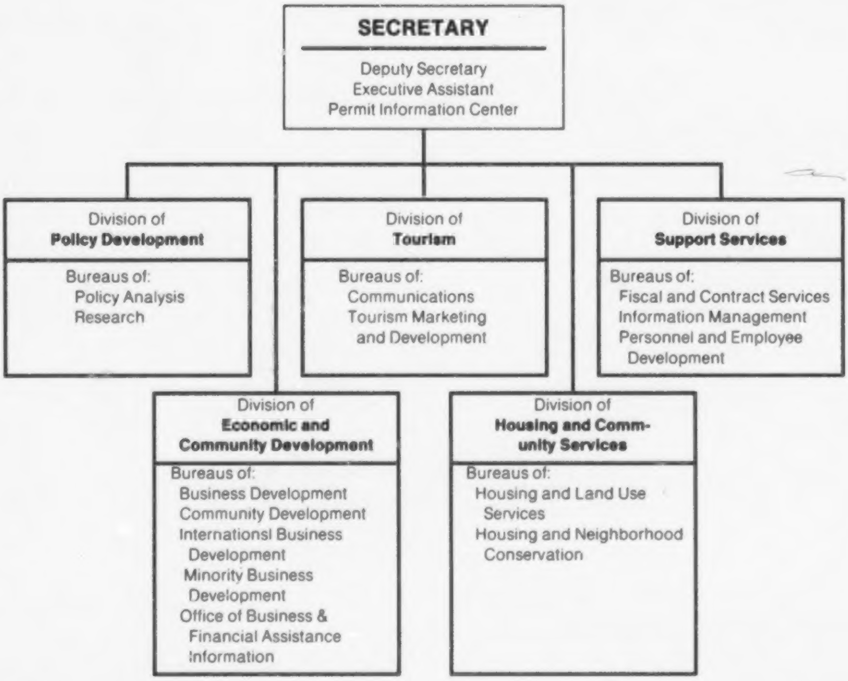
The Council on Housing, the Council on Tourism, the Council on Economic Development and Export, the Council for Economic Adjustment, and the Technology Development Board are in the department, but the board is attached under Sec. 15.03.

Agency Responsibility: The department serves as the state voice of development, with responsibilities in the areas of community and economic development, housing development and rehabilitation, small and minority business assistance, federal-state-local relations, state economic analysis, local and regional planning, industrial attraction, international trade, development of new and innovative approaches to economic and community development, and tourism promotion and development.

Unit Functions:

The *Office of the Secretary* establishes overall department policy and provides coordination for department programs. The Office of the Secretary includes the Permit Information Center and the administration of the Technology Development and Customized Labor Training Funds.

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT


SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Permit Information Center
Division of Policy Development
Bureaus of:
Policy Analysis
Research
Division of Tourism
Bureaus of:
Communications
Tourism Marketing and Development
Division of Support Services
Bureaus of:
Fiscal and Contract Services
Information Management
Personnel and Employee Development
Division of Economic and Community Development
Bureaus of:
Business Development
Community Development
Internationsl Business Development
Minority Business Development
Office of Business & Financial Assistance Information
Division of Housing and Community Services
Bureaus of:
Housing and Land Use Services
Housing and Neighborhood Conservation

DEVELOPMENT

The *Division of Economic and Community Development* is the largest program area in the department. Its thrust is to encourage business retention, expansion and attraction to the state; develop new economic growth in the state; provide increased employment opportunities for Wisconsin citizens through increased economic activity; and support and encourage international trade and investment for Wisconsin. The division's bureaus include: the Business Development Bureau, the Community Development Bureau, the Minority Business Development Bureau, and the International Development Bureau (including the Frankfurt, Germany office), which was created in a reorganization of the division in November 1983. The division also includes an Office of Business Information Services.

The *Division of Housing and Community Services* is responsible for the development and implementation of programs aimed at creating an adequate supply of housing in Wisconsin for citizens at all economic levels including the development of a multiyear comprehensive state housing plan. The division administers grant and loan funds for housing development and services, and maintains a housing data bank. Technical assistance is provided to local communities, agencies and organizations concerned with housing. The division also administers the state's Housing and Neighborhood Conservation Program, which provides low-interest and deferred payment housing improvement loans to low- and moderate-income families, and the Wisconsin Home Ownership Mortgage Law Program. The division also carries out a number of regulatory functions including plat review, agricultural land preservation, and the department functions under the annexation and incorporation laws.

The *Division of Policy Development* is the department's center for research, planning, policy analysis, federal legislative coordination, and fiscal and economic analysis. The office performs research and policy analysis on legislation, state and federal programs and other issues affecting the economy of the state, localities, housing and development programs. The division is responsible for analyzing data on long-range trends in localities and business and in developing new policies to enhance Wisconsin's economic growth and local government operations.

The *Division of Tourism* is responsible for overall promotion of the state's tourism industry. Its functions are marketing, advertising and promotion, research and tourism development, tourism industry coordination, and information, which includes the 8 tourist information centers in Chicago, Madison and at entry points on major highways around the state.

The *Division of Support Services* provides budgetary, personnel, financial, office management, information management and word processing, and general administrative support for the entire department, and also is charged with carrying out affirmative action, employe assistance, and safety programs.

Interagency Relationships: The department cooperates with other state agencies, such as the University of Wisconsin-Extension and with organizations of business leaders and local officials. The department works especially with federal agencies on grant and loan programs.

Independent Unit Attached For Budgeting, Program Coordination And Related Management Functions By Section 15.03 of the Statutes

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Members: James T. Flynn (secretary of development), Robert M. O'Neil (president, University of Wisconsin System or designee Katherine Lyall); Peter E. De Rossi, Nancy Schultz, William T. Young (public members).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.155.

History: The board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27.

Organization: The board is composed of the secretary of development and the president of the University of Wisconsin system, or their designees, and 3 public members appointed by the governor to represent scientific, technical and financial communities in this state.

Functions: The board may make technology development grants to a consortium comprising a business entity and a higher educational institution to support research addressing the technical aspects of a new or improved industrial product or process.

Office of the Commissioner of
INSURANCE

Commissioner: THOMAS P. FOX.

Deputy Commissioner: Lou Turner Zellner.

Assistant Deputy Commissioner: Marvin Van Cleave.

Regulation and Enforcement, Division of: Peggy Ann Smelser, *administrator.*

Market Regulation, Bureau of: Guenther Ruch, *director.*

Financial Examinations, Bureau of: Matthew C. Mandt, *director.*

Administrative Services, Division of: Hilde Neujahr, *administrator.*

Patients Compensation Fund, Board of Governors: Thomas P. Fox, *chairperson;* James R. Fox, Allan Gruenisen, Frederick Kriss, M.D., Richard Sommer, Frank T. Thatcher, Robert H. Wilhelmi, Howard B. Woodside; Beverly Henderson, Margie E. Oilschlager (public members).

Financial Advisory Council: Gordon Bubolz, *chairperson;* Howard Carver, Robert Clayton, S.C. DuRose, Donald R. Gunderson, Edward L. Hahn, George Hardy, Mike Nicholson, Larry Rittenberg.

Life and Disability Advisory Council: Donna Lutzow, *chairperson;* Robert Durkin, Robert Elconin, Wayne C. Defferding, Beverly Henderson, William Reis, Steve Rukavina, Tim Size, Ramon Wagner.

Property and Casualty Advisory Council: CARL STIEGHORST, *chairperson;* ERMA CARMICHAEL, ROGER FORMISANO, J. STANLEY HOFFERT, JAMES MALINSKE, THOMAS SHEA, GARY M. SIMMERS, JAMES P. THOMAS, MICHAEL WAXMAN, EARL WINKELMAN.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7873, Madison 53707; location: 7th Floor, State Justice Building, 123 West Washington Ave., Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3585.

Publications: Annual Report ($2.00); Brief Guide to Tenants Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Annuities (5 cents); Buyers Guide to Automobile Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Flood Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Health and Disability Income Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Homeowners Insurance (5 cents); *The Bulletin* (bimonthly newsletter); Disaster Preparedness (5 cents); Fact Sheet on Health Care Systems; Fact Sheet on Information for Health Care Providers on Mandated Benefits (5 cents); Fact Sheet on Mandated Benefits for Treatment of Alcoholism, Drug Abuse, Mental and Nervous Disorders; Fact Sheet on Nursing Home Insurance; Fact Sheet on Pregnancy, Employment and the Law; Fact Sheet on Termination, Denials and Cancellations; Health Insurance Advice for Senior Citizens — List of Approved Policies (20 cents); Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan; Health Insurance Continuation and Conversion; Information Sheet on Cancer Insurance; Insurance Guide for Women (5 cents); Intermediary's Guide to Wisconsin Law; List of Health Maintenance Organizations; State Life Insurance Fund.

Number of Employes: 90.00.

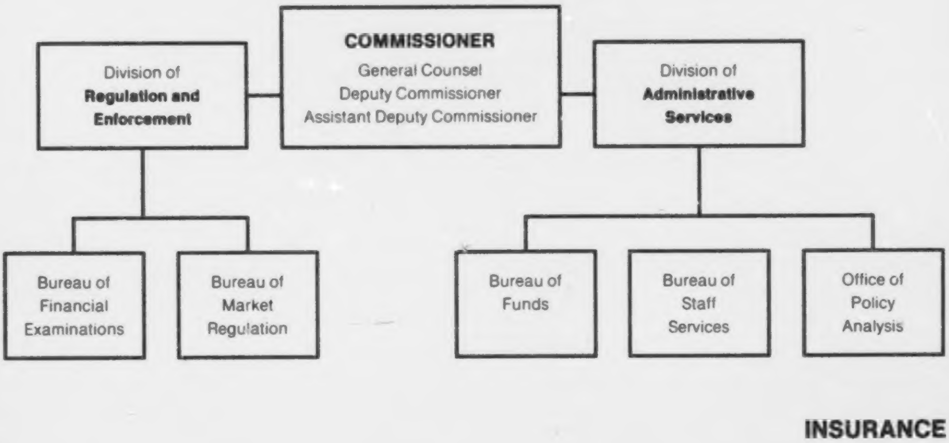
Total Budget 1983-85: $23,328,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.73.

History: The Insurance Department was created in 1870 (Chapter 56) as a part of the Office of the Secretary of State. In 1878, the department became a separate agency headed by a commissioner. In 1967 (Chapter 75), the Insurance Department was renamed the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and continued as an independent regulatory agency.

Organization: The commissioner of insurance is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for a term of 4 years. The commissioner may appoint a deputy from the unclassified service. The assistant deputy commissioner and all other personnel of the agency are appointed under the classified service rules and regulations. The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance consists of 2 divisions assisted by Legal Counsel.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE


COMMISSIONER
General Counsel
Deputy Commissioner
Assistant Deputy Commissioner
Division of Regulation and Enforcement
Division of Administrative Services
Bureau of Financial Examinations
Bureau of Market Regulation
Bureau of Funds
Bureau of Staff Services
Office of Policy Analysis

Under the statutes the commissioner may create advisory councils to assist in dealing with regulatory problems. The Property and Casualty Advisory Council, Life and Disability Advisory Council and Financial Advisory Council are currently in existence.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance is responsible for the supervision of the insurance industry operating in Wisconsin and for administering the various statutes and administrative rules which regulate the insurance industry. The primary goal of the agency is to protect the best interests of the insurance consumers of Wisconsin — through the development of trade practice regulations, through monitoring and enforcement activities, and through consumer education and outreach efforts. The office carries out its regulatory functions by conducting financial and market conduct examinations; licensing agents; reviewing rates and forms; investigating consumer complaints; and providing consumer education to the residents of Wisconsin. In addition to its regulatory responsibilitites, the agency is responsible for administering the operations of the State Life Insurance Fund, the Local Government Property Insurance Fund and the Patients Compensation Fund.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Regulation and Enforcement* includes 2 bureaus. The Bureau of Market Regulation provides assistance to consumers in resolving problems with insurers and agents; coordinates educational endeavors with consumers and insurance agents; disseminates information to the public; investigates agent activities; conducts field reviews of insurer marketing practices; prepares enforcement proceedings; and prosecutes offenders. The bureau also is responsible for reviewing the rates, forms and contracts filed with the agency by insurers; determining compliance with applicable laws and rules; initiating appropriate administrative actions; and examining insurer rating procedures and advertising files. The Bureau of Financial Examinations is responsible for the financial solvency surveillance of all insurers licensed to transact business in Wisconsin. Its conducts field audits of domestic insurer operations; monitors the activities of nondomestic insurers; administers insurer rehabilitations and liquidations; audits and collects insurer taxes and fees; and collects and administers the fire department dues program.

The *Division of Administrative Services* includes 2 bureaus and one office. The Bureau of Funds consists of the 3 segregated funds for which this agency has administrative responsibility: the Local Government Property Insurance Fund, the State Life Insurance Fund and the Patients Compensation Fund. The Local Government Property Insurance Fund provides property insurance protection on properties of local governmental units on an optional basis. The State Life Insurance Fund offers low-cost life insurance protection to Wisconsin residents in amounts not exceeding $10,000 per person. The Patients Compensation Fund provides excess protection to health-care providers against medical malpractice claims.

The Bureau of Staff Services is responsible for all general administrative functions of the agency which include: the administration of the insurance intermediaries testing and licensing program, centralized word processing, data processing, budget, personnel, and clerical support services.

The *Office of Policy Analysis* researches insurance issues, analyzes legislation, drafts administrative rules, provides staff for legislative advisory councils, and conducts the public information program of the agency.

Interagency Relationships: The Local Government Property Insurance Fund (formerly the State Property Insurance Fund) insures the property of local government units that elect to insure with the fund. The Patients Compensation Fund coordinates activities with the Department of Regulation and Licensing, the agency licensing physicians and nurses. The administration of the fire department dues program involves coordination with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations and the Department of Revenue. Legal liaison and assistance is provided to the agency by the Department of Justice. The commissioner participates in or is represented on the Group Insurance Board, Wisconsin Retirement Board, Employe Trust Funds Board, Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems. Retirement Research Committee, Wisconsin Insurance Security Fund Board, and Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners: NESS FLORES, *chairman;* BRANKO TERZIC, MARY LOU MUNTS.

Executive Assistant to the Chairman: GEORGE EDGAR, 267-7898.

Secretary to the Commission: JACQUELINE REYNOLDS, 266-8097.

Chief Counsel: STEVEN M. SCHUR, 266-1264.

Staff Economist: ROBERT MALKO, 266-0699.

Public Information Officer: GAIL GAWENDA, 266-9600.

Accounts and Finance Division: CONRAD OLESON, *administrator,* 267-7829.

Engineering Division: SCOT CULLEN, *administrator,* 266-1567.

Examining Division: CLARENCE B. SORENSEN, *administrator,* 266-5473.

Systems Planning, Environmental Review and Consumer Analysis Division: JERRY E. MENDL, *administrator,* 267-3588.

Utility Rates Division: VICTOR W. MAYER, *administrator,* 266-3182.

Administrative Services Division: CARLA WRIGHT, *administrator,* 266-3587.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7854, Madison 53707; location: Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1242.

Publications: Your Bill of Rights as a Residential Gas and Electric Utility Customer; Your Rights as a Telephone Customer; Typical Steps in Major Rate Cases; How to Reduce Heating Costs!; Guide to PSC Hearings; Weatherization and Financial Assistance Directory; Appliance Energy Usage Listing and Tips; Owning and Installing Your Own Telephone; PSC at a Glance; reprint of statutes administered by or relating to Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (pamphlet); Biennial Report; Weekly Utility Hearing Calendar; Statistics of Wisconsin Public Utilities; Operating Revenue and Expense Statistics — Class A and B Private Electric Utilities in Wisconsin; Comparison of Residential, Commercial and Industrial Electric Bills; Comparison of Electric Resale Rates (Wholesale) to Municipalities, Small Private Companies and Rural Electric Cooperatives; Statistics of Generating Plants Operated by Wisconsin Public Utilities; Analysis of Municipal Electric Utilities Operating in Wisconsin; Map showing Areas served by Electric Utilities; Operating Revenue and Expense Statistics — Class A and B Private Gas Utilities in Wisconsin; Comparison of Residential, Commercial and Industrial Gas Bills; Map showing Areas served by Gas Utilities; Comparison of Telephone Rates in Wisconsin Communities; Operating Statistics of Wisconsin Telephone Utilities; Telephone Companies and Exchanges; Map showing Exchange Service Areas; Comparison of Quarterly Water Bills for Incorporated Wisconsin Communities; Public Fire Protection Revenue Ratios of Municipal Water Utilities in Wisconsin; An Alphabetical Listing of Wisconsin Communities and Public Utilities Which Serve Them.

Number of Employes: 166.50.

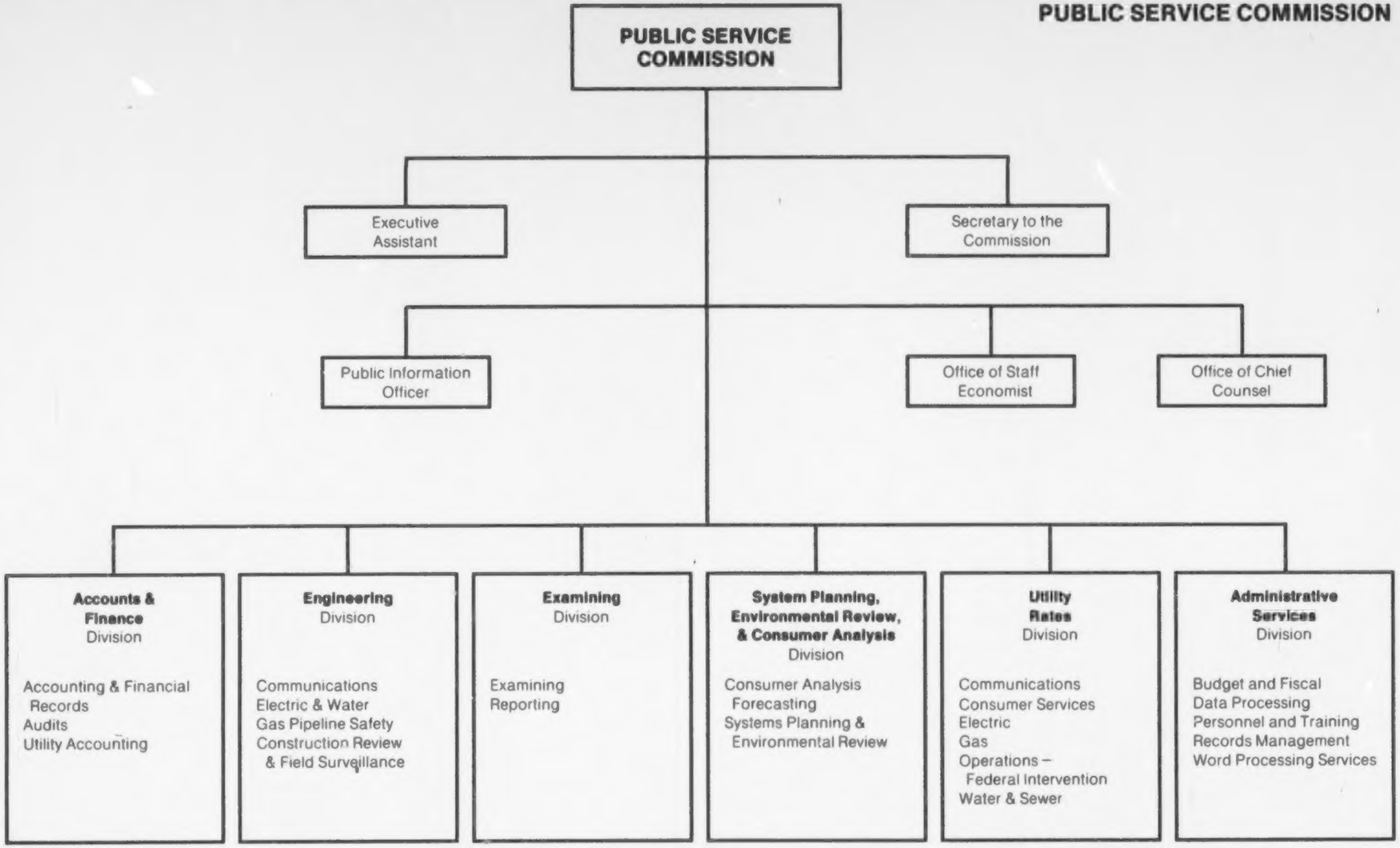
Total Budget 1983-85: $11,938,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.79.

History: Railroad regulation began with the effective date of Chapter 273, Laws of 1874. The Public Service Commission in somewhat its present form was created by Chapter 362, Laws of 1905, as the Railroad Commission and given more regulatory jurisdiction over railroads. This was extended to include public utilities, both privately and municipally owned, by Chapter 499, Laws of 1907. The name was changed from Railroad Commission to Public Service Commission by Chapter 183, Laws of 1931. Comprehensive motor carrier regulation was added by Chapter 488, Laws of 1933. The Reorganization Act of 1967 (Chapter 75) continued the commission as an independent regulatory agency. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, transferred transportation regulation to the Transportation Commission.

Organization: The commission is composed of 3 full-time commissioners appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate for staggered 6-year terms. No member may have a financial interest in a public utility, or serve on or under a political party committee. When making an appointment, the governor designates a chairperson. The commission is organized

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION


PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
Executive Assistant
Secretary to the Commission
Public Information Officer
Office of Staff Economist
Office of Chief Counsel
Accounts & Finance Division
Accounting & Financial Records
Audits
Utility Accounting
Engineering Division
Communications
Electric & Water
Gas Pipeline Safety
Construction Review & Field Surveillance
Examining Division
Examining
Reporting
System Planning, Environmental Review, & Consumer Analysis Division
Consumer Analysis
Forecasting
Systems Planning & Environmental Review
Utility Rates Division
Communications
Consumer Services
Electric
Gas
Operations – Federal Intervention
Water & Sewer
Administrative Services Division
Budget and Fiscal
Data Processing
Personnel and Training
Records Management
Word Processing Services

into 6 operating divisions: Accounts and Finance; Administrative Services; Engineering; Examining; Systems Planning, Environmental Review and Consumer Analysis; and Utility Rates. The offices of chief counsel and economist are under the chairperson, who has the overall responsibility for the operations of the commission.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is responsible for the regulation of public utilities as defined in Section 196.01, Wis. Stats., including those municipally owned and operated. The regulation of public utilities is designed to promote reasonably adequate service to the public without undue or unjust discrimination and at rates which are reasonable and just. The commission must review and evaluate the advance plans for proposed facilities filed biennially by all electric utilities (including cooperatives), and conduct research and sponsor demonstration projects relating to the forecasting of demand, pricing structure and power operation and supply. The commission reviews environmental impact statements and conducts studies of long-range energy requirements and supply. The commission also has responsibility in the areas of telecommunications, natural gas and electric power with respect to emergency resource management.

Unit Functions:

The *Accounts and Finance Division* is responsible for auditing the accounting practices and financial records of public utilities and analyzing their proposed security offerings. It prepares depreciation studies and analyses of cost of capital and rate of return to present as testimony at hearings before the commission. It compiles and publishes statistical studies of financial and operating data of public utilities.

The *Engineering Division* is concerned with the technical, engineering aspects of utility operations, including adequacy of service, facilities, and safety. It makes valuations of public utility plants and conducts studies of adequacy of electric and gas supply.

The *Examining Division* schedules and conducts public hearings and prepares a verbatim transcript of testimony taken.

The *Division of Systems Planning, Environmental Review and Consumer Analysis* prepares environmental impact statements and conducts studies of long-range energy requirements and supply.

The *Utility Rates Division* analyzes cost and recommends rates and rules for public utilities, conducts cost-of-service studies, designs rate structures, maintains a file of public utility rates and rules, and handles inquiries and complaints.

The *Administrative Services Division* provides personnel and business management services to the commission, maintains a central records management system, and coordinates the management of data and word processing services.

The *Staff Economist* acts as a consultant to the commission on economic matters and issues and testifies in rate and rule-making proceedings.

The *Chief Counsel* advises the commission and staff on legal matters and represents the commission in litigation in state and federal courts and before state and federal administrative agencies.

Interagency Relationships: The commission has several counterparts on the federal level performing regulatory functions. These include the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission. According to an agreement with the federal Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety, the commission receives federal aid in enforcing federal and state safety standards on gas utilities operating in Wisconsin. In the areas of utility regulation, the commission has sole jurisdiction on the state level. Related emergency resource management functions assigned to the commission, coordinated by the Department of Administration, include electric power, natural gas and telecommunications.

Department of
REGULATION AND LICENSING

Secretary of Regulation and Licensing: BARBARA NICHOLS, 266-8609.

Deputy Secretary: BERNARD F. MRAZIK, 266-1352.

Executive Assistant and Legislative Liaison: DARL E. DRUMMOND, 266-8608.

Administrative Services, Division of: WILLIAM DUSSO, *general counsel and administrator*, 266-0011.

Business Licensure and Regulation, Division of:

Business Professions, Bureau of: WILMA MORRIS, *director*, 266-3423.

Design Professions, Bureau of: WILLIAM DUSSO, *administrator*, 266-1397.

Real Estate, Bureau of: CLETUS J. HANSEN, *director*, 266-5514.

Enforcement, Division of: JOHN TEMBY, *administrator*, 266-5434.

Health Professions and Nursing, Division of:

Health Professions, Bureau of: BARBARA LIVINGSTON, *director*, 266-0483.

Nursing, Bureau of: PAULA R. POSSIN *director*, 267-7223.

Board of Nursing (266-3735): JOHN J. BARTKOWSKI (RN), *chairperson;* SUZANNE SCHULER (RN), *vice chairperson;* DEBORA K. BERGERON (LPN), *secretary;* SHIRLEY A. BERGER, MARYANN CLARK, JANE A. TRAVIS (RNs); ANNIE MCMORRIS (LPN); ELLEN RYAN, STEVEN J. SCHAEFER (public members).

Examining Council on Licensed Practical Nurses: BARBARA SANDHOLM (RN), *chairperson;* JOANNE KALISTA (LPN), *vice chairperson;* ANNIE MCMORRIS (LPN), *secretary*, MARY MENGEL (RN), CAROLYN VAN BRUNT (LPN) (all appointed by Board of Nursing).

Examining Council on Registered Nurses: DARLENE WEIS, *chairperson;* MARY WIERENGA, *vice chairperson;* ZITA ALLEN, *secretary*; MARYANN CLARK (all RNs appointed by Board of Nursing).

Accounting Examining Board (266-3020): MICHELLE SERTO (confirmation pending), *chairperson;* LINDA K. CHEATHAM, *vice chairperson;* MARCH SCHULTZ (confirmation pending) (public member), *secretary;* JOSEPH K. BUTALA, DONALD R. HENRICKSON, SUSAN REINARDY; EARL G. KNITT (confirmation pending, to succeed Carolyn Meyers) (public member).

Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of (266-1397):

Architects' Section: MATTHIAS R. GOEBEL, *chairperson;* ARLAN KAY, *vice chairperson;* BRIAN F. LARSON, *secretary;* KATHRYN TEETERS, JUDITH ROSE (public members).

Engineers' Section: CARL W. BIRKS, *chairperson;* EDWARD P. CRANLEY, *vice chairperson;* JEANNE PLUMMER (public member), *secretary;* PREMAL SHETH; LESTER C. BILLER (public member).

Designers' Section: MARVIN P. KREUSEL, *chairperson;* JOSEPH A. DURM (public member), *vice chairperson;* LYNNE LECOUNT, DOUGLAS O'DONNELL; KAREN F. BARNEY (public member).

Land Surveyors' Section: BERNARD WATERMOLEN, *chairperson;* DONALD PAULSON, *vice chairperson;* MARY SULLIVAN (public member), *secretary;* FREDERICK COPP; PHILIP KLEIN (public member).

Barbers Examining Board (266-1574): CURTIS D. WELLS, *chairperson;* HENRY MOORE, JR., *vice chairperson;* CAROL BOLZAK (public member), *secretary;* DONNA ARNOTT, DUANE E. CLUMPNER, KENNETH GARVES; ARTHUR KETTUNEN (public member).

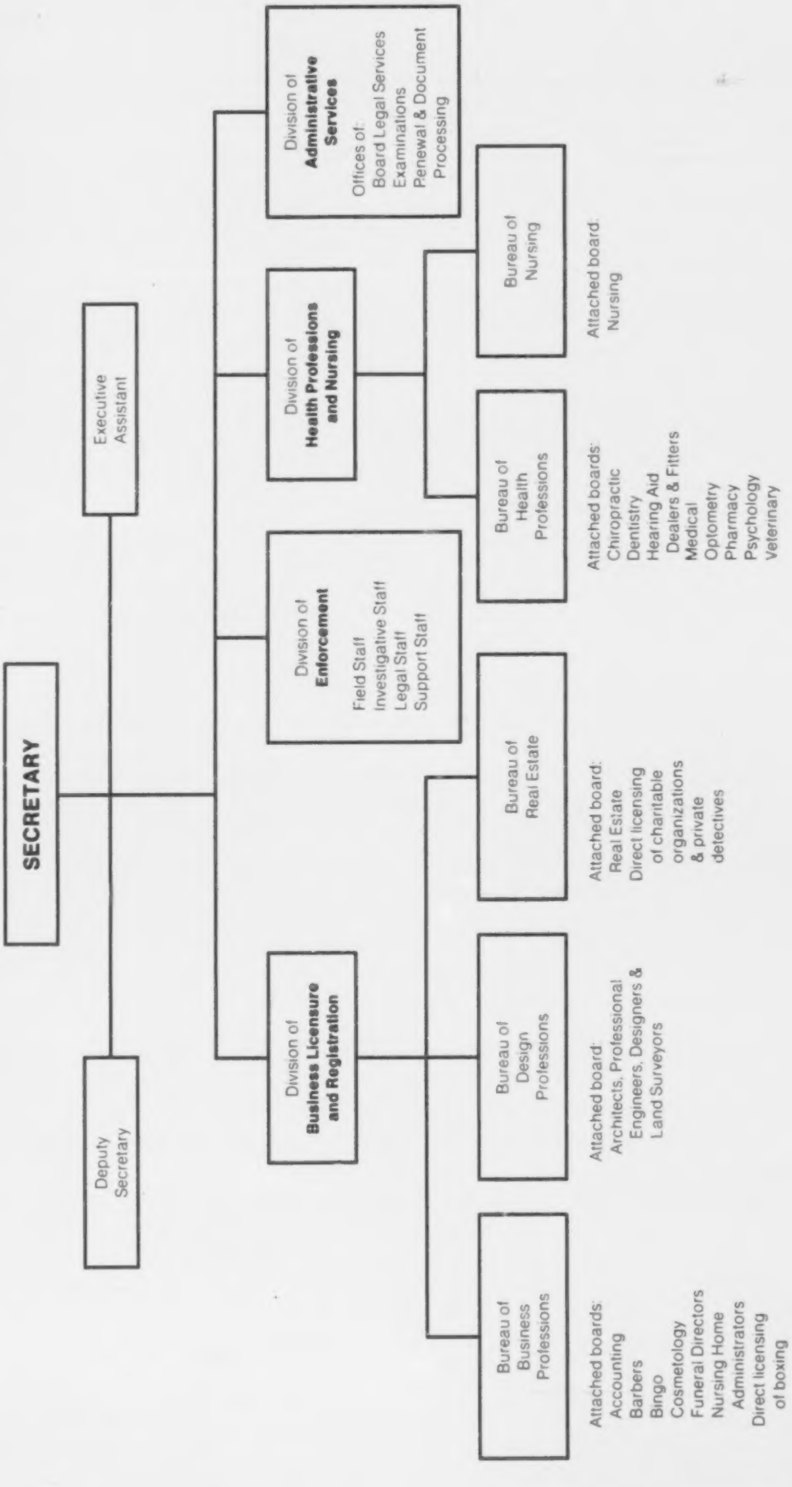
Bingo Control Board (266-2775): NORMAN ANDERSON, *chairperson;* IRENE ZALEWSKI, *vice chairperson;* NICK CHECK, *secretary;* JOHN R. JOYCE, BENJAMIN F. KREGEL.

Chiropractic Examining Board (267-9377): CARL WEBSTER, *chairperson;* ROBERT J. BITTNER, *vice chairperson;* MEREDITH H. BAKKE, *secretary;* RAYMOND E. BREITBACH, ROBERT FROEHLICH, vacancy (public members).

Cosmetology Examining Board (266-1630): RANDALL COOLEY (confirmation pending), *chairperson;* DIANE N. BARNIDGE, *vice chairperson;* GAIL E. WARNECKI (confirmation pending), *secretary;* RUBY L. JACKSON, RITA LOHRENGEL (confirmation pending), DONNE G. ROEHLING, ROBERT ANTON WEEKS (cosmetologists); CLAUDIA BERRY MIRAN (confirmation pending), MARLIN NEWVILLE (public members).

Dentistry Examining Board (266-1396): HELEN HENSLER (public member), *vice chairperson;* GERARD SCHMIDTKE, *secretary;* DAVID D. CRANE, COLEMAN GERTLER, KATHLEEN KELLY, ROBERT J. MORK; DIANE K. BERGSCHNEIDER (dental hygienist); MARY RYAN (public member).

DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND LICENSING


SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Division of Business Licensure and Registration
Division of Enforcement
Field Staff
Investigative Staff
Legal Staff
Support Staff
Division of Health Professions and Nursing
Division of Administrative Services
Offices of:
Board Legal Services
Examinations
Renewal & Document Processing
Bureau of Business Professions
Attached boards:
Accounting
Barbers
Bingo
Cosmetology
Funeral Directors
Nursing Home Administrators
Direct licensing of boxing
Bureau of Design Professions
Attached board:
Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers & Land Surveyors
Bureau of Real Estate
Attached board:
Real Estate
Direct licensing of charitable organizations & private detectives
Bureau of Health Professions
Attached boards:
Chiropractic
Dentistry
Hearing Aid Dealers & Fitters
Medical
Optometry
Pharmacy
Psychology
Veterinary
Bureau of Nursing
Attached board:
Nursing

Funeral Directors Examining Board (266-1574): Jo Demars (public member), *chairperson;* John Murray, *vice chairperson;* Jerome H. Draeger, *secretary;* James A. Sass (confirmation pending, to succeed David L. Rusch), Joseph L. Watkins, Jr.; Jake Tusin (public member).

Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board (267-9377): Thomas Pippin, *chairperson;* Clarence Welsch, *vice chairperson;*Juliana Starr Jornt (audiologist), *secretary;* Jim Kiesow; Lawrence Flanary (M.D.); Nancy Coffey, Roland Cross (public members).

Medical Examining Board (266-2811): Susan F. Behrens, *chairperson;* William J. Hisgen, *vice chairperson;* Gwen Jackson (public member), *secretary;* Helen Ahn, George W. Arndt, Joseph L. Ousley; Sarah J. Pratt, William E. Walker; Patricia R. Raftery (D.O.); Judy Crain (public member).

Physical Therapists Examining Council: Michael J. Costello, *chairperson;* Vicki Graziano, *vice chairperson;* Mary Ann Thedinga (public member), *secretary;* Jeannette E. Mellender (all except public member are appointed by Medical Examining Board).

Council on Physician's Assistants: Stephen Haugen, *chairperson;* Rosalie Murphy, *vice chairperson;* Dave R. Marie, *secretary;* (physician's assistants); Mark Gross (designee of vice chancellor for health sciences, UW-Madison); Karen Cobb (public member).

Podiatrists Examining Council: Mark Julsrud, *chairperson;* Edward Hommel, *vice chairperson;* Patricia D. Struck (public member), *secretary;* Robert L. Hume (all except public member are appointed by Medical Examining Board).

Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board (266-7085): Michael Kittleson (administrator), *chairperson;* Geraldine Blankschein (nurse), *vice chairperson;* Roy T. Shoemaker (administrator), *secretary;* Mary Jo Pencikowski (member Wis. Chapter of American College of Nursing Home Administrators); Ruth Kramer Jansen (M.D.); vacancy (designee of secretary of health and social services); Sarah Dean, Robert E. Gregory (administrators); Clemens Baime, Helen E. Robinson (public members).

Optometry Examining Board (266-0729): Lloyd Milavitz, *chairperson;* R.W. Ahlstrom, *secretary;* Lynda Farrar, Karen Merkle, Donald O'Keefe; Mary Beth Arnett, Daisy Cubias (public members).

Pharmacy Examining Board (266-8394): Pamela A. Ploetz, *chairperson;* Kenneth Schaefer, *vice chairperson;* Charles W. Lang, D. Jack Myers, Bud L. Nelson; Frankie Fuller, Katherine A. Rhoades (public members).

Psychology Examining Board (266-0729): David P. Prasse, *chairperson;* Walter J. Gleason, *vice chairperson;* Joann Myrick, Asher R. Pacht; Valena H. Burke, Lafayette McKinney (public members).

Real Estate Board (266-5450): Linda Schlavensky, *chairperson;* Stephen H. Kaster, John J. Poehlmann, Jan Silvers; Esther M. Aspenson (confirmation pending, to succeed Ann Howard Tisdale), Suzanne Dohner, William R. Tisdale (confirmation pending) (public members).

Veterinary Examining Board (266-1626): Betty Seefluth (public member), *chairperson;* Gary H. Newman, *vice chairperson;* Marjorie Losch, *secretary;* Janice Amundson, Hans Kalinka, Gerald M. Rosen; Mae Hillestad (public member).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8936, Madison 53708; location: 1400 East Washington Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-2112.

Publications: *Real Estate, Charitable Organizations, and Private Detectives:* 1983 Wisconsin Real Estate Manual; Charitable Organizations Unit Quarterly Report on Registered Charitable Organizations; Study Manual for the Private Detective Examination. *Bingo Control Board:* Bulletins of Information for Licensees; Bingo Control Act; Guidelines for Bingo in Wisconsin. *Accounting Examining Board:* Wisconsin Accounting Law including Statutes and Administrative Code. *Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors:* Wisconsin Statutes and Wisconsin Administrative Code relating to Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers, and Land Surveyors. *Barbers Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code relating to Barbering. *Chiropractic Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code relating to Chiropractic. *Cosmetology Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative code relating to Cosmetology. *Dentistry Examining Board:* Biennial Directory; Dentistry Law and Administrative Code. *Funeral Directors Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code relating to Funeral Directing and Embalming. *Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board:* Statutes and Administrative Code relating to Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters. *Medical Examining Board:* Biennial Register of Physicians, Surgeons and Osteopaths, Physical Therapists and Podiatrists; Medical Practices Act and Wisconsin Administrative Code. *Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board:* Wisconsin Law and Administrative Code Governing Nursing Home Administrators. *Optometry Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code relating to Optometry. *Pharmacy Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code relating to Pharmacy. *Board of Nursing:* Wisconsin Directory of Accredited Schools of Nursing; Wisconsin Nurse Practice Act, Chapter 441, Wis. Statutes; Board Administrative Code. *Psychology Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code relating to Psychology. *Veterinary Examining Board:* Veterinary Statutes and Administrative Code. *General Administration of Department of Regulation and Licensing:* Biennial Report; Weekly List of Meetings and Hearings; Regulatory Digest; and Directory of Board Appointments.

Number of Employes: 97.50.

Total Budget 1983-1985: $8,448,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.40.

Department Units	History
Accounting Examining Board	Ch. 337, Laws of 1913, created the Board of Accountancy.
Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers & Land Surveyors, Examining Board of	Ch. 644, Laws of 1917, created Board of Examiners of Architects. Ch. 486, Laws of 1931, expanded the board to include engineers. Ch. 547, Laws of 1955, expanded the board to include land surveyors. Ch. 446, Laws of 1969, renamed it to its present name.
Barbers Examining Board	Ch. 221, Laws of 1915, created a Committee of Examiners in Barbering in the State Board of Health. Ch. 75, Laws of 1967, merged the Board of Health into the Department of Health and Social Services. Ch. 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the Barbers Examining Council to DRL from the Department of Health and Social Services and changed the name.
Bingo Control Board	Ch. 156, Laws of 1973, created the board.
Chiropractic Examining Board	Ch. 408, Laws of 1925, created Board of Examiners in Chiropractic.
Cosmetology Examining Board	Ch. 431, Laws of 1939, created a Board of Examiners in Cosmetology within the State Board of Health. Ch. 39, Laws of 1975, transferred it from Department of Health and Social Services to DRL.
Dentistry Examining Board	Ch. 129, Laws of 1885, created the Board of Dental Examiners.
Funeral Directors Examining Board	Ch. 420, Laws of 1905, authorized the State Board of Health to examine and license embalmers. Ch. 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the board from Department of Health and Social Services to DRL.
Hearing Aid Dealers & Fitters Examining Board	Ch. 300, Laws of 1969, created the board.
Medical Examining Board	Ch. 264, Laws of 1897, created the Board of Medical Examiners.
Physical Therapist Examining Council	Ch. 327, Laws of 1967, created the council to advise the board.
Physician's Assistants, Council on	Ch. 149, Laws of 1973, created the council to advise the board.
Podiatrist Examining Council	Ch. 327, Laws of 1967, created the council to advise the board.
Nursing, Board of	Ch. 346, Laws of 1911, created the board.
Nurses, Examining Council on Licensed Practical	Ch. 402, Laws of 1949, created the Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses.
Nurses, Examining Council on Registered	Ch. 365, Laws of 1921, created a Board of Examiners for Nurses in the Board of Health.
Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board	Ch. 478, Laws of 1969, created the board.
Optometry Examining Board	Ch. 488, Laws of 1915, created the Board of Examiners in Optometry.
Pharmacy Examining Board	Ch. 167, Laws of 1882, created the Board of Pharmacy.
Psychology Examining Board	Ch. 290, Laws of 1969, created the board.
Real Estate Board	Ch. 656, Laws of 1919, created the Real Estate Brokers Board, later renamed Real Estate Commission. Ch. 94, Laws of 1981, made the board advisory to DRL on all matters except discipline of licensees.
Veterinary Examining Board	Ch. 294, Laws of 1961, created the Board of Veterinary Examiners.

History: The Department of Regulation and Licensing was created in 1967 by the Reorganization Act (Ch. 75) to offer centralized administrative services to the examining boards which license and regulate certain professions and trades. In addition, the administration of the licensing of private detective agencies and agents, charitable organizations, professional fund raisers and solicitors was transferred from the secretary of state; and the licensing of peddlers, transient merchants and public showmen was transferred from the old Motor Vehicle Department to the new agency. Since 1967, the number of boards attached to the department has fluctuated. Between 1967 and 1979, several new boards were created and 3 boards were transferred to the department from the Department of Health and Social Services. Legislation enacted during the 1979 legislative session eliminated the Watchmaking and Athletic Examining Boards and transferred the Pharmacy Internship Board to the University of Wisconsin. Licensing of peddlers, transient merchants and public showmen has also been eliminated.

Organization: The secretary, nominated by the governor, is appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate to serve at the pleasure of the governor. The secretary appoints the deputy secretary and executive assistant.

Board members are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Boards have traditionally been composed of members of the regulated profession. In 1975, however, the Legislature passed a measure to add at least one public member to each board composed entirely of professionals. The Legislature also passed a measure in 1984 which added one more public member to each board. Public members are appointed by the governor and must have no ties with the profession they regulate.

Each board elects a chairperson, vice chairperson, and secretary. All board members receive a per diem of $25.

The Board of Nursing appoints Examining Councils on Registered Nurses and Licensed Practical Nurses.

The Medical Examining Board appoints a Physical Therapist Examining Council, Podiatrists Examining Council and 3 members to serve on the 5-member Council on Physician's Assistants.

The Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors consists of 4 separate sections, which regulate their respective professions.

The Department of Regulation and Licensing has responsibility for the regulation of real estate practice. The Real Estate Board advises the secretary of the department on matters relating to real estate practice.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides administrative services to the boards. These services include bookkeeping, payroll, accounting, license renewal, preparation of the budget, purchasing, arrangements for meetings and hearings, legal counsel, and the provision of staff. The department also investigates and prosecutes complaints against licensees, assists boards with examination development and administration, and assists with drafting of statute and administrative rule revision requests.

In addition to its responsibility for providing services to the boards, the department is responsible for regulating real estate brokers and salespersons, charitable organizations, boxing, private detectives, bingo and raffles.

The boards are responsible for the licensing and regulation of their respective occupations and professions in the public interest. Within their statutory guidelines, they determine the quality and amount of education and experience needed for licensing, administer and evaluate licensing examinations, and establish standards of professional conduct. They enforce these standards through inspection programs and action on complaints from the public. If they find that a licensee has violated laws or rules of the board, they may limit, suspend or revoke the license or reprimand the licensee.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Business Licensure and Registration* provides administrative and technical service to the boards which license and regulate professions in various areas of business. This division includes 3 bureaus: The Bureau of Real Estate licenses and regulates real estate brokers and salespersons and is also responsible for the registration of charitable organizations, professional fundraisers and solicitors, private detectives and private detective agency licensure. The Bureau of Design Professions provides staff services to the Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors. The Bureau of Business Professions provides services to the other boards regulating business professions (Accounting Examining Board, Barbers Examining Board, Bingo Control Board, Cosmetology Examining Board, Funeral Directors Examining Board, the regulation of boxing and sparring exhibitions and Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board).

The *Division of Enforcement* is responsible for investigating complaints against licensees of the boards and the department and for commencing formal disciplinary action against licensees. The division is also responsible for inspecting barber shops, beauty and electrolysis salons, schools of barbering and cosmetology, new drugstores and drugstores upon a change of ownership, and new funeral establishments. Real estate brokers' trust accounts and the financial records of bingo organizations are audited by the division.

The *Division of Health Professions and Nursing* provides administrative, clerical and technical services to the boards which regulate health care professions. The division includes 2 bureaus: the Bureau of Nursing, which provides services to the Board of Nursing; and the Bureau of Health Professions, which serves all other boards regulating health care providers (Chiropractic Examining Board, Dentistry Examining Board, Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board, Medical Examining Board, Optometry Examining Board, Pharmacy Examining Board, Psychology Examining Board, and Veterinary Examining Board).

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides the boards and the department with centralized typing, license renewal, examination and legal services, as well as general services such as printing and mailing.

Interagency Relationships: The *Medical Examining Board's* Advisory Council on Physician's Assistants works in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents in establishing educational programs for physician's assistants at the undergraduate level.

The *Pharmacy Examining Board* performs regulatory functions in relation to drug handling and distribution by persons within the state, while the federal Food and Drug Administration and Bureau of Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs perform regulatory functions in relation to drug manufacturing and distribution in interstate commerce. The board and the Division of Criminal Investigation in the state Department of Justice have concurrent responsibility for enforcement of state narcotic and dangerous drug laws. The department in its function of registering professional fundraisers and solicitors and charitable organizations and publishing the quarterly financial reports of charitable organizations turns over to the Department of Justice any matter needing investigation.

Office of the Commissioner of
SAVINGS AND LOAN

Commissioner: R.J. McMAHON.

Deputy Commissioner: HAROLD N. LEE, JR.

Savings and Loan Review Board: LEO MORTENSEN (confirmation pending), *chairperson;* WILLIAM P. PODEWILS, *vice chairperson;* B. ANN NEVIASER, *secretary;* JOYCE R. BAYER, MICHAEL T. CROWLEY, JR. (confirmation pending, succeeds W. Dale Phillips), PATRICIA M. HEIM (confirmation pending, succeeds Roland Sprenger), WILLIAM D. KARY (confirmation pending).

Mailing Address: Room 502, 131 W. Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1821.

Publications: Annual Report on Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations; Biennial Report; reprint sections of Wisconsin Statutes and Wisconsin Administrative Code.

Number of Employes: 17.50.

Total Budget 1983-85: $1,502,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.82.

History: In 1947 (Chapter 411) a separate Savings and Loan Association Department was created. Until that time Wisconsin savings and loans had been under the jurisdiction of the

Banking Commission. Renamed the Savings and Loan Department in 1949, and the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan in 1967, the office has continued as an independent regulatory agency.

Organization: The office is under the direction and supervision of the commissioner, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 6-year term. The commissioner is required to have 5 years' minimum experience either as an executive officer of a savings and loan association or service in a savings and loan supervisory authority. A deputy commissioner, appointed by the commissioner with the consent of the Savings and Loan Review Board, supervises the operation of the various units within the office. The experience requirement for the deputy commissioner is 3 years.

The 7-member Savings and Loan Review Board is an independent part of the agency. Its members are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate to serve staggered 4-year terms. At least 5 members shall have 10 years' experience in the savings and loan business in this state.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan is responsible for the supervision of state-chartered savings and loan associations and the enforcement of Chapter 215, Wisconsin Statutes; the administrative rules pertaining to savings and loan associations; and other laws governing the operation of savings and loan associations.

Unit Functions:

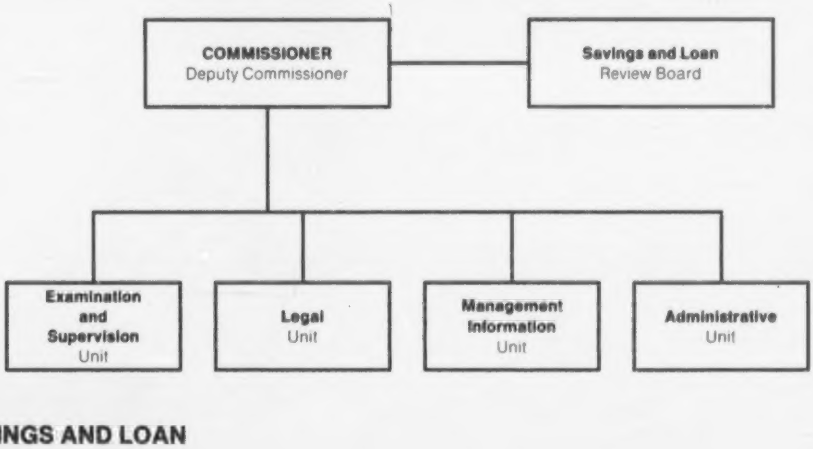
The *Administrative Unit* coordinates and controls all budget and fiscal operations, prepares agency publications and disseminates information to government, industry and public sectors.

The *Examination and Supervision Unit* with its field examination staff conducts regular and special examinations of state-chartered savings and loan associations to analyze and evaluate the financial affairs of each association in order to identify adverse trends, weaknesses in the association policies and procedures, and violations of rules and regulations. In conjunction with its examination function, the unit enforces the rules and regulations under which associations operate and institutes corrective action for those matters of supervisory concern identified through the examination process.

The *Legal Unit* provides day-to-day legal advice in connection with the agency's various unit functions. In addition, the unit conducts agency hearings, drafts agency rules, and handles applications for new charters and branches.

The *Management Information Unit* provides systems analysis, computer programming, and operational support. Functions include selection of equipment and vendor-supplied software, review of data centers serving the savings and loan industry and consultation on office automation.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SAVINGS AND LOAN



SAVINGS AND LOAN

The independent *Savings and Loan Review Board* advises the commissioner and assists in agency rule-making. The board also serves as an appellate body for those wishing to appeal any action taken by the commissioner.

Interagency Relationships: The office works with the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation through the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in conducting joint examinations of state-chartered insured savings and loan associations. The office also works with the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions and the Office of the Commissioner of Banking to resolve consumer complaints involving state-chartered savings and loan associations and to handle other matters of mutual concern.

Office of the Commissioner of SECURITIES

Commissioner: ULICE PAYNE, JR., 266-3433.

Deputy Commissioner: Margaret A. Satterthwaite, 266-3433.

Program Assistant: Kathryn L. Rice, 266-3433.

Office of General Counsel: Randall E. Schumann, *general counsel,* 266-2139; Patricia D. Struck, *assistant general counsel,* 266-2026.

Enforcement Division: William C. Lloyd, *chief attorney,* 266-8559; Stephen K. Mueller, *staff attorney,* 266-7968; Mary Blanchard, *staff attorney,* 266-0943; Thomas H. Hurst, *staff auditor,* 266-0571; Mark E. Dorman, *examiner,* 266-1365; Mark E. Wysocki, *examiner,* 266-2801.

Franchise Investment Division: Alan E. Korpady, *chief attorney,* 266-3414; Kevin C. Quinn, *examiner,* 266-3399.

Licensing and Regulation Division: vacancy, *administrator,* 266-7824; William C. Ruff, *examiner,* 266-1406; Judith A.L. Wilson, *examiner,* 266-7825; John J. Horak, *examiner,* 266-0524.

Securities Registration Division: James R. Fischer, *administrator,* 266-3289; Anton Jacobson, *examiner,* 266-1603; Cheryl J. Frickenstein, *examiner,* 266-1157; Jean E. Gilding, *examiner,* 266-8360.

Administration Division: Stephanie W. Thorn, *administrator,* 266-3583.

Mailing Address: Box 1768, Madison 53701; location: 111 West Wilson Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-3431. Toll-free hotline: Greater Dane County Area — (608) 266-3431; Greater Milwaukee Area — (414) 342-3020; remainder of state — (800) 362-3020.

Publications: Bimonthly Securities Bulletin (short-form — $6.00 per year, complete — $12.00 per year); Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law, Wisconsin Corporate Take-over Law and Wisconsin Franchise Investment Law ($2.00 for booklet containing all 3 laws); Administrative Rules of the Commissioner adopted under the Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law, Wisconsin Corporate Take-Over Law and Wisconsin Franchise Investment Law ($2.00); Stocks, Bonds and Other Notes for Investors (50 cents); Biennial Report; Securities/Franchise Investor Protection pamphlet; Investing--Questions and Answers.

Number of Employes: 30.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $2,120,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.85.

History: The office was created as an independent regulatory agency by Chapter 68, Laws of 1939, and was continued and given its present name by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. From 1913 until 1939, regulation of securities was under the jurisdiction successively of the Railroad Commission, the Public Service Commission, and the Banking Commission. Wisconsin's first "blue sky" law, regulating the sale of securities for the protection of the investing public, was enacted in 1913. The state securities law was successively revised in 1919, 1933, 1941 and 1969. The Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law was enacted as Chapter 71, Laws of 1969, following a study by the Legislative Council. The present securities law is based on the Uniform Securities Act, which has been adopted in more than two-thirds of the states, and continues Wisconsin's tradition of comprehensive securities regulation. The franchise investment law and the corporate take-over law, which are also administered by the office, were adopted as Chapters 241 and 300, Laws of 1971.

Organization: The office is administered by a commissioner of securities appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for a term of 6 years. The deputy commissioner serves at the pleasure of the commissioner. All other employes are in the classified service. Each of the 5 functional divisions of the office is supervised by an administrator or supervising attorney.

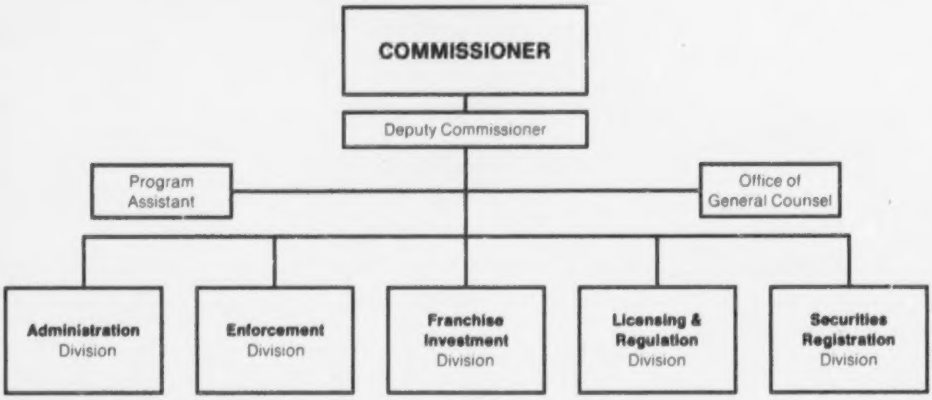
Agency Responsibility: The commissioner regulates the sale of securities for the protection of the investing public. The commissioner is responsible for registration of securities prior to public sale; licensing and examination of broker-dealers, agents, and investment advisers; investigation of complaints involving the illegal sale of securities; and enforcement of the securities law. The commissioner fulfills a role similar to that of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. However, the federal law relating to securities offerings provides only for full disclosure, while the Wisconsin securities law also requires that securities offerings registered for sale in Wisconsin be fair and equitable to investors and not contrary to the public interest. In addition, the commissioner regulates the offer and sale of franchise investments in the state and corporate takeover offers involving target companies located in Wisconsin. The commissioner also renders opinions and answers inquiries of investors concerning registrations and licenses and the interpretation of the securities law.

Unit Functions:

Office of General Counsel is responsible for the rendering of legal advice to the commissioner, deputy commissioner and each division of the agency. It issues formal interpretive and legal opinions relating to securities law matters, opinions confirming the availability of an exemption, and also reviews pre-offering exemption notices. It is also responsible for the preparation of administrative rule revisions and is involved in coordinating statutory revisions.

Enforcement Division investigates suspected violations of the securities and corporate takeover laws, including fraud or misrepresentation in the sale of securities and unethical business practices by licensees; prepares orders prohibiting the sale of unregistered securities and unlawful conduct by securities broker-dealers or investment advisers; and assists the district attorneys of the respective counties and the Department of Justice in the prosecution of securities law violators.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SECURITIES


COMMISSIONER
Deputy Commissioner
Program Assistant
Office of General Counsel
Administration Division
Enforcement Division
Franchise Investment Division
Licensing & Regulation Division
Securities Registration Division

SECURITIES

Franchise Investment Division examines applications for registration of franchises to determine that all material disclosures are made and that they meet statutory requirements. It also reviews exemptions from registration, investigates fraudulent and deceptive practices in the sale of franchises, investigates complaints, and enforces the franchise investment law.

Licensing and Regulation Division licenses securities broker-dealers, agents and investment advisers. It conducts examinations of securities agents prior to licensing, and performs periodic field examinations of the books and records of licensed broker-dealers and investment advisers. It recommends the suspension or revocation of licenses upon findings of violations of the securities law. It takes action concerning the improper handling of customers' accounts by licensed broker-dealers.

Securities Registration Division examines applications for registration of securities to determine whether the offerings are fair and equitable to investors and conform to statutory requirements, amends and extends registrations of securities, and reviews and approves exemptions from registration.

Administration Division handles budgetary, purchasing, billing, personnel, and similar administrative functions. The sale of various documents offered by the commissioner's office is also the responsibility of this division. General inquiries and requests for information are referred to this division.

Interagency Relationships: The office works jointly with the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance in registering securities issues involving state-licensed insurance companies and maintains a working relationship with the Commissioner of Banking and Secretary of State. Further, the office works in cooperation with both the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Association of Securities Dealers, and the securities commissioners of other states in the North American Securities Administrators Association, Inc. with a view toward achieving, wherever possible, maximum uniformity in the form and content of registration statements, license applications and reports. Enforcement activities are coordinated with these agencies, the attorney general, and other law enforcement bodies.

Fishing remains one of the most popular outdoor activities for Wisconsin's youngest residents (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources).

Functional Area:

EDUCATION

ARTS BOARD

See ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF under *General Executive Functions* for description.

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD

Board Members: JOAN HOLDEN (citizen member), *chairperson;* DOUGLAS KOCHER (citizen member), *vice chairperson;* SENATOR GARY R. GEORGE (Senate majority member), SENATOR JAMES E. HARSDORF (Senate minority member), REPRESENTATIVE STEVEN BRIST (Assembly majority member), REPRESENTATIVE FRANCIS BYERS (Assembly minority member); RON MCCREA (designee of Governor), LYLE C. MARTENS (designee of State Superintendent of Public Instruction), RONALD C. BORNSTEIN (designee of president, University of Wisconsin System), GLENN DAVISON (designee of director, State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education); DONALD ROSENBERG (private elementary/secondary education member), ALICE L. GAGNARD (private higher education member), RACHEL GUNDERSEN (public elementary/secondary education member), CANDY KENDING (public school board member); FRITZ ALBERT, ERNEST HENDRICKS (citizen members).

Executive Director: PAUL M. NORTON.

Deputy Director: vacancy.

Educative Services Division: NANCY BAUER, *administrator*, 273-5523.

Engineering Division: WILLIAM WOODS, *administrator*, 273-5521.

Radio Network Programming Division: JACK MITCHELL, *administrator*, 273-5999.

TV Network Programming/Operations Division: BYRON KNIGHT, *administrator*, 273-5512.

Administration and Extended Services: TED TOBIE, *administrator*, 273-5502.

Field Engineering: JAMES SHEETZ, *manager*.

Network Technical Operations: DON MORAN, *manager*, 273-5522.

Public Information: WILLIAM ESTES, *manager*, 273-5515.

Mailing Address: 3319 West Beltline Highway, Madison 53713-2899.

Telephone: (608) 273-5500.

Publications: Radio Program Guide; Television Program Guide; Biennial Report; ECB and What It Means to You; Teachers' Manuals and Schedules for Instructional Programs on the Wisconsin Educational Television and SCA Radio Networks; UHF Tuning Guides; Parade of Programs ITV schedule booklet; Interconnect Newsletter; Tape Dubbing Service Catalogue.

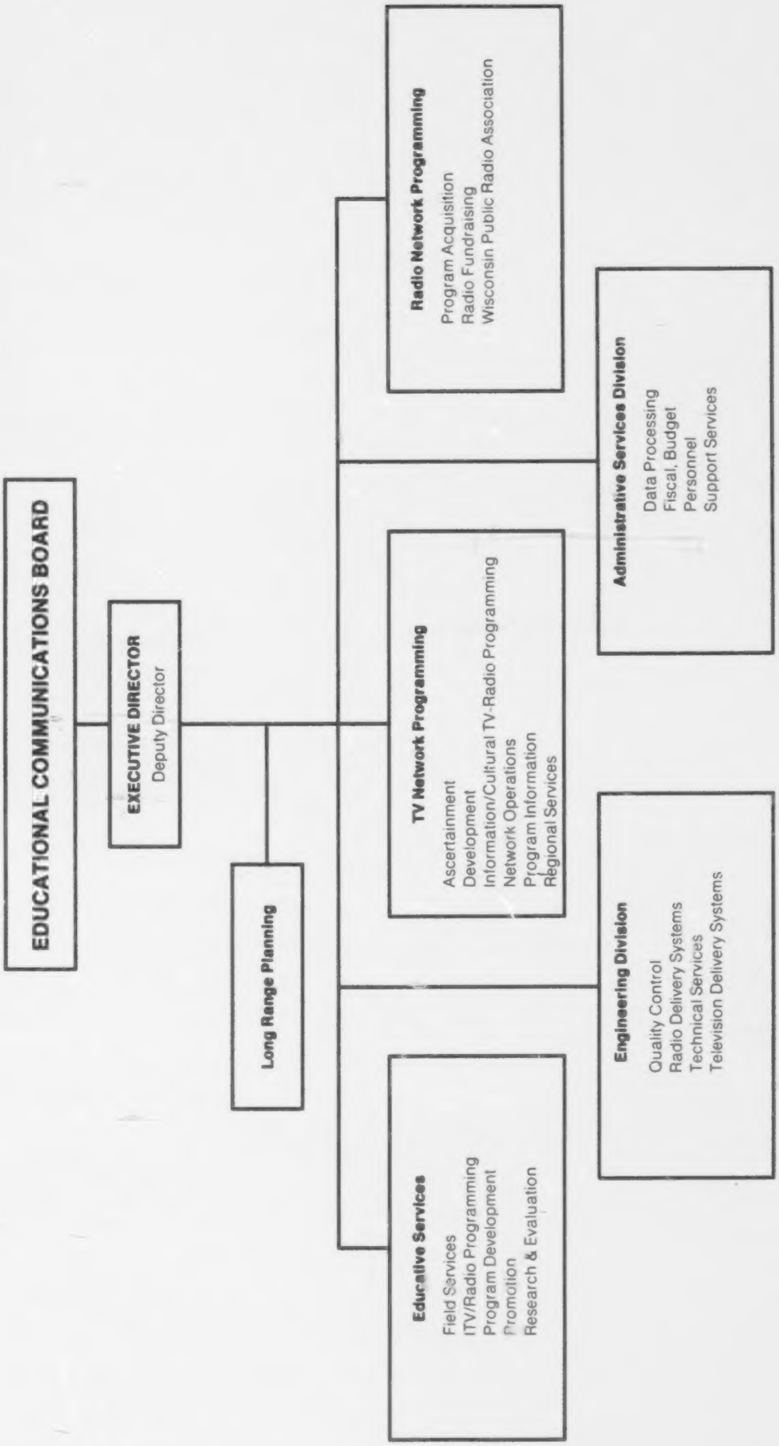
Number of Employes: 83.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $17,306,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.57.

History: Originally created as the State Radio Council by Chapter 570, Laws of 1945 (a prior nonstatutory Radio Council had existed briefly under the University of Wisconsin), the agency was renamed the Educational Broadcasting Division, under the supervision and direction of the Educational Broadcasting Board, and attached to the Coordinating Council for Higher Education by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. Chapter 349 of the same year, however, renamed the board as the Educational Communications Board. The board's membership was revised by Chapter 175, Laws of 1969. It was established as an independent agency with further revisions in its board membership by Chapter 100, Laws of 1971.

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD


EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Deputy Director
Long Range Planning
Educative Services
Field Services
ITV/Radio Programming
Program Development
Promotion
Research & Evaluation
TV Network Programming
Ascertainment
Development
Information/Cultural TV-Radio Programming
Network Operations
Program Information
Regional Services
Radio Network Programming
Program Acquisition
Radio Fundraising
Wisconsin Public Radio Association
Engineering Division
Quality Control
Radio Delivery Systems
Technical Services
Television Delivery Systems
Administrative Services Division
Data Processing
Fiscal, Budget
Personnel
Support Services

Organization: The Educational Communications Board is comprised of 16 members consisting of the governor, the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the University of Wisconsin System, the director of the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education or their designees; 8 members appointed for 4-year terms, of whom 4 shall be citizen members and one each shall be representative of private higher education, private or parochial elementary or secondary education, public elementary and secondary education, and a public school board of a district operating elementary and high school grades; and legislative members consisting of one member of the majority membership and one from the minority membership of each house of the legislature, selected the same way as are members appointed to standing committees of these houses.

The board itself operates a committee structure which incorporates the following: 1) Facilities Committee, which makes recommendations on the technical aspects of the construction and operation of broadcast telecommunications technologies and the networks; 2) Programming Committee, which makes recommendations on policy regarding quality and scheduling of programming on the Wisconsin Educational Radio and Television Networks; 3) Executive/Finance Committee, which makes policy recommendations to the board on long-range goals as a basis for board decision making, and on policy related to personnel and budget matters.

Agency Responsibility: The Educational Communications Board, licensee for the Wisconsin Educational Radio and TV Networks, operates a Network Technical Facility, transmitters, translators, microwave interconnects and other related electronic hardware for the delivery of instructional and informational programming to Wisconsin residents. The ECB seeks input from educational organizations and institutions in the state to assist them in fulfilling their needs for radio and television programming and other telecommunication delivery services. The ECB buys or contracts for the production of programs, and schedules them for broadcast on the networks. While most instructional programs are designed for students in the elementary/secondary classroom, an increasing amount of programming is also broadcast for vocational and technical students, students enrolled in institutions of higher education, and adults who wish to continue their education without actively pursuing a certificate or degree. Specifically, the agency:

1. Plans, develops, constructs, operates and maintains the Wisconsin educational radio and television networks;
2. Reviews, advises and coordinates the joint radio and television efforts of educational agencies and institutions;
3. Acts as the central clearinghouse and source of information regarding state educational radio and television;
4. Receives and disburses state, federal, and private funds and engages or contracts for such personnel and facilities as are necessary to carry out the aforementioned duties; and
5. Furnishes leadership in securing adequate funding for statewide joint use of radio and television for educational and cultural purposes.

To carry out these mandates, the agency has built UHF television transmitters in the areas of Green Bay, Menomonie/Eau Claire, La Crosse, Wausau and Park Falls and TV translators in Ellison Bay, River Falls and Bloomington. The ECB holds construction permits for construction of translators in Burnett and Florence Counties. The 8 FM stations of the Wisconsin Educational Radio Network have been upgraded in recent years to improve broadcast transmission quality. The AM station will be upgraded in summer, 1985.

Unit Functions: The *TV Network Programming/Operations Division* — comprised of 1) TV Network programming, 2) TV fundraising, and 3) regional office services — provides informal instructional and informational programming to the general public. This unit operates two regional offices, one for the Green Bay/Wausau/Park Falls area and another for the Menomonie/La Crosse area. The regional representatives are responsible for station development, providing liaison and coordination with area educational institutions, and promoting and coordinating the production of local programming.

The *Programming Unit* also seeks funding from listeners, viewers and private funding sources for the purpose of funding and promoting the programming broadcast on the network.

The *Educative Services Division* provides formal instructional programs and materials to students enrolled in educational institutions of the state.

The *Radio Network Programming Division* provides informational and cultural programming to the general public over the 9 stations of the Wisconsin Educational Radio Network.

The *Engineering Division* is responsible for developing, operating and maintaining statewide telecommunication systems used to deliver educational programming, data and related services.

The *Administrative Services Division* provides planning, financial, personnel, data processing, and other administrative-type services for all other units.

Interagency Relationships: The Educational Communications Board works closely with other educational agencies in the state to develop educational telecommunications systems. To achieve this end, it seeks financial support from various federal agencies and other funding sources.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD

Members: JERRY MADISON (public member), *chairperson;* RICHARD SAWICKI (public member), *vice chairperson;* JANET JENKINS (private higher education institution member), *secretary;* HERBERT GROVER (State Superintendent of Public Instruction). Representing public institutions of higher education: EDITH FINLAYSON, FRANK NIKOLAY (UW System regents); JAMES ELLIOTT, PAUL LARSON (Wisconsin Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Board members). Representing private institutions of higher education: WALDO MARTIN, REV. JOHN RAYNOR, S.J., BARBARA TAYLOR, CAROL TOUSSAINT. Public members: RONALD H. LINGREN, MIKE MULLEN KEVIN TOPPER.

Executive Secretary: ROBERT H. DeZONIA, Ph.D.

Deputy Secretary: LAMONT S. JONES.

Finance, Division of: LAMONT S. JONES, *acting administrator.*

Programs and Policy, Division of: DONAVAN FOWLER, *administrator.*

Employment Relations, Division of: GEORGE CORNING, *administrator.*

Council on Financial Aids: LAURA JOHNSON, MAUREEN KEEGAN, OLE OTTO, KEVIN RATHBURN, CONNIE REUSCHLEIN, KARLA SANBORN (students appointed by representative student groups); WALLACE DOUMA, LAUREL KLABON, STEPHEN MYRAH, ELLEN OLSON, WILLIAM PESHAL, ROBERT POPEK, MICHAEL STARK, MYRON VAN DE VEN (elected by Wisconsin Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7885, Madison 53707; location: 25 West Main Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 267-2206.

Publications: Biennial Report 81-83; WHEG Policies and Procedures Manual.

Number of Employes: 206.00.

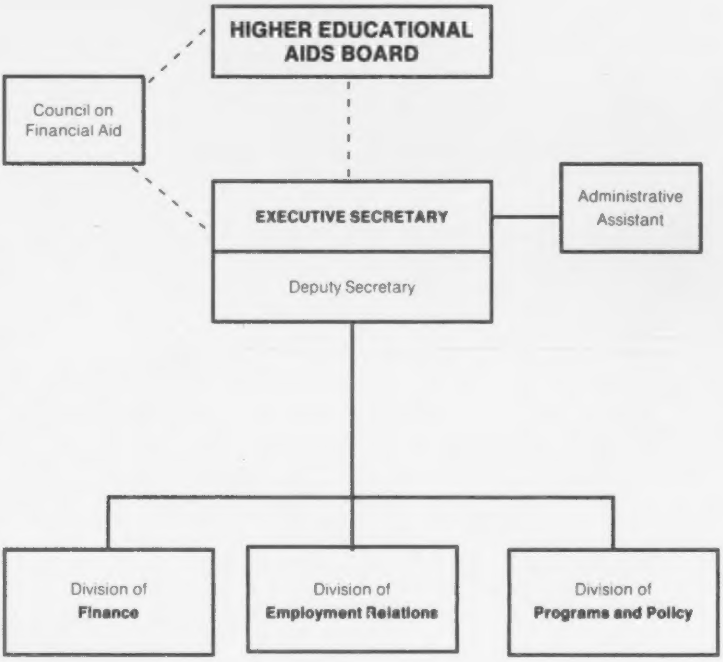
Total Budget 1983-85: $69,198,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.67.

History: The State Commission for Academic Facilities was created in 1963 (Chapter 573) to administer Title I of the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 in Wisconsin. In 1965, Chapter 264 gave the commission student financial aid responsibilities and changed its name to the State Commission for Higher Educational Aids. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed it the Higher Educational Aids Board. In 1967, the board organized the Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation in accord with Sec. 39.33 of the statuts to administer the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. In 1984, the board and corporation separated with an independent board of directors, president, and administrative staff for the corporation under Chapter 181, Wisconsin Statutes.

Organization: The Higher Educational Aids Board is a part-time, independent policy-making board composed of the state superintendent of public instruction and 15 members appointed to serve at the pleasure of the governor. The governor appoints 3 members from the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin and 2 members from the State Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education to represent public education; 5 members who are trustees of

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD



HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS

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independent colleges to represent such independent institutions; and 5 citizen members to represent the general public. The executive secretary is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the governor. Administratively, the agency is composed of the Division of Programs and Policy, the Division of Employment Relations and the Division of Finance.

Agency Responsibility: The Higher Educational Aids Board - whose policies have shaped and guided student financial aid programs since 1965 -is primarily responsible for the management and oversight of the state's student financial aid system affecting students in public and private sector schools, disadvantaged, handicapped, and Native American students, and related activities such as interstate educational compacts, a contract for dental education services and a loan program for students in health fields, in addition to the State Student Loan Program.

Unit Functions: *The Division of Programs and Policy* recommends and establishes policy to administer the state's student financial aid programs, including Tuition Grants, Wisconsin Higher Education Grants, Indian Student Assistance, Interstate Reciprocity, and State Student Loans. The division also administers the Contract for Dental Education Services and the Wisconsin Health Education Assistance Loan Program.

The *Division of Employment Relations* administers all personnel and bargaining responsibilities for the board including represented civil service staff on contract to the Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation.

The *Division of Finance* has fiscal responsibility for the agency's services including budget development and monitoring, general accounting, revenue bond accounting, financial statements, auditing services and purchasing.

Interagency Relationships: The board works with all types of educational institutions and state and federal agencies in the management of grant and loan programs for students in higher educational institutions.

State
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

Board of Curators: MRS. L. PRENTICE EAGER, JR., *president;* WILSON B. THIEDE, *1st vice president;* GEORGE H. MILLER, *2nd vice president;* EDWARD J. VIRNIG, *treasurer;* RICHARD A. ERNEY, *secretary;* BLAKE R. KELLOGG (designee of Governor), SENATOR FRED A. RISSER (president of Senate), REPRESENTATIVE DAVID E. CLARENBACH (designee of speaker of Assembly); SENATOR DANIEL O. THENO, REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT S. TRAVIS (minority members appointed as are standing committees); MRS. JEROME BOGE, C.P. FOX, BOB SMITH (appointed by Governor); MRS. WILLIAM B. JONES (president, Friends), ROBERT M. O'NEIL (president University of Wisconsin System), MRS. VIVIAN GUZNICZAK (chairman, Wisconsin Council for Local History), ROBERT B.L. MURPHY (president, Wisconsin History Foundation); JUDGE THOMAS H. BARLAND, MRS. B.L. BERNHARDT, E. DAVID CRONON, MRS. JAMES P. CZAJKOWSKI, JUDGE PAUL C. GARTZKE, MRS. HUGH F. GWIN, WILFRED J. HARRIS, MRS. RICHARD L. HARTZELL, CHIEF JUSTICE NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN, KIRBY HENDEE, MRS. FANNIE HICKLIN, WILLIAM HUFFMAN, WILLIAM C. KIDD, MRS. MICHAEL MCKEEVER, NEWELL G. MEYER, JOHN M. MURRY, FREDERICK I. OLSON, DR. LOUIS C. SMITH, MRS. WILLIAM H.L. SMYTHE, WILLIAM F. STARK, CHARLES TWINING, GERALD D. VISTE, CLARK WILKINSON.

Director: H. NICHOLAS MULLER III, 262-5548.

Associate Director: ROBERT B. THOMASGARD, JR., 262-5552.

Assistant Director for Research Services and State Archivist: F. GERALD HAM, 262-7304.

Assistant Director for Development and State Relations: JAMES F. SEFCIK, 262-5555.

Administrative Services: EUGENE L. SPINDLER, 262-9614.

Archives: MAX J. EVANS, 262-9600.

Editorial: PAUL H. HASS, 262-9603.

Historic Preservation: JEFF DEAN, 262-0746.

Historic Sites: JEAN M. WEBER, 262-5553.

Library: JAMES H. SWEETLAND, 262-9586.

Local History: THOMAS MCKAY, 262-2316.

Museum: KAREN DUMMER, *acting director,* 262-0961.

Public Information: ROBERT L. GRANFLATEN, 262-9606.

State Historian: WILLIAM F. THOMPSON, 262-2999.

Historical Markers Council: CHARLES E. ATEN (designee of secretary of Department of Transportation), *chairperson;* RICHARD A. ERNEY (director, State Historical Society), *secretary;* WILLIAM R. ERNST (designee of Superintendent of Public Instruction), DONALD J. JOHANNING (designee of secretary of Department of Development), JAMES L. TREICHEL (designee of secretary of Department of Natural Resources).

State Historical Records Advisory Board: HARRY H. ANDERSON, JANICE BEAUDIN, J. FRANK COOK, JEROME DANIELS, GARY DEBYL, TIMOTHY ERICSON, F. GERALD HAM, FANNIE E. HICKLIN, JAMES LORENCE, RICHARD A. ERNEY (coordinator).

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Publications: *Wisconsin Magazine of History* (quarterly journal) and *Columns* (bimonthly newsletter). Both publications are among the benefits of membership in the State Historical Society (single issues of *Wisconsin Magazine of History* $2.00); *Wisconsin Public Documents,* a checklist (monthly, free); *Wisconsin Calendar* (annual, 1985 edition $5.50); *Exchange* (bimonthly newsletter on local history techniques and activities of the Office of Local History, free to affiliated societies, other subscriptions $3.00 per year); and *Wisconsin Preservation: National Register of Historic Places Newsletter* (bimonthly newsletter on historic preservation techniques and activities in Wisconsin, free upon request). The society also publishes scholarly and popular books on history, guides to research collections of the society, and miscellaneous brochures to acquaint the public with the resources and programs of the society. Recent publications include: *The History of Wisconsin: Volume III, 1873-1893* ($25); *Guide to the Draper Manuscripts* ($30); *Sources for Mass Communications, Film, and Theater Research: A Guide* ($15); *Social Action Collections at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin: A Guide*

($12); *Swedes in Wisconsin* ($2); *Swiss in Wisconsin* ($2); *The Flavor of Wisconsin: An Informal History of Food and Eating in the Badger State* ($14.95); *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution, Volume XV: Commentaries, Public and Private* ($35); *Soldiers When They Go: The Story of Camp Randall, 1861-1865* ($7.95); a new edition of *Women's History Resources at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin* ($3.95); and *Historic Preservation Law in Wisconsin* ($3).

Number of Employes: 148.48.

Total Budget 1983-1985: $15,124,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.70.

History: Founded in 1846 and chartered in 1853, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin is the nation's oldest historical society to receive continuing grants of state funds for its purpose of promoting "a wider appreciation of the American heritage with particular emphasis on the collection, advancement, and dissemination of knowledge of the history of Wisconsin and of the West."

The society was made a trustee of the state in 1855. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, continued the society as an independent agency.

The Historical Markers Council was created as the Historical Markers Commission in 1944, a nonstatutory, *ex officio* committee. Chapter 192, Laws of 1953, made the committee statutory, while Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed it and transferred it to the Historical Society.

The society's mission was enhanced in Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, so that it would "engage in a comprehensive program of historic preservation" to preserve "the historic, architectural, archeological, and cultural heritage of the state."

Organization: The State Historical Society is both a state agency and a membership organization. The membership, which numbers about 6,000, elects 24 of its members to the Board of Curators, the governing body of the society, under its constitution and bylaws. The governor, the speaker of the Assembly, and the president of the Senate, or their designees, serve as *ex officio* members of the Board of Curators, and 3 members are appointed by the governor. In this way the society combines the benefits of a democratically based private membership with the publicly supported program, one that attempts to blend the scholarly and the popular aspects of history for the education and enjoyment of the citizens of Wisconsin.

The board selects the director, who is the administrative head of the society.

The Historical Markers Council is comprised of 5 *ex officio* members. It meets in February in Madison, at which time it chooses its chairperson, and it may also hold special meetings.

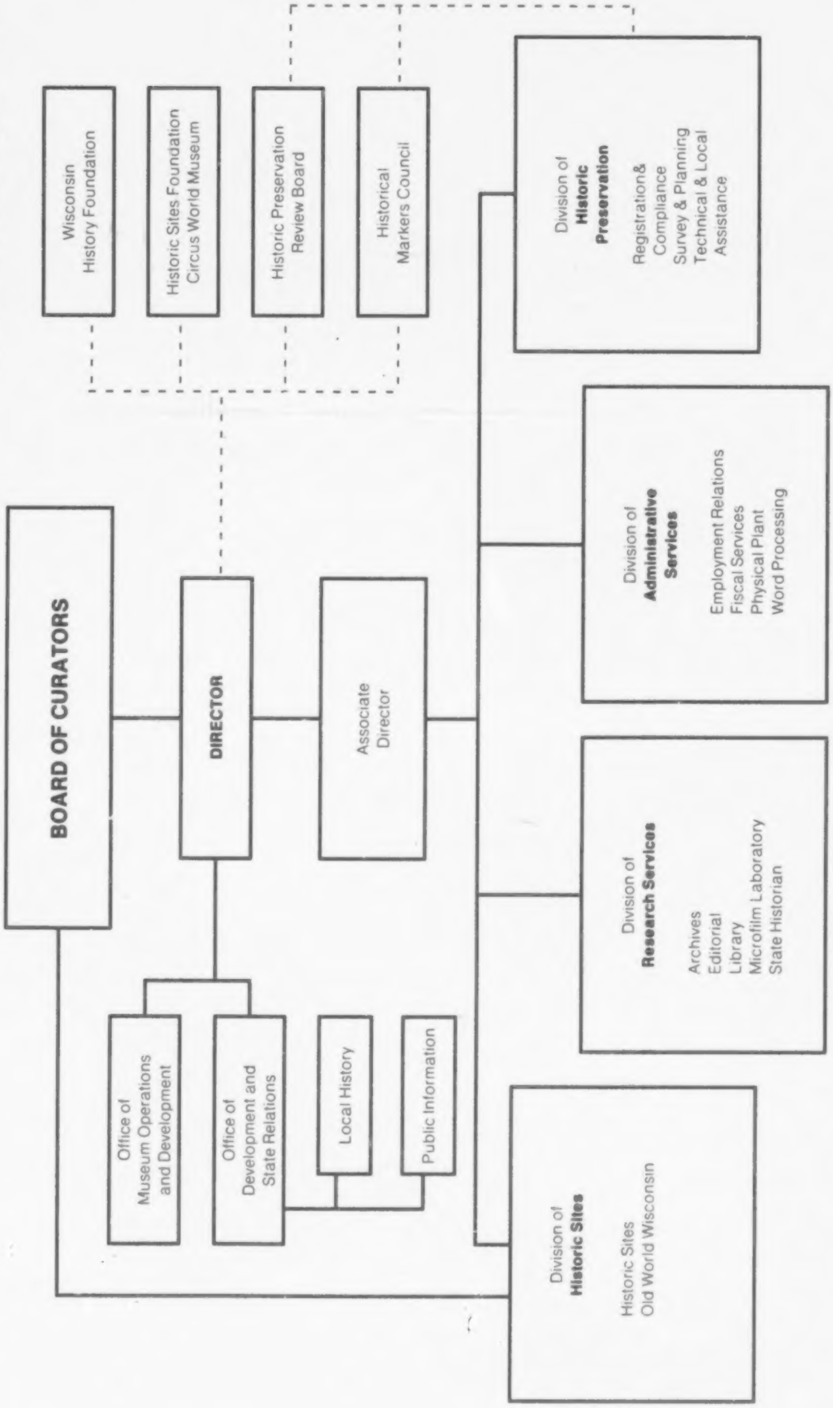
Agency Responsibility: From the very beginning, the State Historical Society has actively collected and interpreted the history of Wisconsin in the context of midwestern and American history.

Today, as in the past, the society has a statutory charge to collect and preserve historical and cultural resources relating to Wisconsin, the Midwest, and the nation, and to make them freely available to students, scholars, the citizens of Wisconsin, and the general public. To implement this program, the Board of Curators has established 4 major objectives: 1) maintenance of a major research collection in American history for scholarly research at the university level and at cooperative area research centers at 11 university campuses and Northland College; 2) promotion of an appreciation and understanding of Wisconsin history by operating a museum, historic sites, and a statewide school services program, along with extension of technical services and advice to more than 192 affiliated local historical societies throughout the state; 3) research and publication in Wisconsin and American history and the broadest possible dissemination of this information; and 4) preservation of historic structures and archeological sites through administration of the National Register of Historic Places program in the state.

Unit Functions:

Archives collects, catalogs and makes available primary source materials, including manuscripts, maps, charts, photographs, and other records pertaining to the history of the state and the nation. Collections are particularly strong in the history of labor and the industrialization of America; social action, including civil rights and antiwar movements; mass communications, including journalism, broadcasting, public relations and advertising; and dramatic arts, including the theater, motion pictures and television. Archives is also the official repository for the

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY


BOARD OF CURATORS
DIRECTOR
Associate Director
Wisconsin History Foundation
Historic Sites Foundation Circus World Museum
Historic Preservation Review Board
Historical Markers Council
Office of Museum Operations and Development
Office of Development and State Relations
Local History
Public Information
Division of Historic Sites
Historic Sites
Old World Wisconsin
Division of Research Services
Archives
Editorial
Library
Microfilm Laboratory
State Historian
Division of Administrative Services
Employment Relations
Fiscal Services
Physical Plant
Word Processing
Division of Historic Preservation
Registration & Compliance
Survey & Planning
Technical & Local Assistance

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Historic Preservation Review Board; Division of Historic Sites.

permanent records of the state and its political subdivisions. Its collections include more than 75,000 cubic feet of records and more than 1,000,000 photographic images.

Editorial is responsible for the editing and publication of all the scholarly and popular materials issued by the society.

Historic Preservation administers a comprehensive program of historic preservation in the state, including — in partnership with the National Park Service — the National Register of Historic Places in Wisconsin. It surveys the state to identify and locate places or architectural, historic, and archeological significance, and nominates them to the National Register; administers federal grants from the Historic Preservation Fund for survey, planning, and rehabilitation and restoration of historic properties; reviews federally funded and licensed projects for their impacts on historic and prehistoric properties; certifies projects for federal income-tax credits to rehabilitate historic income-producing buildings; and certifies local governments to participate directly in state and federal historic preservation programs. It also carries out a statewide educational and informational program on relevant aspects of Wisconsin history and prehistory, and on historic preservation programs.

Historic Sites combines all 6 of the historic sites under one administrator for uniform and improved direction, logistical management and interpretive development. The sites are: Old World Wisconsin at Eagle, Old Wade House at Greenbush, Madeline Island Historical Museum at La Pointe, Villa Louis at Prairie du Chien, Pendarvis at Mineral Point, and Stonefield Village at Cassville. Each site reflects a major theme of Wisconsin's development, such as mining, farming, fur trade, exploration and transportation. They are one means by which Wisconsinites may develop a sense of life as it was in historic Wisconsin. A seventh historic site, Circus World Museum at Baraboo, is operated by the Historic Sites Foundation and offers one of the most exciting and extensive collections of circus memorabilia to be found anywhere.

Library collects, catalogs and makes available information based on the printed and microform materials in the historical collection. The collection consists of more than 230,000 volumes; 450,000 pamphlets; 350,000 government publications and 700,000 reels of microfilm and microform sheets on the history of Wisconsin, the United States and Canada. The library is the official repository for publications of the State of Wisconsin, and its holdings include numerous U.S. government publications as well. Extensive genealogical holdings are also included in the overall collection.

Local History assists more than 192 local affiliated historical societies and museums throughout the state with the legal requirements of incorporation and offers technical assistance and consultation through field visits, workshops, special programs and a newsletter. Under the auspices of the Wisconsin Council for Local History, the state society assists in the organization of regional and state conventions of local societies.

Museum collects and preserves artifacts of historical significance. The free public museum contains exhibits tracing Wisconsin's past from prehistoric to recent times, assembled from the museum's more than 700,000 artifacts. The museum regularly presents public programs for all interests and ages, and museum-school outreach programs and materials extend statewide. In early 1986, as a response to the growth of the collections, the society will open a new state historical museum on the Capitol Concourse (at 30 North Carroll Street), containing new museum exhibits, museum education and public programs, and the museum gift shop.

Administrative Services plans building space needs, handles personnel matters and employe contract administration, supervises property management, insurance, payroll, financial and budgetary matters of the society, supervises clerical services, and manages the physical plant and security of the society headquarters building.

Interagency Relationships: The society director, together with representatives from the Department of Transportation, the Department of Natural Resources, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Department of Development form the Historical Markers Council, which selects and erects historical markers across the state. Under a cooperative agreement, the society writes the markers' texts and arranges for the production of the markers.

The society's archivist sits as a member of the Public Records and Forms Board, which manages a state records retention program in cooperation with the Department of Administration and other state agencies. The archivist's role in the program is judging the historical value of records slated for destruction and arranging for the storage of historically useful records in the state archives.

The society works closely with the Department of Natural Resources in developing the historical and archeological elements in various state parks and forests. It cooperates with the state Department of Public Instruction in providing materials on Wisconsin history to Wisconsin schools, and with the University Board of Regents in providing resources in American history for university students and faculty members.

INDEPENDENT BOARDS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD

Members: JOHN FORDE, *chairperson;* ELLEN LANGILL, *vice chairperson;* GERALD ABITZ, VIRGINIA BOYD, FRANK CASSELL, CHRISTY FLEEGE, DIANE KEALTY, WILLIAM LAATSCH, FREDERICK OLSON, DAVID OVERSTREET, KATHERINE RANKIN, ROBERT SALZER, MICHAEL SATERNUS, FLORENCE SHIPEK, SHINJI YAMAMOTO.

State Historic Preservation Officer: JEFF DEAN, 262-0746.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.705 (2).

History: The Historic Preservation Review Board and the State Historic Preservation Officer were established by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977.

Native American Indians perform a dance exhibition at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Wisconsin).

Organization: The board is attached to the society under Section 15.03 of the statutes. It is composed of 15 members appointed by the governor for staggered, 3-year terms. At least 9 members must be professionally qualified in the areas of architecture, archeology, art history and history; and up to 6 members may be qualified in related fields, such as landscape architecture, urban and regional planning, law or real estate. Principal staff to this board is the state historic preservation officer, whose responsibilities are defined in Section 44.22, Wisconsin Statutes, and various sections of Title 36, *Code of Federal Regulations*.

Agency Responsibility: The duties of the board are: 1) to approve, upon recommendation of the state historic preservation officer, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places; 2) to review the state surveys and inventories of historic properties undertaken under the historic preservation program; 3) to review and approve the content of the state preservation plan developed under the program; 4) to review and approve the distribution of federal grants-in-aid for preservation; 5) to recommend the removal of properties from the National Register of Historic Places; 6) to act in an advisory capacity to the State Historical Society; and 7) to notify planning departments of affected municipalities, local landmark commissions and local historical societies regarding properties being considered for nomination to the national register and request their comments.

DIVISION OF HISTORIC SITES

Historic Sites, Division of: JEAN M. WEBER, *administrator.*

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-5553.

History: The division was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27.

Organization: The administrator of the division is appointed by the Board of Curators of the Historical Society outside the classified service.

Agency Responsibility: The administrator of the division operates and maintains the historic sites: Stonefield Village, Pendarvis, Villa Louis, Old Wade House, Madeline Island Historical Museum, and Old World Wisconsin. The administrator administers the endowment trust fund of each historic site and establishes a trust fund committee for each site.

MEDICAL EDUCATION REVIEW COMMITTEE

The committee is currently inactive. For description, see *1983-1984 Wisconsin Blue Book*, p. 417.

Department of
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

State Superintendent: HERBERT J. GROVER.

Deputy State Superintendent: B. DEAN BOWLES, 266-1771.

Executive Assistant to State Superintendent: CARL CARMICHAEL, 266-1771.

Special Assistant to State Superintendent: DIANE OESTREICHER, 266-1771.

Handicapped Children and Pupil Services, Division for: VICTOR J. CONTRUCCI, *assistant superintendent*, 266-1649; WILLIAM ENGLISH, *superintendent, School for the Visually Handicapped and Educational Services Center for Visually Impaired*, (608) 755-2950; JOHN SHIPMAN, *superintendent, School for the Deaf and Educational Services Center for Hearing Impaired*, (414) 728-2677.

Children with Physical Needs, Bureau for: JOHN J. MURPHY, *administrative coordinator*.

Exceptional Children, Bureau for: PAUL T. HALVERSON, *director; Developmental, Behavioral and Learning Impaired Section,* THOMAS STOCKTON, *chief; Early Childhood, Sensory and Language Impaired Section,* BETTY ROWE, *chief; Program Review and Compliance Section,* NANCY HOLLOWAY, *chief.*

Pupil Services, Bureau for: WILLIAM J. ERPENBACH, *director; Issues, Program Improvement Section,* LINDA KUNELIUS, *chief; Pupil Services Team,* RICHARD ROTH, *chief.*

Instructional Services, Division for: JOHN T. BENSON, *assistant superintendent,* 266-3361.

Assessment and Testing, Bureau for: THOMAS STEFONEK, *director.*

Program Development, Bureau for: ARNOLD CHANDLER, *director.*

Teacher Education, Certification, and Placement, Bureau for: LOND RODMAN, *director.*

Vocational Education, Bureau for: RICHARD DIGNAN, *director.*

School Improvement, Office for: ROBERT GOMOLL, *director.*

Library Services, Division for: LESLYN M. SHIRES, *assistant superintendent,* 266-2205.

Instructional Media and Technology, Bureau for: DIANNE MCAFEE HOPKINS, *director.*

Library Development, Bureau for: LARRY NIX, *director.*

Reference and Loan Services, Bureau for: SALLY DREW, *director.*

School Financial Resources and Management Services, Division for: C. RICHARD NELSON, *assistant superintendent,* 266-3851.

Educational Opportunity Programs, Bureau for: PAUL SPRAGGINS, JR., *director;* vacancy, *assistant director; Talent Incentive Program,* SANDRA DERCOLE, *coordinator; Talent Search,* LADY CAMPBELL, *coordinator; Early Identification Program,* MAUDE TONEY, *coordinator.*

School Food and Nutrition Services, Bureau for: EDWARD POST, *director; Nutrition Services Section,* JOHN STADTMUELLER, *chief.*

School Management Services and Federal Aids, Bureau for: ROGER SUNBY, *director; Federal Aids and Audit Section,* RICHARD MORTENSEN, *chief; Consultants: School Facilities,* JAHN TINGLUM; *Reorganization,* vacancy; *Community Education,* ERIC SMITH; *Private Schools and Home Instruction,* MILDRED ANDERSON; *Block Grants,* MARYJEAN BADE; *Transportation,* DONALD SCHNEIDER; *Planning Management,* KEITH MARTIN; *CESA Supervisor,* JOHN OAKESON; *Fiscal Management,* MARVIN BERG.

State School Aids Administration and Consultation, Bureau for: ROLAND ROCKWELL, *director; State Aids Consultation and Audit Section,* WALTER BURKHOLDER, *chief; State Aids Processing Section,* vacancy, *chief.*

Management and Budget, Division for: BRIAN M. ROHERTY, *assistant superintendent,* 266-3903.

Education Information Services, Bureau for: JANE LEPESKA, *director.*

Equal Educational Opportunity, Bureau for: JOHN STROTHER, *director.*

Management Services, Bureau for: LEROY RICHGELS, *director; Fiscal Services Section,* JOEL CHAPIEWSKI, *chief; General Services Section,* KATHY NICHOLS, *chief; Word Processing Section,* VICKY WEISS, *acting chief.*

Personnel Services, Bureau for: DIRK GRAYE, *director.*

Policy and Budget, Bureau for: DEBRA BYARS, *director.*

Systems and Data Processing, Bureau for: KENNETH ADLER, *director; Development Section,* vacancy, *chief;* Production Section, GEORGE KOLB, *chief.*

Legal Services, Office of: ROBERT MUSSALLEM, *chief legal counsel.*

School District Boundary Appeal Board: HERBERT J. GROVER (State Superintendent of Public Instruction); LYLE JASPERSON, MERLIN KILTY, LEROY KLIMPKE, KENNETH WALSTROM; LELAND CHENOWETH, KENNETH JACOMET, HENRY MEYER, JUDIE RISTAU (alternate members) (all appointed by State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Council on the Education of the Blind: JEFFREY KLENKE, KAREN PERZENTKA, one vacancy (appointed by State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Council on Exceptional Education: ANN BUSLEE, MARY GALE BUDZISZ, SISTER MARY SAMUEL BRUNNER, HAL HIEBERT, RAYMOND KESSEL, PHIL KNOBEL, GARY MYRAH, SUE OSBORNE, JUANITA PAWLISCH, BARBARA SHAFER, KATIE STOUT, RICHARD SWANTZ, PAT VOSS, PAT WEBER, one vacancy (appointed by State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Council on Library and Network Development: JAN COOMBS, CAROL DIEHL, MARY KOTSCHI, VENORA MCKINNEY, EUGENE MCLANE, PAUL MORIARTY, JANE VRIESACKER, WILLIAM WILSON (professional members); CHARLES BRENDEN, BURDETTE EAGON, RUTH HARRIS, BARBARA KARLEN, ESTHER E. KOBLENZ, AUDREY ROBERTS, RUTH SCHMIDT (citizen members).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707; location: General Executive Facility 3, 125 South Webster Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-3390.

Toll-Free Number: Statewide: (800) 362-3020; Milwaukee: 342-3020; Madison: 266-8143 — information on education and medical programs for handicapped children.

Publications: Biennial Report, Education Forward (monthly August through May), Directory of Wisconsin's Public Schools (annual $3.00), Channel DLS (Wisconsin Division for Library Services), curriculum publications, research studies.

Number of Employes: 700.70.

Total Budget 1983-85: $2,502,814,700.

Statutory Reference: Article X, Section 1, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Section 15.37, Statutes.

History: The Department of Public Instruction is under the direction of the state superintendent, an office created by Article X, Sec. 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution and originally established on August 16, 1848. The constitution provides that "The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensations shall be prescribed by law ...."

The statutes of the Territory of Wisconsin adopted in 1838-39 provided for the establishment of common schools. Each town containing 10 families was to constitute a school district, and the voters of each such town were to elect 5 school inspectors whose duties were to examine teachers, visit the schools, and maintain the schoolhouses. There was no territorial agency concerned with education. The convention which produced the Constitution of 1846 provided that the supervision of public instruction should be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature might direct. The legislature was to provide for either the election or the appointment of the superintendent and to prescribe that office's powers and duties. Convention debate centered on the need for the office — it was urged that there could be no uniform system of education without a superintendent — and on the method of selection. The election method was finally chosen by the convention.

The Council on Library and Network Development was created in the department by Chapter 347, Laws of 1979, replacing the Council on Library Development and the Council on Public Library Certificates and Standards.

The Council on Exceptional Education was created by Chapter 89, Laws of 1973.

Organization: The superintendent of public instruction is elected in the nonpartisan spring election for a term of 4 years. In addition to holding this constitutional office, the superintendent serves as the head of the Department of Public Instruction (DPI). A deputy state superintendent is appointed to act for the state superintendent in the superintendent's absence. There are 5 assistant state superintendents each of whom is the administrator of a division within the department.

Agency Responsibility: The DPI is charged with the responsibility of providing direction to and supervision of public elementary and secondary education in Wisconsin. This responsibility is implemented through programs and services designed to provide professional supervision of and consultation to local school districts; to supplement local tax resources with state funds in order that all pupils will have equal educational opportunities; to ensure that handicapped children receive an education; to improve, through continuing research and development, curricula and school operations; to provide proper guidance and counseling for all pupils; to develop school and public library resources; and to coordinate and oversee the use of various federal aids.

Unit Functions:

The *Division for Handicapped Children and Pupil Services* coordinates pupil services activities such as counseling, nursing, psychology, and social work, and administers, monitors, and supervises special education and medical and related services for children with exceptional educational needs. The division is responsible for statewide coordination of local efforts to implement Subchapter V, Chapter 115, Wis. Stats.; P.L. 94-142, the federal Education of All Handicapped Children Act; the federal Education of the Handicapped Act; and for administering parts of Title V of the Social Security Act of 1935. The division also operates the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped and Educational Services Center for the Visually Impaired and the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and Educational Services Center for the Hearing Impaired.

The *Division for Instructional Services* provides supervisory and consultative services, technical assistance, and resource materials for local school districts. This includes assistance and direction in curriculum development and implementation, instructional methods/strategies, state level pupil testing and local district pupil competency testing, and school improvement. The division administers Career Education Incentive Act funds, the Parker Project, and Youth Initiative Programs, and provides Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) linkages. The division administers federal programs under the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act — Chapter 1, Civil Rights Act (Title IV), Vocational Education Act, and bilingual education. The division monitors school district compliance with various statutory and code requirements. It is responsible for reviewing programs at colleges and universities which lead to certification to serve in the public schools and for licensing of all public school teachers as well as those private school teachers who wish to be so licensed.

The *Division for Library Services* administers all state and federal programs related to public and school libraries and to librarians and for library cooperation. The division is organized into 3 bureaus: the Bureau for Library Development, the Bureau for Reference and Loan Services, and the Bureau for Instructional Media and Technology.

The *Division for School Financial Resources and Management Services* provides for payment of state and federal school aids, financial review of school accounts, budget and finance consultation, and school finance data collection, analysis, and publication. Consultant services are provided in the areas of data processing, school district reorganization, school transportation, private school liaison and home instruction, community education, school facilities, school district long-range finance and asset management, and school district management and planning. The division is responsible for school food and nutrition services, including the national school lunch program, special milk program, nutrition education and training, and donated food distribution. The division's educational opportunity program provides counsel and assistance to disadvantaged students throughout the state who are seeking post-secondary school education and training.

The *Division for Management and Budget* provides administrative and staff services to the state superintendent and the operating divisions of the department, including financial management, audit, and fiscal systems; legal services; personnel and employment relations; affirmative action; fleet and general office services; word processing services; federal civil rights compliance; management systems and policy development; evaluation services; systems and data processing services; and publications and public information services. The division also is responsible for development of the department biennial budget, administrative rules coordination, bill analyses and fiscal note preparation, maintenance of education statistics, and assistance to local school districts in race desegregation and sex equity.

The *Council on the Education of the Blind* advises the state superintendent regarding services, problems, and policies affecting the visually handicapped.

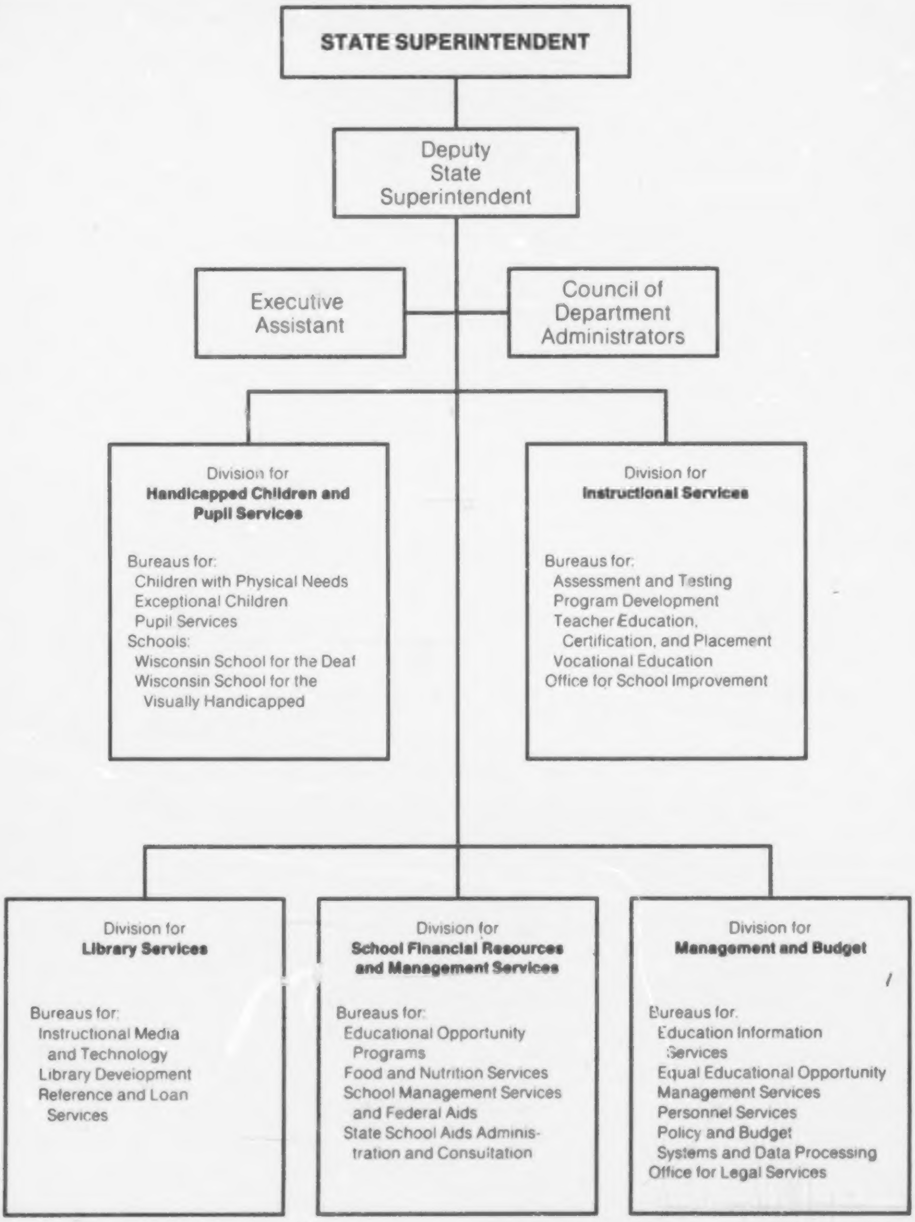
The *Council on Exceptional Education* consults with the state superintendent on programs, policies, and rules relating to the educational needs of exceptional children. The council may report biennially to the legislature on the progress made by special education programs and planning in the state.

The *Council on Library and Network Development* advises the state superintendent and the administrator of the Division for Library Services in performing their duties in regard to library services.

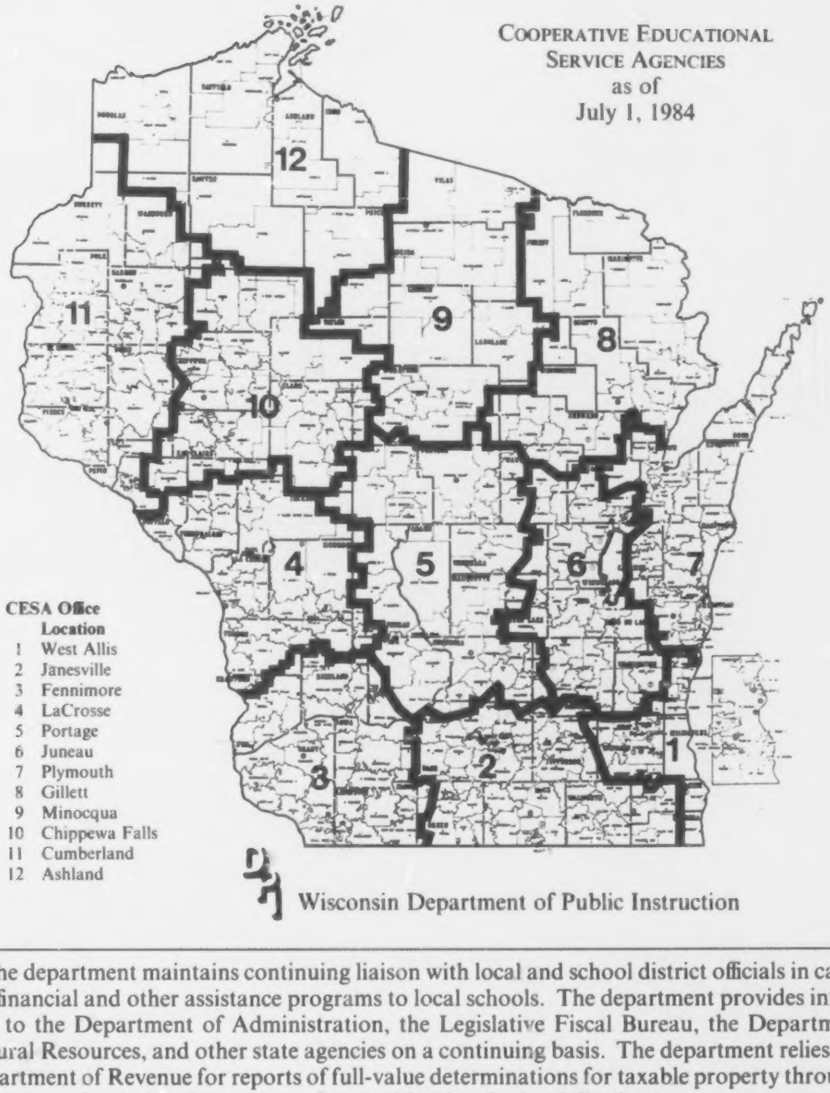
Interagency Relationships: The department works and cooperates with a variety of federal, state, and local governmental agencies in carrying out its responsibilities. It works with the U.S. Department of Education in carrying out responsibilities under the Education of the Handicapped Act and Education of All Handicapped Children Act, the Education Consolidation and

Improvement Act of 1981, the Vocational Education Act, and the Library Services and Construction Act, and with the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the commodity distribution program.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION


STATE SUPERINTENDENT
Deputy State Superintendent
Executive Assistant
Council of Department Administrators
Division for Handicapped Children and Pupil Services
Bureaus for:
Children with Physical Needs
Exceptional Children
Pupil Services
Schools:
Wisconsin School for the Deaf
Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped
Division for Instructional Services
Bureaus for:
Assessment and Testing
Program Development
Teacher Education, Certification, and Placement
Vocational Education
Office for School Improvement
Division for Library Services
Bureaus for:
Instructional Media and Technology
Library Development
Reference and Loan Services
Division for School Financial Resources and Management Services
Bureaus for:
Educational Opportunity Programs
Food and Nutrition Services
School Management Services and Federal Aids
State School Aids Administration and Consultation
Division for Management and Budget
Bureaus for:
Education Information Services
Equal Educational Opportunity
Management Services
Personnel Services
Policy and Budget
Systems and Data Processing
Office for Legal Services

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
American Indian Language and Culture Education Board



COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL
SERVICE AGENCIES
as of
July 1, 1984

CESA Office Location

1	West Allis
2	Janesville
3	Fennimore
4	LaCrosse
5	Portage
6	Juneau
7	Plymouth
8	Gillett
9	Minocqua
10	Chippewa Falls
11	Cumberland
12	Ashland

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction

The department maintains continuing liaison with local and school district officials in carrying out financial and other assistance programs to local schools. The department provides information to the Department of Administration, the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, the Department of Natural Resources, and other state agencies on a continuing basis. The department relies on the Department of Revenue for reports of full-value determinations for taxable property throughout the state to determine the amount of state aid to local school districts.

In addition, the department has both direct and intermediate relationships with various federal programs dealing with Indian education, federal aid for impacted areas, and other special educational needs. Close cooperation with the Department of Health and Social Services is essential, especially in regard to services involving certain categories of handicapped, alcohol and other drug abuse, and health preservation, including referral, immunization, and treatment as well as with regard to conditions and circumstances which place at risk students' well being and education.

In implementing the vocational education program in Wisconsin, the department works closely with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education (VTAE). By joint agreement, a pool of federal vocational education funds has been set aside for the DPI and VTAE system to provide occupational preparation opportunities for 16-to-18-year-old high school students. Partnerships are being expanded and enhanced through the Parker Project and through the prioritization of career education projects which develop linkages with business and industry. Special attention to the development of additional linkages with service deliverers in the community is directed through the department's participation in the federal Job Training Partnership Act. The Parker Project, a joint venture of the DPI and the Parker Pen Company through the Parker Fund of the Janesville Foundation, is designed to make elementary and secondary education and vocational training more relevant for youth entering the world of work.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE EDUCATION BOARD

American Indian Language and Culture Education Board: JEANNINE ASKENETTE, FRANK BARBER, DOLLI BIG JOHN, ALAN CALDWELL, ROBIN CARUFEL, JOSEPH CORBINE, DOROTHY W. DAVIDS, MARVIN DEFOE, JR., WILLIAM GOLLNICK, LYLE A. GREENDEER, SR., DANA JACKSON, LLOYD POWLESS, ALFRED PYATSKOWIT.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.375.

History: The American Indian Language and Culture Education Board was created by Chapter 346, Laws of 1979, replacing the Council on Indian Education.

Organization: The board is an independent unit attached to the Department of Public Instruction for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes. The board consists of 13 members appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms from recommendations made by the various Indian tribes, bands, and organizations in Wisconsin and representing each such tribe, band, and organization.

Agency Responsibility: The board advises the state superintendent, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System, the Higher Educational Aids Board, and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education on all matters relating to the education of American Indians and encourages establishment of American Indian language and culture programs in school districts enrolling American Indian pupils and in alternative schools with at least 75 percent American Indian enrollment.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

Board of Regents: BEN R. LAWTON, M.D., *president;* ROBERT P. KNOWLES, *vice president;* HERBERT J. GROVER (State Superintendent of Public Instruction), PHILIP T. SAUNDERS (president, Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education); RUTH CLUSEN, EDITH FINLAYSON, ODY J. FISH, M. WILLIAM GERRARD, CAMILLA HANSON, FRANK H. HECKRODT, FRANK NIKOLAY, RUSSELL O'HARROW, PAUL R. SCHILLING, OBERT J. VATTENDAHL, GERARD E. VENEMAN, LAURENCE A. WEINSTEIN.

Secretary to the Board: JUDITH TEMBY, 1860 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706, (608) 262-2324.

Administrative Officers

President of the University of Wisconsin System: ROBERT M. O'NEIL (resigned September 1, 1985), 1700 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706, (608) 262-2321.

Acting President: KATHARINE C. LYALL 1642 Van Hise Hall, 262-6420.

Executive Vice President: KATHARINE C. LYALL, 1642 Van Hise Hall, 262-6420.

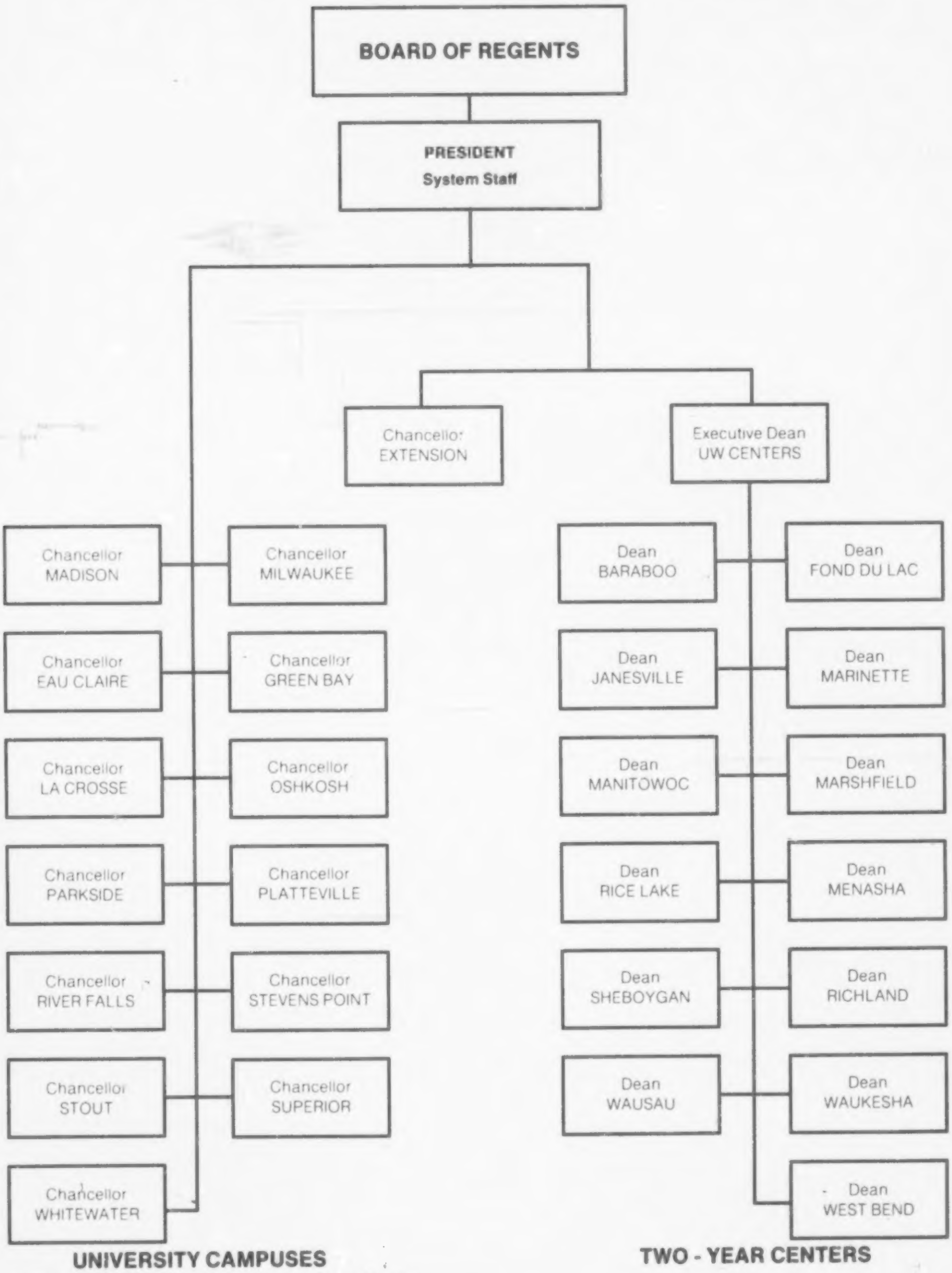
Vice President, Academic Affairs (interim): WILLIAM KUEPPER, Van Hise Hall, 262-8778.

Vice President and Trust Officer: FLOYD B. CASE, 1752 Van Hise Hall, 262-1311.

Vice President, General Services (interim): PAUL BROWN, 1762 Van Vise Hall, 262-6132.

Vice President University Relations: RONALD C. BORNSTEIN, 1708 Van Hise Hall, 262-0766.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM


BOARD OF REGENTS
PRESIDENT
System Staff
Chancellor EXTENSION
Executive Dean UW CENTERS
Chancellor MADISON
Chancellor MILWAUKEE
Chancellor EAU CLAIRE
Chancellor GREEN BAY
Chancellor LA CROSSE
Chancellor OSHKOSH
Chancellor PARKSIDE
Chancellor PLATTEVILLE
Chancellor RIVER FALLS
Chancellor STEVENS POINT
Chancellor STOUT
Chancellor SUPERIOR
Chancellor WHITEWATER
Dean BARABOO
Dean FOND DU LAC
Dean JANESVILLE
Dean MARINETTE
Dean MANITOWOC
Dean MARSHFIELD
Dean RICE LAKE
Dean MENASHA
Dean SHEBOYGAN
Dean RICHLAND
Dean WAUSAU
Dean WAUKESHA
Dean WEST BEND
UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES
TWO - YEAR CENTERS

Attached units: Geological and Natural History Survey
Laboratory of Hygiene
Psychiatric Research Institute
Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Pharmacy Internship Board

UNIVERSITY

Mailing Address: Systemwide administration is centered in Madison, but the individual universities and 2-year centers can be reached by writing directly to the campuses in their respective cities. System field stations are located at Clam Lake and Pigeon Lake in Bayfield County. Branch agricultural stations are at Arlington, Ashland, Hancock, Lake Tomahawk, Lancaster, Marshfield, Spooner and Sturgeon Bay. The administrative offices of the UW Centers and UW-Extension are in Madison; extension representatives are located at the seat of each county.

Telephone: (608) 263-3961 (Information Office).

Publications: Biennial and annual reports; Introduction to the University of Wisconsin System (annual); Wisconsin Ideas (quarterly); Administrative Directory; Fact Book (annual); unit bulletins, catalogs, reports, circulars; student newspapers and yearbooks at some campuses; periodicals and books.

Number of Employes: 28,107.08.

Total Budget 1983-85: $2,567,091,600.

Statutory Reference: Article X, Section 6, Wisconsin Constitution; Section 15.91, Statutes.

UW-Madison (Madison 53706)
General Campus Telephone: (608) 262-1234

Chancellor: IRVING SHAIN, 158 Bascom Hall, 262-9946.

Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs: BERNARD C. COHEN, 150 Bascom Hall, 262-1304.

Vice Chancellor for Administration: LEN VAN ESS, 100 Bascom Hall, 262-9943.

Dean of Students: PAUL GINSBERG, 109 Bascom Hall, 263-5700.

Dean of Agricultural and Life Sciences: LEO M. WALSH, 140 Agricultural Hall, 262-4930.

Acting Dean of Business: EDWARD J. BLAKELY, 102 Commerce Building, 262-1553.

Dean of Education: JOHN R. PALMER, 123 Education Building, 262-6137.

Dean of Engineering: JOHN BOLLINGER, 258 Mechanical Engineering Building, 262-3481.

Dean of School of Family Resources and Consumer Science: vacancy, 141 Home Economics Building, 262-4847.

Dean of Graduate School: ROBERT M. BOCK, 333 Bascom Hall, 262-1044.

Dean of International Studies: PETER DORNER, 1410 Van Hise Hall, 262-2851.

Dean of Law: CLIFF THOMPSON, 207 Law Building, 262-0618.

Dean of Letters and Science: E. DAVID CRONON, 102 South Hall, 263-2303.

Dean of Medicine: ARNOLD L. BROWN, 1205 Medical Science Center, 263-4910.

Dean of Nursing: VIVIAN LITTLEFIELD, H6/150 Clinical Science Center H6, 263-5155.

Dean of Pharmacy: AUGUST P. LEMBERGER, 2340 Chamberlin Hall, 262-1414.

Secretary of the Faculty: SUSAN F. FINMAN, 134 Bascom Hall, 262-3956.

Director of Admission: DAVID VINSON, 140 Peterson Building, 262-3961.

Registrar: THOMAS H. HOOVER, 130 Peterson Building, 262-3964.

UW-Milwaukee (Milwaukee 53201)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 963-1122

Chancellor: FRANK E. HORTON, 202 Chapman Hall, 963-4331.

Vice Chancellor: NORMA S. REES, 215 Chapman Hall, 963-4501.

Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Affairs: DONALD G. MELKUS, 207 Chapman Hall, 963-4461.

Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: DONALD HARDY, 116 Chapman Hall, 963-4038.

Assistant Chancellor, University Relations: CARL MUELLER, 116 Chapman Hall, 963-4035.

Dean, School of Allied Health Professions: FREDERICK PAIRENT, 955 Enderis Hall, 963-4712.

Dean, School of Architecture and Urban Planning: CARL PATTON, 149-D Engelmann Hall, 963-4016.

Dean, School of Business Administration: ERIC SCHENKER, 474 Bolton Hall, 963-4235.

Dean, School of Education: Sam J. Yarger, 595 Enderis Hall, 963-4181.

Dean, College of Engineering and Applied Sciences: Charles James, 524 Engineering and Mathematical Sciences (EMS), 963-4126.

Acting Dean, School of Fine Arts: Gerard McKenna, A278 Fine Arts Building, 963-4762.

Dean, The Graduate School: George Keulks, 251 Mitchell Hall, 963-5483.

Dean, College of Letters and Science: William F. Halloran, 218A Holton Hall, 963-5895.

Acting Dean, School of Library and Information Science: Mohammed M. Aman, 220 Mitchell Hall, 963-4709.

Dean, School of Nursing: Norma Lang, 765 Cunningham Hall, 963-4189.

Dean, School of Social Welfare: Fred M. Cox, 1095 Enderis Hall, 963-4400.

Dean, Division of Urban Outreach: Martin Haberman, 320 Garland Hall, 963-5055

Director of Admissions: Jean Shanahan, 194 Mellencamp Hall, 963-7800.

Director of Registration: Frederick Sperry, 200 Mellencamp Hall, 963-6164.

Secretary of the University: Marilyn E. Miller 225 Mitchell Hall, 963-5988.

UW-Eau Claire (Eau Claire 54701)

General Campus Telephone: (715) 836-2100

Chancellor: Larry Schnack, 836-2326.

Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: Norman Doorenbas, 836-2320.

Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: James Bollinger, 836-2733.

Assistant Chancellor, Budget and Development: Charles Bauer, 836-3279.

Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: Elliott L. Garb, 836-5626.

Dean, School of Arts and Science: Lee E. Grugel, 836-2542.

Dean, School of Business: James Wenner, 836-5509.

Dean, School of Education: Rodney Johnson, 836-3671.

Dean, School of Graduate Studies: Ronald N. Satz, 836-2721.

Dean, School of Nursing: Patricia Ostmoe, 836-4731.

Faculty Senate Chairman: Calvin Quayle, 836-5288.

Registration and Records: Laura Patterson, 836-4524.

UW-Green Bay (Green Bay 54302)

General Campus Telephone: (414) 465-2121

Chancellor: Edward W. Weidner, 465-2207.

Associate Chancellor: Donald F. Harden, 465-2074.

Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: William Kuepper 465-2254.

Secretary of the Faculty: Elmer Havens, 465-2211.

Registrar: Ronald A. Dhuey, 465-2063.

UW-La Crosse (La Crosse 54601)

General Campus Telephone: (608) 785-8000

Chancellor: Noel J. Richards, 785-8004.

Vice Chancellor: W. Carl Wimberly, 785-8007.

Assistant Chancellor: David Witmer, 785-8009.

Assistant Vice Chancellor: Jean Foss, 785-8012.

Dean, College of Arts, Letters and Sciences: A. Vincent Weber, 785-8219.

Dean, College of Education: Howard C. Rose, 785-8122.

Dean, School of Business Administration: William O. Perkett, 785-8091.

Dean, School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation: John C. Mitchem, 785-8157.

Dean of Student Affairs: David Hogue, 785-8063.

Faculty Senate Chairman: Anne J. Winter, 785-8018.

Registrar: Robert Le Roy, 785-8751.

UW-Oshkosh (Oshkosh 54901)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 424-1234

Chancellor: EDWARD M. PENSON, 424-0200.
Executive Assistant to Chancellor: THOMAS W. HERZING, 424-3111.
Acting Vice Chancellor: DAVID J. WARD, 424-0300.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Programs and Services: ROBERT D. STANSBURY, 424-3000.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Programs and Services: EDWARD B. SMITH, 424-3100.
Assistant to Chancellor for University Information Program: PATRICIA A. ANGLIM, 424-3356.
Dean, College of Business Administration: ROBERT L. MILAM, 424-1424.
Dean, College of Education: ROGER V. BENNETT, 424-3322.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: WILLIAM J. LEFFIN, 424-1210.
Dean, College of Nursing: DIXALENE BAHLEDA, 424-3089.
Dean, Graduate School: LAURINE E. FITZGERALD, 424-1223.
Registrar: ROGER HEROLD, 424-0303.

UW-Parkside (Kenosha 53141-2000)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 553-2345

Acting Chancellor: MARY ELIZABETH SHUTLER, 553-2211.
Vice Chancellor and Dean of Faculty: MARY ELIZABETH SHUTLER, 553-2261.
Assistant Chancellor, Educational Services: CARLA J. STOFFLE, 553-2598.
Assistant Chancellor, Administration and Fiscal Affairs: GARY G. GOETZ, 553-2141.
Associate Dean: MICHAEL BASSIS, 553-2144.
Associate Dean of Faculty for Professional and Graduate Programs: BEN GREENBAUM, 553-2140.
University Committee: PETER HOFF, *chairman*, 553-2644.
Registrar: SUSAN A. JOHNSON, 553-2237.

UW-Platteville (Platteville 53818)
General Campus Telephone: (608) 342-1101

Chancellor: WILLIAM W. CHMURNY, 342-1234.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: LEE A. HALGREN, 342-1261.
Assistant Chancellor, Business Affairs: FRANCIS DUNN, 342-1226.
Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs: LLOYD LINDEN, 342-1854.
Dean, College of Agriculture: WAYNE GILLIS, 342-1393.
Dean, College of Arts and Science: DALE FATZINGER, 342-1151.
Dean, College of Business, Industry and Commerce: KAHTAN AL-YASIRI, 342-1547.
Dean, College of Education: JAMES STOLTENBERG, 342-1131.
Dean, College of Engineering: ROSS McDONALD, 342-1561.
Faculty Senate Chairperson: GERALD SCHEPPERS, 342-1651.
Registrar: CATHY SCHLEMBACH, 342-1321.

UW-River Falls (River Falls 54022)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 425-3913

Chancellor: GARY THIBODEAU, 425-3201.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: RICHARD DELORIT, 425-3700.
Assistant Chancellor, Administration: WAYNE WOLFE, 425-3737.
Assistant Chancellor, Business and Finance: E. TED KUETHER, 425-3838.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: WILLIAM MUNNS, 425-3711.
Dean, College of Agriculture: GARY ROHDE, 425-3841.
Dean, College of Arts and Sciences: RICHARD SWENSON, 425-3366.

Dean, College of Education: Daniel H. Brown, 425-3774.
Dean, Graduate School: Roger Swanson, 425-3843.
Faculty Senate Chairperson: Brian Copp, 425-3261.
Registrar: Melvin Germanson, 425-3342.

UW-Stevens Point (Stevens Point 54481)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 346-0123

Chancellor: Philip R. Marshall, 346-2123.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: Irving Buchen, 346-4686.
Assistant to Chancellor, University Services: David Coker, 346-2123.
Interim Dean, Support Services: Mary Croft, 346-2029.
Dean, Graduate Studies: David J. Staszak, 346-2631.
Dean, College of Fine Arts: Paul M. Palombo, 346-4920.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: H. Thoyre, 346-4224.
Dean, College of Natural Resources: Daniel Trainer, 346-4617.
Dean, College of Professional Studies: Arthur Fritschel, 346-3169.
Registrar: David Eckholm, 346-4302.

UW-Stout (Menomonie 54751)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 232-1123

Chancellor: Robert S. Swanson, 232-2441.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: Wesley Face, 232-1457.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: Wesley Sommers, 232-1135.
Dean, Graduate College: Nelva Runnells, 232-1376.
Dean, School of Education: David Sabatino, 232-2688.
Dean, School of Home Economics: J. Anthony Samenfink, 232-1115.
Dean, School of Industry and Technology: M. James Bensen, 232-1325.
Dean, School of Liberal Studies: Gerane Dougherty, 232-2437.
Dean, Learning Resources: David Barnard, 232-2246.
Dean of Students: Samuel Wood, 232-1181.
Faculty Senate Chairperson: Raymond Hayes, 232-1789.
Registrar: Sharon Steward, 232-1634.

UW-Superior (Superior 54880)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 394-8221

Chancellor: Karl Meyer, 394-8221.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: John Haugland, 394-8447.
Dean, College of Business and Economics: Patrick Quinn, 394-8209.
Dean, College of Education: Robert Krey, 394-8140.
Dean, College of Fine Arts: William Stock, 394-8269.
University Senate Secretary: Gary Sherman, 394-8324.
Registrar: Lowell Banks, 394-8218.

UW-Whitewater (Whitewater 53190)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 472-1234

Chancellor: James R. Connor, 472-1918.
Vice Chancellor and Dean of Faculties: Fannie E. Hicklin, 472-1181.
Assistant Chancellor for Administrative Services: James W. Colmey, 472-1922.
Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs: William Riley, 472-1051.

Dean, College of the Arts: ROBERT GARWELL, 472-1221.
Dean, College of Business and Economics: JOSEPH DOMITRZ, 472-1343.
Dean, College of Education: LEWIS W. STONEKING, 472-1101.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: JAMES E. ROEVER, 472-1620.
Dean, School of Graduate Studies: LARRY DAVIS, 472-1006.
Dean of Continuing Education and Outreach: THOMAS S. MCLEROY, 472-1100.
Faculty Senate Chairperson: RICHARD HAVEN, 472-1239.
Registrar: JOHN BODENSTEINER, 472-1570.

Statewide Services and Coordinators
Madison 53706

HELP (Higher Education Location Program), educational information and referrals - toll-free telephone: (800) 362-3020; 263-4567 (local Madison), 342-3020 (local Milwaukee).
Director, Sea Grant College: ROBERT E. RAGOTZKIE, 1800 University Avenue, 263-6811.
Librarian at Large, Women's Studies, SUSAN SEARING, Room 112 A., 728 State St., 262-5754.

UW Centers
149 N. Frances Street, Room 216
Madison 53703

Executive Dean: LORMAN A. RATNER, 262-1783.
Dean, Academic Affairs: ARTHUR M. KAPLAN, 262-1794.
Assistant Executive Dean, Administrative Service: ANTONE KUCERA, 263-1638.
Registrar: DANIEL EDLEBECK, 262-9652.

Center	Address, Telephone	Dean
Baraboo-Sauk County	1006 Connie Road Baraboo 53913 (608) 356-8351	Aural Umhoeffer
Barron County	Rice Lake 54868 (715) 234-8176	John F. Meggers
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac 54935 (414) 929-3600	Willard J. Henken
Fox Valley	Menasha 54952 (414) 735-2600	Rue Johnson
Manitowoc County	Manitowoc 54220 (414) 683-4700	Roland Baldwin
Marathon County	518 South 7th Avenue Wausau 54401 (715) 845-9602	Stephen R. Portch
Marinette County	Marinette 54143 (715) 735-7477	William A. Schmidtke
Marshfield-Wood County	2000 West 5th St. Marshfield 54449 (715) 387-1147	Norbert Koopman
Richland Center	Richland Center 53581 (608) 647-6186	Thomas Oates
Rock County	Kellogg Avenue Janesville 53545 (608) 755-2811	Thomas Walterman
Sheboygan County	P.O. Box 719 Sheboygan 53081 (414) 459-3710	Barbara Paul Losty
Washington County	400 University Drive West Bend 53095 (414) 338-5200	Robert O. Thompson
Waukesha County	1500 University Drive Waukesha 53186 (414) 521-5435	Mary Knudten

UW-Extension
432 North Lake Street, Madison 53706

Chancellor: PATRICK BOYLE, 262-3786.
Vice Chancellor, JAMES J. GOSLING, 262-6151.
Dean, Director of Cooperative Extension: CHARLES KOVAL, 263-2775.
Associate Dean, Director of Cooperative Extension: MARVIN BEATTY, 262-3323.
Associate Dean, Director of Cooperative Extension: ROBERT E. RIECK, 262-7965.
Director, Telecommunication Division: LUKE LAMB, 263-2161.
Dean of Urban Outreach: MARTIN HABERMAN, (414) 963-5925.

History: Chapter 100, Laws of 1971, signed into law on October 11, 1971, mandated the merger of Wisconsin's 2 systems of public higher education to form the University of Wisconsin System.

The University of Wisconsin, officially created pursuant to Art. X, Sec. 6, of the State Constitution, implemented by Chapter 20, Laws of 1848, is a land-grant institution, whose establishment and location were decreed by laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature (1836, 1838, 1839).

The origin of the Wisconsin State Universities System was in Chapter 82, Laws of 1857, which provided funds for a normal school system and created the Board of Regents of Normal Schools. The first institution opened at Platteville in 1866, and the ninth, 50 years later at Eau Claire. In 1927 the 9 normal schools were authorized to offer baccalaureate degree programs, becoming state teachers colleges. With the addition of varied liberal arts programs, they became state colleges in 1951 (Chapter 548); and in 1964 their status was changed to that of state universities. Chapter 75 Laws of 1967, renamed the governing body, designating it the Board of Regents of State Universities.

A Merger Implementation Study Committee, established by Chapter 100, was charged with the responsibility of studying the issues and making recommendations by January 31, 1973, to the Board of Regents and the Legislature on consolidating the statutes governing the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Universities (Chapters 36 and 37, respectively) and on related issues. It completed its work on schedule and forwarded a proposed statutory charter to the Legislature.

Between January 1973 and May 1974, the merger implementation bill went through months of additions and deletions as legislative committees deliberated. However, as approved by the Governor, the bill was essentially the same as the proposition submitted by the Merger Implementation Committee.

On May 21, 1974, the state Legislature passed the final merger implementation bill. The Governor signed the bill and it was published on July 8, recreating Chapter 36 of the statutes and providing a single statutory charter to govern public higher education in Wisconsin.

Organization: Under the historic 1971 merger law, these 2 systems were combined under a single board of regents, creating a complex of 13 universities, 14 two-year centers (now 13) and statewide extension, now serving 160,000 students and ranked as the fifth largest system of higher education in the nation. Each degree-granting institution in the new system is named "University of Wisconsin --", with the location or name following; each two-year campus is called "University of Wisconsin Center --", followed by the location or name. Chapter 100 specified that the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System would ultimately consist of 16 members, including the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education and 14 citizen members appointed by the governor with approval of the Senate, for staggered 7-year terms. However, during the initial merger period, the system was governed by a 21-member board composed of all but 2 members of both original boards. The number of regents was gradually decreased by term expirations until the official membership limit of 16 was reached on May 1, 1974.

The board is empowered to appoint the president of the University of Wisconsin System, the chancellors of the 13 universities, and the administrative officers of the UW Centers and of University Extension, as well as the deans who head each of the 13 two-year centers.

The system administration is responsible to the president and assists the Board of Regents in establishing policies, reviewing the administration of such policies and planning the programmatic, financial and physical development of the system.

Agency Responsibility: The University System provides postsecondary, undergraduate, academic education for more than 135,000 Wisconsin residents. Graduate and professional education is offered at 11 of the universities, with doctoral programs concentrated at Madison and Milwaukee.

The system's 3 prime areas of responsibility are teaching, service and research. The "Wisconsin Idea" refers to the university's commitment to the state signified by the oft-quoted statement that "The boundaries of the campus are the boundaries of the state". Essentially this means providing education, service and the fruits of research to benefit the citizens of the state. The University System is dedicated to this historic concept under its organization.

Unit Functions:

The *Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System* is responsible for establishing policies for governing the system, planning to meet future state needs for collegiate education, and appointing the executive head of the system and the executive heads of each of the institutions in the system, all of whom serve at the pleasure of the board. It sets admission standards and policies, reviews and approves university budgets and establishes the regulatory framework within which the individual units are allowed to operate with as great a degree of autonomy as possible.

The *President of the University of Wisconsin System* has full executive responsibility for operation and management of the system. He carries out the duties prescribed in the Wisconsin Statutes and implements the policies set forth by the regents. He manages and coordinates the operations of the system administrative offices and the units of the system. He has responsibility for fiscal control, maintaining management-planning information, developing a single budget and coordinating academic program review, evaluation and development on all campuses.

The *Executive Vice President* is deputy to the president of the system, serves as acting president in his absence, and has administrative responsibility for the functions of the system administration offices.

The *Chancellors* are the executive heads of their respective faculties and institutions and are vested with the responsibility of administering board policies under the coordinating direction of the president. They are accountable and report to the president and the board on the operation and administration of their institutions. Subject to board policy, the chancellors, in consultation with their faculties, are responsible for designing curricula and setting degree requirements; determining academic standards and establishing grading systems; defining and administering institutional standards for faculty peer evaluation and screening candidates for appointment, promotion and tenure; recommending individual merit increases; administering associated auxiliary services; and administering all funds, from whatever source, allocated, generated or intended for use of their institutions.

Universities: The universities of the system are grouped into 3 organizational "clusters," based on type of mission. The doctoral cluster includes the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The other 11 universities in the system form the "university cluster." Listed according to size of enrollment in the fall of 1984, they are UW-Oshkosh, UW-Eau Claire, UW-Whitewater, UW-Stevens Point, UW-La Crosse, UW-Stout, UW-Parkside, UW-Platteville, UW-River Falls, UW-Green Bay and UW-Superior. Of these 11 in the "university cluster" category, 2 (UW-Green Bay and UW-Stout) have been designated as "special mission" campuses.

A third organizational grouping, the "outreach cluster," includes 2 components:

The *UW Centers*, 13 campuses which provide freshman-sophomore instruction designed primarily to facilitate transfer to degree-granting campuses; and

The *University of Wisconsin-Extension*, which provides degree credit and continuing education in a wide range of areas and extends vital public services to residents throughout Wisconsin as a key means of implementing the celebrated "Wisconsin Idea".

Interagency Relationships: The far-ranging nature of the University System brings it into contact with a wide variety of federal, state and local agencies. Chief among those at the federal level are the Department of Education; the National Science Foundation; the National Aeronautics

Students in the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee School of Architecture and Urban Planning discuss a project (photo courtesy of University of Wisconsin System).

and Space Administration; the Agency for International Development; the National Institutes of Health; the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and the Departments of State, Labor, Commerce, Agriculture, Defense, Interior, and Transportation.

The *University Hospital and Clinics* have a close working relationship with the Veterans Administration Hospital in Madison. Students and interns also spend time in 14 private hospitals in Madison, Milwaukee, Marshfield and La Crosse, with which the Medical School is affiliated.

On the state level, the University System is represented on the Educational Communications Board, which is responsible for planning, coordinating and overseeing public educational radio and television systems and programming. The units of the system cooperate closely with the Higher Educational Aids Board in providing financial aid to students. Since dissolution of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System cooperates with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in planning new programs and coordinating efforts to meet the educational needs of the state. Other state agencies with which the University System works closely are the Building Commission, the Department of Administration, the State Historical Society, and the following departments: Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Justice; Development; Natural Resources; Public Instruction; and Veterans Affairs.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN — ASSOCIATED INSTITUTE AND ORGANIZATIONS CREATED BY LAW

WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

Director and State Geologist: MEREDITH E. OSTROM.

Mailing Address: 3817 Mineral Point Road, Madison 53711.

Telephone: (608) 262-1705.

Publications: Numerous maps and publications on geology, minerals, water, soils and other natural resources. List available on request.

Statutory Reference: Section 36.25 (6).

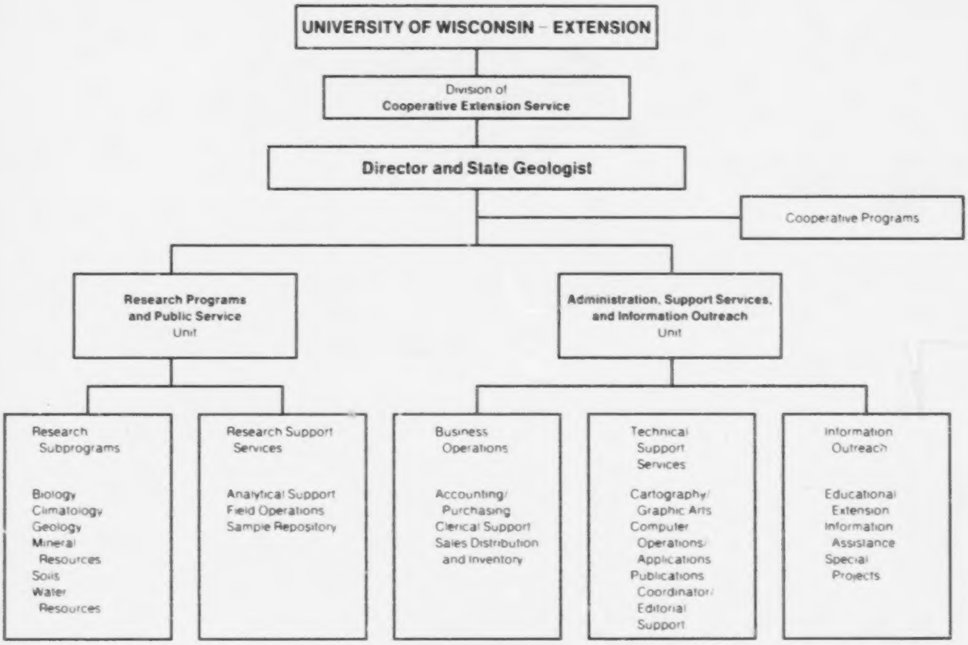
History: The Geological and Natural History Survey, sponsored primarily by the University of Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, was created in 1897 by act of the Legislature. It was designated a distinct and separate statutory unit assigned the responsibility to "... study the geology, water, soils, plants, fish and animal life of the state and ... (to) ... continue the topographic mapping of the state ...". The survey was initially responsible to an *ex officio* commission consisting of the governor, the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the University of Wisconsin, the president of the Commissioners of Fisheries, and the president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters. In 1931 the administration of the survey was transferred to the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, which was directed to appoint and employ, on the same basis as other members of the faculty, a state geologist, who would perform such functions as provided by law and have charge of such portions of the survey and perform such other duties as the regents might deem advisable. In 1964 the university reorganized and consolidated its extension activities, and the survey became a unit in the new University Extension. In 1966 the survey was assigned as a department to the Division of Economic and Environmental Development of University of Wisconsin-Extension. As part of the 1982 reorganization of University of Wisconsin - Extension, the survey became a special missions unit in the new Division of Cooperative Extension Service.

Organization: The Geological and Natural History Survey is a special missions unit in the University of Wisconsin-Extension Division of Cooperative Extension Service. The state geologist and director is appointed by the Board of Regents on the same basis as university faculty. Internally the survey is subdivided into a Research Programs and Public Service Unit and an Administration, Support Services, and Information Outreach Unit. The Research Programs and Public Service Unit includes Research Support Services and the survey's 6 research subprograms: Geology, Mineral Resources, Water Resources, Soils, Biology, and Climatology. Leadership in each subprogram or section is provided by a section head, appointed by the director. Permanent staff positions consist of the equivalent of 9.37 FTE faculty, 9.13 FTE specialists, and 5.00 FTE classified staff. Fixed term project positions consist of the equivalent of 7.6 FTE specialists. In addition, there are a number of other persons involved in a cooperative cost-sharing program with the U.S. Geological Survey.

Agency Responsibility: The survey has the broad statutory mission to inventory, investigate and analyze Wisconsin's land, water, and other natural resources. It has no regulatory or enforcement responsibilities. Specifically, it is the survey's mission to: 1) function as a repository of records and to develop and gather basic facts, both quantitative and qualitative, on lands, water, and other resources, by investigating the nature, occurrence, distribution, and interrelations of these resources; 2) through research and interpretation develop a usable body of knowledge on these resources; 3)provide information and advice on natural resources to all citizens, government, and industry as the basis for wise resource use and planning through service, publications, correspondence, and conferences, and 4) develop educational materials. The survey also has the responsibility to coordinate the state's topographic mapping, which is done in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey with financial support from the state Departments of Transportation and Natural Resources.

The general responsibilities of the survey are to: 1) conduct geologic, water, soil, climatologic, and biologic research and mapping throughout the state, to publish pertinent results, and act as a clearinghouse and repository for information on these subjects; 2) locate and identify areas of high mineral and rock resource potential in all areas of the state and to disseminate this information to all persons; 3) locate and identify areas in which geologic, water, and soils factors influence or should affect man's patterns of use of the earth's land and water resources; 4) provide general information and technical assistance to the public and to the mining industry, particularly in matters of mineral explorations, leasing, and development, and to assist in the advancement of the state's mining industry through public information activities; 5) assist in regulation and taxation of mining by membership on committees and technical assistance to the Wisconsin Departments of Natural Resources; Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; Transportation; Development; Revenue; and Justice; 6) study, evaluate, and analyze water resources; 7)

UW – GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY


UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN – EXTENSION
Division of Cooperative Extension Service
Director and State Geologist
Cooperative Programs
Research Programs and Public Service Unit
Administration, Support Services, and Information Outreach Unit
Research Subprograms
Biology
Climatology
Geology
Mineral Resources
Soils
Water Resources
Research Support Services
Analytical Support
Field Operations
Sample Repository
Business Operations
Accounting/Purchasing
Clerical Support
Sales Distribution and Inventory
Technical Support Services
Cartography/Graphic Arts
Computer Operations/Applications
Publications Coordinator/Editorial Support
Information Outreach
Educational Extension
Information Assistance
Special Projects

UW – GEOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

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study soil characteristics as the basis for more useful soil classification for purposes of land use planning; and 8) coordinate and arrange for topographic mapping of the entire state and serve as distributor of the topographic maps.

Unit Functions: The 6 survey and research program areas of the survey are highly interrelated but have specific functions. Each section gathers, analyzes, and interprets data and makes it available in the form of an extensive information and correspondence file and through publications, pamphlets, maps, conferences and answers to requests. The information finds broad application to problems and concerns related to mineral resources, mining, water supply, construction siting, utility routing, waste disposal, pollution, natural hazards, and industrial, municipal, agricultural and recreational development.

The *Geology Section* conducts geological and geophysical surveys to investigate the character and distribution of rock formations and mineral resources. It gathers and analyzes this information and assists government, private individuals, and industry with its interpretation and utilization.

The *Water Resources Section* collects and analyzes information on water resources and conducts surveys to determine the quantity and quality of both ground and surface water, investigates specific water resources problems, and helps develop management tools such as digital models of water supply systems. Much of this work is done in cooperation with the DNR and some is done on a 50/50 cost-sharing basis with the U.S. Geological Survey.

The *Mineral Resources and Mining Section* conducts geological surveys to develop information on the character and distribution of mineral and rock resources as the basis for locating useful deposits. It gathers, analyzes, and stores information on these resources, and assists the public and private individuals and industry in matters relating to minerals and mining.

The *Soils Section* conducts studies to determine the physical and chemical properties of soils as the basis for improving soil classification and correlation techniques and, thus, increasing the usefulness of detailed soil surveys for purposes of land use planning and management and for agriculture. It also conducts reconnaissance soil surveys and integrates soils information on a statewide basis.

The *Biology Section* collects and analyzes information on biological resources, conducts surveys to determine their character and distribution, and investigates specific problems.

The *Climatology Section* collects and analyzes climatologic information and conducts climatological studies to assist agriculture, industry, environmental agencies, recreation and tourist activities, and educational institutions to the economic benefit of the state.

The *Administration, Support Services and Information Outreach Unit* includes budgeting and program planning as well as Business Operations, Technical Support Services and Information Outreach.

Interagency Relationships: The Geological and Natural History Survey has cooperative cost-sharing programs with the U.S. Geological Survey in water resources and topographic mapping. It has a statement of agreement with the U.S. Bureau of Mines to provide mineral production and mining information and an assignment to complete an atlas of drilling and mine records in southwest Wisconsin. In addition, the survey has conducted projects on funding from various counties and local units of government, the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the U.S. Department of Energy, and other agencies.

The survey provides information and support to many state agencies. It works in especially close cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources in the production of topographic maps and in the provision of information on water resources, geology, minerals, and soils characteristics as the basis for resource management, regulation, and law enforcement; the Department of Transportation in the production of topographic maps and in provision of informations on geology, soils and water conditions as they relate to highway and bridge construction; the Department of Revenue on questions of land and mineral taxation and valuation; the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations on questions of mine safety and employment; the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection on ground water quality and soils characteristics; the Commissioners of Public Lands on questions of mineral rights and exploration and mining leases; the Public Service Commission on questions of utility location and routing and of construction siting; the attorney general on questions of resource occurrence, character, and distribution; and the Department of Development on questions of mineral and water resource potential and development. The survey also works in cooperation with certain of the county and regional planning commissions.

Within the University System the survey works very closely with various extension units and campus departments.

As a unit of UW-Extension the survey participates in and has a strong commitment to educational and informational outreach. This is exemplified by its involvement in statewide extension programs and participation in education networks. The survey works very closely with county resource agents, and through them with county and local government, on specific local problems.

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

Board: WILLIAM R. SCHMIDT (designee of secretary of health and social services), BRUCE BRAUN (designee of secretary of natural resources), FLOYD B. CASE (designee of president, University of Wisconsin System), J. JAY NOREN, M.D. (designee of chancellor, U.W. — Madison); IVAN IMM (Department of Health and Social Services), LLOYD LUESCHOW (Department of Natural Resources); DELORES P. HARDER (public health agency member); RONALD H. LAESSIG, PH.D., (director, Laboratory of Hygiene, nonvoting).

Director: RONALD H. LAESSIG, PH.D.

Medical Director: DANIEL F. IYAMA-KURTYCZ, M.D.
Administrative Section: MURIEL S. TAUBERT.
Bacteriology Section: RONALD F. SCHELL, PH.D.
Clinical Chemistry Section: DAVID J. HASSEMER, M.S.
Cytogenetics Section: LORRAINE F. MEISNER, PH.D.
Cytology Section: DANIEL F. IYAMA-KURTYCZ, M.D.
Cytotechnology School: STANLEY L. INHORN, M.D.

GC/Mass Spec. Section: Douglas J. Dube, M.S.
Environmental Sciences Section: William C. Sonzogni, Ph.D.
Immunology Section: Rjurik Golubjatnikov, Ph.D.
Occupational Safety & Health: Richard E. Zimmerman.
Preventive Medicine Programs: Elliot C. Dick, Ph.D.
Radiation Protection: David J. Hassemer, M.S.
Service Section: Richard C. Graesslin.
Toxicology Section: Patricia H. Field, Ph.D.
Training Unit: Margaret Hutchinson.
Virology Section: Donald B. Nelson, M.S.
Fiscal Services: Mark D. Buechner, C.P.A.

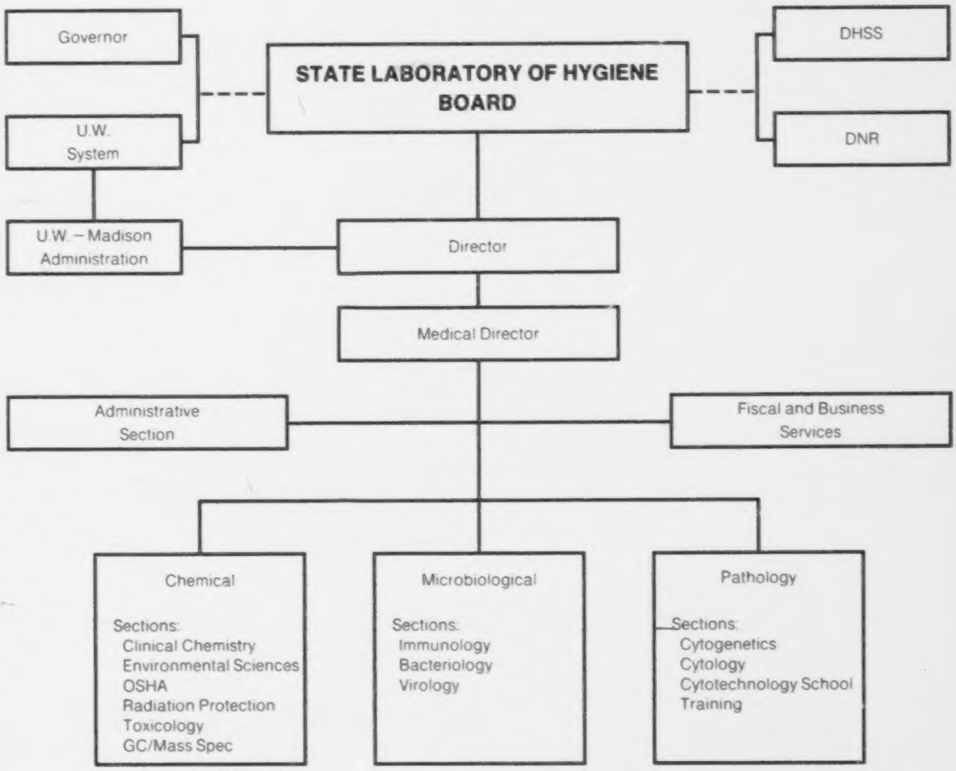
Mailing Address: 465 Henry Mall, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-1293.

Publications: Laboratory Newsletter (bimonthly, sent to all physicians, hospitals, laboratories and public health agencies in the state); Prenatal Screen Notes (quarterly, sent to physicians); Clinical Microbiology Update (occasionally, sent to laboratories in the state); Newborn Screening Newsletter (bimonthly, sent to laboratories in the state).

Statutory Reference: Sections 15.915 (2).

U.W. – LABORATORY OF HYGIENE


Governor
U.W. System
STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE BOARD
DHSS
DNR
U.W. – Madison Administration
Director
Medical Director
Administrative Section
Fiscal and Business Services
Chemical
Sections:
Clinical Chemistry
Environmental Sciences
OSHA
Radiation Protection
Toxicology
GC/Mass Spec
Microbiological
Sections:
Immunology
Bacteriology
Virology
Pathology
Sections:
Cytogenetics
Cytology
Cytotechnology School
Training

U.W. – HYGIENE LABORATORY

History: The Laboratory of Hygiene was created by Chapter 344, Laws of 1903, within the University of Wisconsin for teaching and research into public health issues and to function as the official laboratory of the State Board of Health (later Department of Health and Social Services). Under the reorganization act of 1967 (Chapter 75), its administrative committee became the Laboratory of Hygiene Board. The same act extended the laboratory's activities to include services to the Department of Natural Resources. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, changed the composition of the board.

Organization: The board's members are the president of the University of Wisconsin System; the chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Madison; the secretary of health and social services and an employe of the Department of Health and Social Services appointed by the secretary; the secretary of natural resources and an employe of the Department of Natural Resources appointed by the secretary; a representative of local public health agencies, but not from the Department of Health and Social Services, appointed by the governor for a 3-year term; or the designees of the *ex officio* members, none of whom shall be an employe of the laboratory. The director of the laboratory shall serve as a nonvoting member of the board.

The Laboratory of Hygiene Board functions as the focal point for program coordination between the laboratory and agencies it serves, setting priorities so that the laboratory can act in response to agencies' planned objectives and program priorities.

Agency Responsibility: The Laboratory of Hygiene provides complete laboratory services in the areas of water quality, air quality, public health and contagious diseases for appropriate state agencies and local health departments and performs examinations for physicians, health officers, local agencies, private citizens, and resource management officials as necessary for the prevention and control of diseases and environmental hazards which cause concern for public health and environmental quality.

The laboratory offers facilities for teaching and research in the fields of public health and environmental protection.

WISCONSIN PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Director: JOHN R. MARSHALL, M.D.

Mailing Address: 600 Highland Avenue, Madison 53792.

Telephone: (608) 263-6109.

Publications: Books, book chapters, and articles.

Statutory Reference: Sections 36.25 (12) and 46.044.

History: Originally opened in 1915 at Mendota State Hospital, the institute was transferred in 1925 to the University of Wisconsin.

Organization: The institute is a program of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Center for Health Sciences.

Agency Responsibility: The institute is an interdisciplinary program engaged exclusively in research and training in the mental health fields. It is not a clinical facility and is not directly engaged in patient treatment. Research projects range from those of a basic science nature relevant to psychiatry to applied clinical research. They are published in appropriate scientific journals.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

PHARMACY INTERNSHIP BOARD

Members: MEREDITH NELSON, PAMELA PLOETZ (members of Pharmacy Examining Board appointed by board); CAB A. BOND, AUGUST P. LEMBERGER (UW School of Pharmacy faculty appointed by dean); DANIEL ADAMCZYK, THOMAS POLLARD (members of Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association appointed by association); FRANCES MARY KERSCHER (public member). *Director:* RICHARD KRUMBIEGEL.

Mailing Address: 1336 Chamberlin Hall, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1150 University Avenue, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-3717.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.915 (3).

History: The Pharmacy Internship Board was created originally as the Pharmacy Internship Commission by Chapter 351, Laws of 1965. It was renamed a board and placed under the newly created Department of Regulation and Licensing by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. In 1979 (Chapter 34) the board was transferred to the University of Wisconsin as an independent agency attached to the university.

Organization: The board consists of 7 members: 2 member of the Pharmacy Examining Board appointed by that board, 2 members of the University of Wisconsin School of Pharmacy faculty appointed by the dean of the school, 2 members appointed by the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association , and one public member appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members not appointed by the Pharmacy Examining Board serve staggered 5-year terms. The board appoints a full-time director outside the classified service.

Agency Responsibility: The Pharmacy Internship Board plans and supervises the program, appoints a director to administer the program, and determines the fee to be charged to interns under the program. The board may promulgate rules relating to the pharmacy internship program.

Board of
VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Members: PHILLIP SAUNDERS (employer member), *president;* PAUL M. LARSON (employer member), *vice president,* LONNY HANSON (employe member), *secretary;* HERBERT J. GROVER (State Superintendent of Public Instruction), HOWARD BELLMAN (secretary, Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations), BEN LAWTON, M.D. (president, University of Wisconsin Board of Regents); JAMES N. ELLIOTT, JACK RICE (employe members); PHILLIP J. HENDRICKSON, (employer member); ELAINE BINA, RICHARD E. KRUSCHKE, MARYLLN ZIRBEL (farmer members).

State Director and Executive Officer: ROBERT P. SORENSEN, Ph.D., (608) 266-1770.

Executive Assistant: JOHN R. KROLL, 266-0025.

Legal Counsel: EDWARD S. ALSCHULER, 266-8171.

Public Information/Grants: RICHARD H. LOGAN, 266-8670.

Program and Economic Development, Division of: GLENN A. DAVISON, *assistant state director,* 266-2449.

Community and Economic Development, Bureau of: MERLE W. BODINE, *director,* 266-2302.

Program Development and Operations, Bureau of: ARNOLD H. POTTHAST *acting director,* 266-1354.

Program Support Services, Bureau of: MARY THOMPSON, *acting director,* 266-0001.

Finance and Planning, Division of: EDWARD CHIN, *assistant state director,* 266-7983.

Fiscal Management and Support Services, Bureau of: RON BRAEM, *acting director,* 266-2947.

Intergovernmental Relations and Resource Development, Bureau of: LOREN BRUMM, *director,* 266-2318.

Planning and Management Information, Bureau of: ROBERT MILLARD, *director,* 266-7608.

Council on Fire Service Training Programs: DONALD ASMUS, THOMAS CARLSON (members of paid fire departments); BRUCE GARDOW, HOWARD GIESLER, JOHN NELSON, PHILLIP RAUSCH (members of volunteer fire departments); RONALD REUTER (representing Division of Emergency Government), HOWARD BELLMAN (representing Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations), NORMAN WIRTZ (representing Office of Insurance Commissioner).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707; location: 310 Price Place.

Telephone: (608) 266-1207.

Publications: Wisconsin Laws Relating to Vocational, Technical and Adult Education; Opportunities through Education at Vocational, Technical and Adult Career Campuses in Wisconsin; Wisconsin Vocational-Technical Career Education Directory; Plan for Comprehensive Vocational, Technical and Adult Post-Secondary Education Services to Wisconsin; 1983-84 Statewide Employer Follow-up Report; 1983-84 Statewide Student Follow-up Report (updated annually); Personnel Directory; annual and biennial agency reports and curriculum materials; brochures and pamphlets on specific areas of concern.

Number of Employes: 110.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $189,888,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.94.

History: The first system of vocational, technical and adult education in the United States was established in Wisconsin in 1911. In that year, the Wisconsin Legislature created the State Board of Industrial Education (Chapter 616). Its purpose was to provide part-time educational opportunities for youth and adults who were not enrolled in the regular schools. Prior to 1911, there had been various efforts to provide for industrial training. In 1907, the Legislature passed a law which permitted any city to maintain a trade school for persons 16 or over as part of its public school system and another which permitted a city to establish a technical school or college under the control of the school board or of a special board.

As a result of the recommendations of an interim committee and of Governor McGovern, the Legislature established a state board in 1911; created the position of assistant for industrial education in the state superintendent's office; provided for the establishment of local boards of industrial education in municipalities of over 5,000 inhabitants which would maintain industrial, commercial, continuation and evening school; and appropriated state aid for these schools.

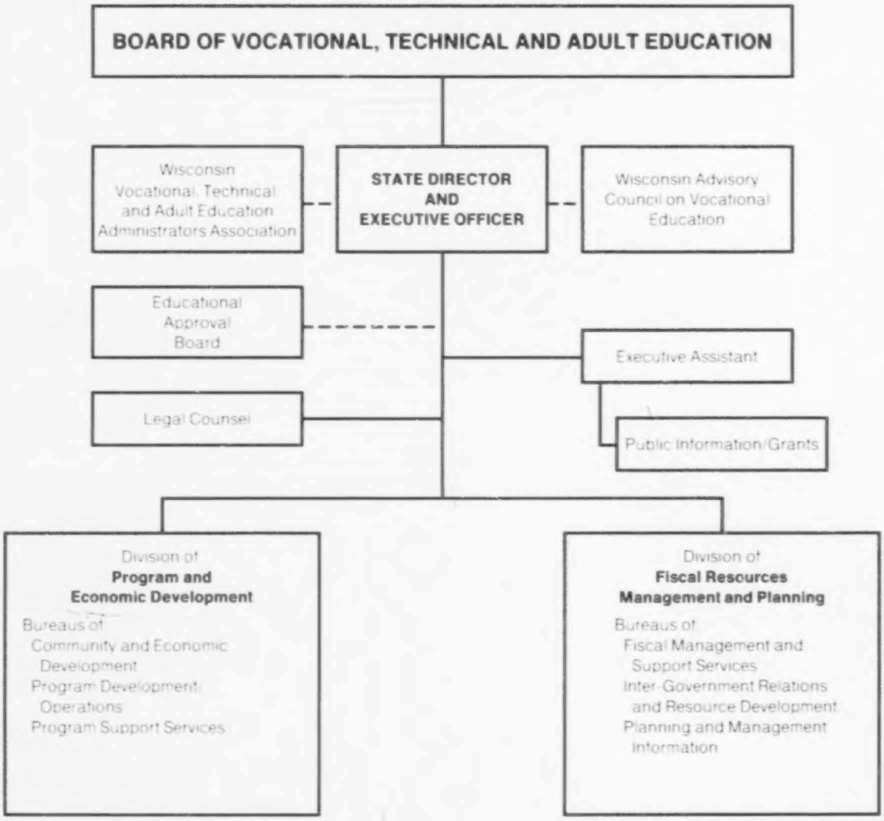
In 1917, the composition of the board was changed, and the board was authorized to employ a director of vocational education, who would replace the state superintendent as executive officer in directing the administration of the law. In 1937 (Chapter 349) the board was renamed the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, which it remained until Chapter 292, Laws of 1965, made it the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

Organization: The Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education is composed of 12 members. Three of the members are *ex officio* (the state superintendent of public instruction or designee, the secretary of industry, labor and human relations or designee, and the president of the University Board of Regents or vice president if designated). Nine of the members are appointed by the governor for staggered 6-year terms. Of these, 3 are employers, 3 are employes, and 3 are farmers. The board employs a director to carry out the administrative functions of the agency. The agency includes 2 divisions, each divided into bureaus, and an Office of State and Federal Affairs.

Agency Responsibility: The Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education establishes policy for the direction of vocational, technical and adult education programs of the state. Through control of federal and state aids, the agency supervises curriculum standards and personnel qualifications for offerings in post high school vocational and technical education including adult basic, manpower training, job skill improvement, apprenticeship-related training, collegiate transfer, some continuation programs, and a number of allied educational activities.

Wisconsin is divided into 16 regional vocational, technical and adult education districts, which include 41 individual campuses. The Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education and its administrative agency play important roles in supervising programs and other aspects of operations of the districts, which serve all areas and all persons in the state.

BOARD OF VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION


BOARD OF VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION
Wisconsin Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Administrators Association
STATE DIRECTOR AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Wisconsin Advisory Council on Vocational Education
Educational Approval Board
Executive Assistant
Legal Counsel
Public Information/Grants
Division of Program and Economic Development
Bureaus of:
Community and Economic Development
Program Development/Operations
Program Support Services
Division of Fiscal Resources Management and Planning
Bureaus of:
Fiscal Management and Support Services
Inter-Government Relations and Resource Development
Planning and Management Information

Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Educational Approval Board

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The local boards and administrations of Wisconsin VTAE districts are responsible for operating schools and programs in the system, and thus constitute the delivery system meeting the needs, interests and abilities of students and the labor market. To further these purposes, the districts are provided consultation, coordination and support services by the State VTAE Board staff.

Districts have unique demographic, geographic and economic characteristics, and programs are tailored to meet local needs within the uniform program standards of the board. Each of the districts has an appointed board composed of 9 members who serve 3-year staggered terms. District boards are composed of 3 employers, 3 employes, a school district administrator, and 2 at-large members. At least 2 of the 9 members must be local elected officials. The district boards are empowered to levy a tax on property, provide for facilities and equipment, contract for instructional services, and appoint a director who serves as chief executive officer for the district.

District directors, as executive heads of their facilities and institutions, are responsible for local administration, including academic standards and grading, hiring instructional staff and other staff, auxiliary services and budget management.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Program and Economic Development* includes 3 bureaus.

The Bureau of Program Development and Operations has responsibility for program approval, program audit, program review, program definition, and includes specific focus on the occupational skill areas of agriculture, office education, marketing, home economics (including family and consumer education), health occupations, trade and industry (apprenticeship, fire service, law enforcement, safety, technical education, and vocational education), general education, adult basic education, and environmental education, as well as liaison to secondary schools.

The Bureau of Program Support Services has responsibility for Educational Approval Board liaison, research, curriculum development, professional development, student services (including financial aids), student organizations, educational technology, and program evaluation.

The Bureau of Community and Economic Development has responsibility for personnel certification and audit, federal projects for the handicapped and disadvantaged, adult and continuing education outreach, Job Training and Partnership Act projects, and liaison with business and industry focusing on occupational training and retraining for economic development.

The *Division of Finance and Planning* develops and coordinates budgeting, planning and policy analysis. It is responsible for facilities development, research, labor market information, legislative analysis, resource development, management information, audit, review of district budgets and policies, and affirmative action. In addition, it provides administrative services including accounting, data processing, purchasing, personnel, word processing, and general office services. Within the division, coordination of solicitation of extramural resources from both the federal government and the private sector is carried out.

Interagency Relationships: The board is designated by state law as the state agency which "shall cooperate with the U.S. Office of Education in execution of the provisions of the U.S. Vocational Education Act and any federal statutes pertaining to vocational, technical and adult education and amendatory or supplementary acts thereto." Federally aided secondary vocational education in Wisconsin is supervised by the Department of Public Instruction under an arrangement with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

In order to ensure appropriate cooperative arrangements in all areas of higher education, the VTAE system maintains a close working relationship with the University of Wisconsin System. Three joint advisory committees have been established in order to keep communication lines open. The Joint Administrative Committee on Continuing Education provides a vehicle for dialogue in order to ensure efficient delivery of educational services and maximize areas of cooperation between the two systems. The Joint Administrative Committee on Academic Programs is a liaison committee serving as a vehicle to provide intersystem planning coordination between the two systems of higher education. A Joint Committee on Facilities has been established and has been quite successful to date in exploring ways of sharing and utilization of campuses.

The agency also cooperates with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, the Department of Public Instruction, and local Private Industry Councils (PICs) in administering the Job Training Partnership Act in Wisconsin. The agency determines statewide priorities, goals, and objectives for a portion of the funds, and awards grants to VTAE districts to provide training to eligible economically disadvantaged participants in accordance with the priorities.

The state board maintains close working relations with the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction in developing vocational and technical education opportunities for all people in the state, and for facilitating articulation between secondary and postsecondary programs.

The VTAE system and the University of Wisconsin System have also developed a strong commitment to maintain effective administrative cooperation in serving the state's residents. Moreover, the board works effectively with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations and the Wisconsin Job Service on questions of apprentice training, labor market information, placement services, and other programs and issues.

The board is advised by the Wisconsin Advisory Council on Vocational Education, which evaluates and reports on the VTAE system's educational programs, and assists the board in developing the long-range and annual plans.

Special educational services are provided for the disadvantaged, and an open door admissions policy is mandatory under state law and board policy.

The board and agency also cooperate with many other governmental and educational agencies, local, state and national, having mutual responsibilities.

INDEPENDENT BOARD ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

EDUCATIONAL APPROVAL BOARD

Educational Approval Board: Eugene Lehrmann, *chairperson;* Richard Sawicki, *vice chairperson;* Donald L. Snyder, *secretary;* Ronald H. Lingren, Marian J. Swoboda, David Vazquez, William R. Walker.

Executive Secretary: David R. Stucki, 266-1996.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707; location: 310 Price Place.

Telephone: (608) 266-1996.

Publications: A Wisconsin Directory of Private Vocational and Trade Schools (issued several times each year).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.945.

History: The agency was created by Chapter 137, Laws of 1953, as the Governor's Educational Advisory Committee, with the purpose of approving and supervising schools and educational courses for the training of veterans under the various federal laws pertaining to veterans. The committee had existed as a creation of the governor since 1944. Chapter 438, Laws of 1957, authorized the committee to certify private vocational schools which were found by investigation to offer adequate courses, and to establish rules to prevent fraud and misrepresentation in the sale of courses offered by private vocational schools. In 1964, Chapter 568 gave the committee the responsibility for licensing agents (solicitors) for private vocational schools. Chapter 595, Laws of 1965, renamed the agency the Educational Approval Council. The council was attached to the Department of Public Instruction in 1967 by Chapter 214, and was renamed the Educational Approval Board. The Educational Approval Board was transferred to the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education by Chapter 125, Laws of 1971.

Organization: The Educational Approval Board consists of not more than 7 members, who represent state agencies and others interested in educational programs, appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure. The Educational Approval Board is attached to the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education for administrative purposes only, exercising its functions independently.

Agency Responsibility: The Educational Approval Board has 2 main functions. Under state statutes, it is the designated state agency for the approval of institutional courses for veterans and other eligible persons enrolled under Title 38, United States Code. Courses in institutions located in Wisconsin, whether these institutions are public or private, profit or nonprofit, must be approved by the board before federal benefits will be paid to enrolled veterans. Criteria for approval are established by law and are a part of Title 38, U.S. Code. The second function of the board is the supervision and approval of all private profit schools (except schools of cosmetology), located in Wisconsin or elsewhere, which offer vocational, technical, or degree courses to Wisconsin residents.

Interagency Relationships: The Educational Approval Board receives federal funds, as provided in Sec. 38.51, Wis. Stats., in reimbursement for expenses incurred in approving and supervising courses of instruction for veterans enrolled under Title 38, U.S. Code. The board therefore works closely with the U.S. Veterans Administration. The board also has working relationships with the Federal Trade Commission, the Wisconsin Department of Justice, the Higher Educational Aids Board, and the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.

Functional Area:

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION

See GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

MIDWEST LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE COMMISSION

See MIDWEST LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION

See MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION

See MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

Department of NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural Resources Board: JOHN A. LAWTON (southern member), *chairperson;* JOHN C. BROGAN (at large member), *vice chairperson;* RICHARD LANGE (northern member), *secretary;* RICHARD A HEMP, THOMAS D. LAWIN (northern members); COLLINS H. FERRIS, HELEN JACOBS (southern members).

Secretary of Natural Resources: CARROLL D. BESADNY.

Deputy Secretary: BRUCE B. BRAUN, 266-2197.

Executive Assistant: LINDA BOCHERT, 266-2243.

Legal Services, Bureau of: JAMES A. KURTZ, *director*, 266-3695.

Intergovernmental Programs, Office of: PAUL N. GUTHRIE, JR., *director*, 266-0836.

- *Aid Programs, Bureau of:* ERIC P. JENSEN, *director*, 266-2359.
- *Water Grants, Bureau of:* MARJORIE R. DEVEREAUX, *director*, 266-5896.
- *Wisconsin Conservation Corps:* WILLIAM A. BRAKKEN, *executive secretary*, 266-7730.

Planning and Analysis, Office of: RONALD SEMMANN, *administrator*, 266-2252.

- *Finance, Bureau of:* CLARENCE L. GOLDSWORTHY, *director*, 266-2951.
- *Management and Budget, Bureau of:* JOSEPH P. POLASEK, JR., *director*, 266-2794.

Enforcement, Division of: George E. Meyer, *administrator*, 266-0015.

- *Law Enforcement, Bureau of:* RALPH E. CHRISTENSEN, *director*, 266-1115.
- *Water Regulation and Zoning, Bureau of:* ROBERT W. RODEN, *director*, 266-8034.
- *Environmental Analysis and Review, Bureau of:* HOWARD S. DRUCKENMILLER, *director*, 266-0860.
- *Environmental Enforcement, Office of:* JOHN L. LAFONTAINE, *director*, 266-5848.

Environmental Standards, Division of: Lyman F. Wible, *administrator,* 266-1099.
Air Management, Bureau of: Donald F. Theiler, *director,* 266-0603.
Solid Waste Management, Bureau of: Paul P. Didier, *director,* 266-1327.
Wastewater Management, Bureau of: Carl J. Blabaum, *director,* 266-3910.
Water Resources Management, Bureau of: Bruce J. Baker, *director,* 266-8631.
Water Supply, Bureau of: Robert M. Krill, *director,* 267-7651.
Technical Services, Office of: Lloyd A. Lueschow, *director,* 266-6977.
Wastewater Operation and Maintenance, Office of: Thomas A. Kroehn, *director,* 267-7656.

Resource Management, Division of: James R. Huntoon, *administrator,* 266-0837.
Endangered Resources, Bureau of: Ronald F. Nicotera, *director,* 266-2625.
Engineering, Bureau of: Jerald D. Slack, *director,* 266-2136.
Fish Management, Bureau of: James T. Addis, *director,* 266-7025.
Forestry, Bureau of: Milton E. Reinke, *director,* 266-0842.
Parks and Recreation, Bureau of: David L. Weizenicker, 266-2185.
Real Estate, Bureau of: vacancy, *director,*
Research, Bureau of: Kent E. Klepinger, *director,* 266-8170.
Wildlife Management, Bureau of: Steven W. Miller, *director,* 266-2193.
Lands, Office of: Carl H. Evert, *director,* 266-3462.

Management Services, Division of: Paulette J. Harder, *administrator,* 266-6983.
Information and Education, Bureau of: W. Jeffrey Smoller, *director,* 266-2747.
Information Management, Bureau of: Janet H. Price, *director.* 266-6897.
Personnel and Human Resources, Bureau of: Debra K. Koyen, *director,* 266-2048.
Program Services, Bureau of: Richard Fox, *director,* 266-2452.

Fox River Management Commission: Senator Jerome Van Sistine (confirmation pending), Representative Gervase Hephner (confirmation pending), Dorothy Johnson, Donald Mitchell, Alberta Shea (confirmation pending, to succeed Barbara Kaftan), Ronald Van De Hey, Gerhard K. Willecke. *DNR liaison:* Paul Guthrie.

Air Pollution Control Council: Dr. Lawrence A. Nutter, *chairperson;* Richard Billings, Robert Cowles, Jr., James B. Hamilton, Mary Wickhem, James Williams. *DNR liaison:* Don Theiler.

Inland Lakes Protection and Rehabilitation Council: Inactive.

Metallic Mining Council: Steve Born, *chairperson;* James Derouin, James Hoffman, Kevin Lyons, Dan Poler, Pat Travis, 2 vacancies (all appointed by secretary of natural resources). *DNR liaison:* Kristin Visser.

Motorcycle Recreation Council: Russell Hermsen, *chairperson;* William Brauer, Steve Buda, Rodney Kreunen, Dale Roble, Karen Tuttle, Ken Schuck (all appointed by Natural Resources Board). *DNR liaison:* Larry Freidig.

Scientific Areas Preservation Council: Forest Stearns (representing University of Wisconsin System), *chairperson;* Richard Newsome (representing private colleges and appointed by Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters), *vice chairperson;* Ronald Nicotera (representing Department of Natural Resources, appointed by board), *secretary;* Gen Bancroft (representing Department of Natural Resources, appointed by board), David Engleson (representing Department of Public Instruction, appointed by State Superintendent); Robert Engelhard, Virginia Kline, Arne Salli (representing University of Wisconsin System, all appointed by Board of Regents); William Brooks, Olive Thomson (appointed by Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters); Carl Taylor (representing Milwaukee Public Museum, appointed by its board of directors). *DNR liaisons:* Clifford Germain, Mark Martin, Paul Matthiae, William Smith.

Snowmobile Recreational Council: Ralph Sitzberger, *chairperson;* Beverly Dittmar, Frank Dusek, Harold H. Flater, Clifford A. Fredrickson, Susan Hilliard, Donald Kirn, Thomas E. Masson, Richard A. Peters, Anthony L. Russos, James Saari, Bob Steffes, Ralph Stukel, 2 vacancies. *DNR liaisons:* Larry Freidig, Eric Jensen, Harley Lichtenwalner.

Temporary Council Attached to the Department

Sulfur Dioxide Emissions Reduction Advisory Committee: DONALD THEILER (designee of secretary of natural resources), *chairperson;* ROY CHRISTIANSON (designee of administrator of Division of Energy, Department of Administration), JERRY MENDL (designee of chairperson of Public Service Commission); WILLIAM NELSON (representative of papermaking industry), JOHN BOSTON (representative of utility industry), KEVIN HENDRIK, RICHELLE LISSE (representatives of interested persons) (appointed by governor). The committee advises the Department of Natural Resources on its study of the costs of reducing sulfur dioxide emissions, for which a final report is expected on December 31, 1985.

Independent Organization:

Wisconsin Conservation Congress, Executive Council: FRANCIS W. MURPHY (District 9), *chairperson;* ROGER D. BRITTON (District 5), *vice chairperson;* RON ANTON (District 11), *secretary-treasurer;* PETER HAHN, MALCOLM TRAAHOLT (District 1); WILLARD D. LIND, LOREN MILLER (District 2); WILL MAINES, HAROLD H. VONDERHEID (District 3); BERNARD JESKE, JOHN KRIHA (District 4); ROGER BRITTON, GERALD LAHNER (District 5); MERLIN LINDOW, HERBERT THEISEN (District 6); JOHN FERGUSON, HENRY LIEBZEIT (District 7); WILLIAM FISK, ROY SEBALD (District 8); DAVID A. LADD, FRANCIS MURPHY (District 9); FRED BAERTSCHI, JAMES BOYD (District 10); RON ANTON, HOWARD KOUBENEC (District 11); NORBERT MULLANEY, LAWRENCE WHIFFEN (District 12).

Mailing Address: Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707; location: General Executive Facility II, 101 South Webster Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-2621; toll-free Poacher Hotline: (800) TIP-WDNR (847-9367).

Publications: *Wisconsin Natural Resources Magazine* (published bimonthly and available at the following subscription rates: 1 year, $6.97; 2 years, $11.97; 3 years, $15.97, from Wisconsin Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7191, Madison 53707); *Wisconsin State Parks--Explore and Enjoy* (guide) ($4.95 plus $1.05 postage and handling); *A Fine Kettle of Fish* (cookbook) ($1.95); *Wisconsin's Endangered Flora* (free); Biennial Report; annual reports, hunting, fishing, and trapping regulations; long-range comprehensive plans for outdoor recreational and natural resources conservation and management; periodic air, water and solid waste reports; brochures, fact sheets, booklets and guides on resource management and environmental protection programs; technical bulletins (lists available). Teachers may write to the Education and Youth Programs Section for a list of available publications.

Number of Employes: 2,556.01.

Total Budget 1983-85: $380,155,600.

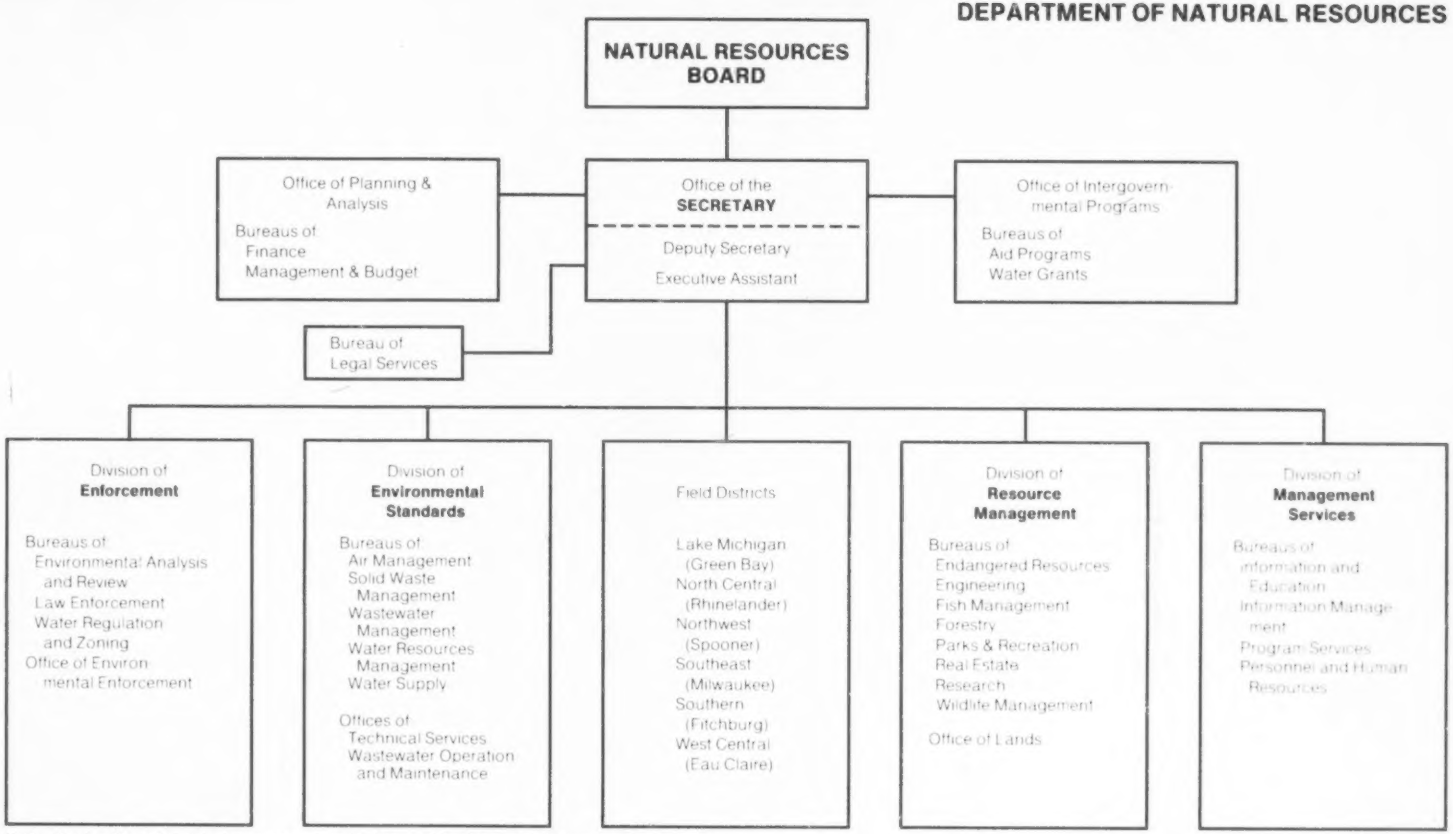
Statutory Reference: Section 15.34.

History: Although the present Department of Natural Resources, headed by a Natural Resources Board, was created by the Reorganization Act of 1967 (Chapter 75), it was preceded by a considerable number of agencies, each concerned with different but interrelated natural resource responsibilities. The first Forestry Commission was established by the Legislature in 1867, and a Board of Fish Commissioners was established in 1874. The Governor appointed fish wardens in 1885 and game wardens in 1887. A Department of Forestry was organized in 1897 and a State Park Board was created in 1907. A Conservation Commission, with the task of recommending to the governor ways of preserving the state's natural resources, was created in 1911.

Chapter 406, Laws of 1915, created a Conservation Commission of 3 full-time commissioners, which assumed the functions of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Fish and Game Wardens, Board of Forestry and the Park Board. It was succeeded in 1923 (Chapter 118) by a single, full-time Conservation Commissioner.

In 1927 (Chapter 426) the Conservation Commissioner was changed back to a conservation agency headed by a 6-member, but part-time, commission. Under Section 23.09 of the statutes, the new commission was directed "to provide an adequate and flexible system for the protection, development and use of forests, fish and game, lakes, streams, plant life, flowers and other outdoor resources in the state of Wisconsin". The Conservation Commission and department operated under this structure from 1927 to 1967.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES


NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD
Office of Planning & Analysis
Bureaus of
Finance
Management & Budget
Office of the SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Office of Intergovernmental Programs
Bureaus of
Aid Programs
Water Grants
Bureau of Legal Services
Division of Enforcement
Bureaus of
Environmental Analysis and Review
Law Enforcement
Water Regulation and Zoning
Office of Environmental Enforcement
Division of Environmental Standards
Bureaus of
Air Management
Solid Waste Management
Wastewater Management
Water Resources Management
Water Supply
Offices of
Technical Services
Wastewater Operation and Maintenance
Field Districts
Lake Michigan (Green Bay)
North Central (Rhinelander)
Northwest (Spooner)
Southeast (Milwaukee)
Southern (Fitchburg)
West Central (Eau Claire)
Division of Resource Management
Bureaus of
Endangered Resources
Engineering
Fish Management
Forestry
Parks & Recreation
Real Estate
Research
Wildlife Management
Office of Lands
Division of Management Services
Bureaus of
Information and Education
Information Management
Program Services
Personnel and Human Resources

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Wisconsin Waterways Commission
Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board
Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board
Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board
Groundwater Coordinating Council

The Department of Resource Development was created by Chapter 442, Laws of 1959, when the Division of Industrial and Port Development in the Executive Department and the State Planning Division in the Bureau of Engineering were merged. Chapter 614, Laws of 1965, gave the department a major new function — water pollution control.

The 1967 reorganization act brought together closely related, traditional conservation tasks and newly emerging environmental protection responsibilities. It merged the Department of Resource Development with the Wisconsin Conservation Department to form the Department of Natural Resources.

The Scientific Areas Preservation Council (formerly the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas) and the artificial lake creation function of the State Soil and Water Conservation Committee were transferred and merged into the department. The State Geographic Board was terminated and its functions absorbed into the department. The air pollution control function of the Board of Health and the conservation youth camps program of the Department of Public Welfare were also merged into the new department.

Since 1967, departmental divisions have changed and various councils have been attached to the department. The Conservation Congress, a private citizen group which celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1984, was specifically designated to serve the department in an advisory capacity by Chapter 179, Laws of 1971. Statutory advisory councils exist in the following areas: snowmobiles, air pollution, mining, waterways, motorcycle recreation, pesticides, scientific areas, inland lakes, and commercial fishing.

Organization: A 7-member, part-time Natural Resources Board is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate to provide policy direction for the programs administered by the department. The board appoints a full-time secretary, who serves as the chief executive officer of the department at the pleasure of the board.

The board meets on the fourth Wednesday and Thursday of each month (third Wednesday and Thursday in November and December). From June through September, board meetings are held in different communities around Wisconsin, while October to May meetings are held in Madison. At each summer board meeting and at alternate meetings in Madison, the first hour of the meeting offers Wisconsin residents an opportunity to raise any natural resource or environmental issue with the board. To participate in these citizen question sessions, contact Judy Scullion at least 10 days before the board meeting, DNR, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707.

Four functional divisions have the primary responsibility for the department's programs: Enforcement, Environmental Standards, Resource Management, and Management Services.

The field operations of the department are under the direction of 6 district directors, each responsible for the total mission of the department in his or her district. District directors report to the office of the secretary in Madison.

Agency Responsibility: The department is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and, where applicable, laws of the federal government that protect and enhance Wisconsin's natural resources — its air, land, water, wildlife, fish and forests. It is the one agency charged with full responsibility to coordinate the many disciplines and programs necessary to provide for a clean environment and a full range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin citizens and visitors.

Unit Functions:

Office of the Secretary: The secretary is responsible for management of the department in accordance with the statutes and the policies of the Natural Resources Board. The Office of the Secretary consists of the secretary, the deputy secretary, and an executive assistant. The following functions also report to that office: Legal Services, Intergovernmental Programs, and Education and Youth Programs.

The *Field Districts:* Department of Natural Resources field districts are under line control of a single district director, who is directly responsible to the Office of the Secretary. Program control and management of department operations are the main responsibilities of the director. Each of the districts is composed of a grouping of counties sharing common geographic or resource similarities or population focus to make service to the general public more accessible. A good portion of the environmental protection and resource management decision-making process has been localized using decentralized authority vested in the district director.

Through that existing policy concurred with by a recent management consultant report, the 6 districts and 15 area offices maintain much of the department program control in the field. The district directors and area directors are also responsible for staff, properties, equipment and programs, with the Madison central office staff serving in a support capacity to the field and secretary.

Increased emphasis in the area of environmental protection has transferred some of the central office employes to the districts to provide direct program support to the district director and the program in the field. Citizen participation and public information programs are developed locally.

Examples of the increased control of department programs in the field includes decision-making authority in areas including: water regulation permits, environmental impact assessments, land acquisition, land appraisals, just compensation statements, timber sales, chemical control permits for birds doing crop damage, industrial and municipal self-monitoring waste discharge report reviews, wood waste and demolition waste site disposal approvals, conservation aids payments, private fish hatchery permits, land use permits for private use of department lands, and public hunting leases on private lands.

Division of Enforcement: The Division of Enforcement is charged with directing a coordinated program of law enforcement covering all of the DNR's program responsibilities including environmental actions, fish and wildlife violations, water management and zoning matters, air pollution control, and solid waste management. The Bureau of Law Enforcement has planning and coordination responsibilities of all laws and regulations pertaining to the protection, management and use of Wisconsin's natural resources. The bureau designs and conducts hunter, boating and snowmobile safety training classes through the use of citizen volunteers. It also handles all law enforcement recruitment programs. The Bureau of Water Regulation and Zoning manages state surface water levels, the design of dams and other structures in state waters, and plans and supervises shoreland zoning and floodplain regulation. It has an intensive program of helping local units of government protect the lives and property of their citizens through proper floodplain management. The Office of Environmental Enforcement has an overall charge to develop and implement enforcement programs statewide covering air pollution, public and private water supplies, water pollution and solid waste management. The Bureau of Environmental Analysis and Review, formerly the Bureau of Environmental Impact, directs and coordinates compliance with the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act.

The *Division of Environmental Standards* plans, supervises and coordinates water quality standards development, water quality planning, water supply, groundwater, toxics management, air pollution control and solid waste management programs. Unlike some states, where the federal government administers environmental programs, Wisconsin has given responsibility to the DNR for air, water, wastewater and solid waste programs. The division helps implement several Wisconsin Fund grant programs for solid waste planning, recycling sewage treatment and nonpoint source water pollution control. Special efforts are being made to encourage Wisconsinites to help DNR protect public health and the environment from toxic and hazardous substances in air, surface waters and in groundwater.

The *Division of Resource Management* has been given the responsibility by the citizens of this state to take the lead in helping them conserve, protect and manage Wisconsin's outdoor resources in the best interests of all citizens, now and in the future. In providing that leadership, it works closely with and seeks advice from the Wisconsin Conservation Congress, an independent group concerned with matters of resource management and protection, and other citizen groups including those interested in hunter-landowner relations, recreational opportunities provided by the state park system, and the protection of threatened and endangered resources, both plant and animal. Fish and wildlife managers help plan and coordinate the maintenance and improvement of fish and wildlife populations and habitat on both public and private lands. Foresters emphasize the multiple use concept of forest management programs on state and municipal forest lands and assist private woodlot owners and the wood-using industries of the state. Foresters are also charged with preventing and controlling forest fires on both public and private lands. It is the responsibility of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation to plan and coordinate the acquisition, development and operation of the state park and trail systems. The Bureau of Endangered Resources, now totally supported by taxpayers' voluntary contributions on annual income tax forms, is developing a new and increasingly popular program to protect and manage plants, fish, amphibians, reptiles and other wildlife that are not harvested, or are threatened or endangered. The Bureau of Research conducts and coordinates research in various resource and environmental fields. The Office of Lands plans, supervises and coordinates land acquisition programs of the department.

The *Division of Management Services* provides services in data processing, typing, personnel, affirmative action, word processing, printing, mail and supply, employe assistance information and education.

Interagency Relationships: DNR works closely with state and federal agencies to coordinate programs, produce educational materials, conduct research and provide technical assistance to local governments and individuals on subjects ranging from enhancing wildlife habitat to protecting groundwater.

The department's agreement with the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) to coordinate DNR and DATCP animal waste management and nonpoint pollution programs is typical of the many formal and informal arrangements agencies use to work together. The agreement includes cooperative field work and uniform standards for practices intended to limit water pollution from animal waste or soil erosion and to provide cost-sharing grants to farmers. In addition, DNR and DATCP work with county conservation agencies and federal agencies such as the Soil Conservation Service to coordinate state, federal and local programs in each county.

DNR regulations are often developed after consultation with other agencies. For example, DNR groundwater specialists work with health experts in the Department of Health and Social Services to develop groundwater quality standards designed to protect human health. DNR and other agencies use these standards to guide regulatory programs limiting the use of agricultural and industrial chemicals and disposal of wastes when necessary to protect groundwater quality.

Counties administer shoreland, floodplain and septic tank regulations and the wildlife damage program using state standards. DNR provides technical and financial assistance to counties as they carry out these responsibilities.

Just as counties administer programs using state standards, interagency agreements with the federal Environmental Protection Agency allow DNR to administer the federal water and air pollution control laws in Wisconsin using federal minimum standards.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

WISCONSIN WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Wisconsin Waterways Commission: VERNON BARBER, MARY MORAVEC, 3 vacancies.

Liaison: ERIC P. JENSEN.

Telephone: (608) 266-2359.

Total Budget 1983-85: Program currently not funded.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.345 (1).

History: The Wisconsin Waterways Commission was created by Chapter 274, Laws of 1977. It is currently inactive.

Organization: The commission, which is attached to the Department of Natural Resources for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes, is composed of 5 members nominated by the governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed for staggered 5-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: The commission may have studies conducted to determine the need for recreational boating facilities, provide funds to municipalities for recreational boating project development, and recommend rules for promulgation by the department to implement the recreational facilities boating program.

LAKE MICHIGAN COMMERCIAL FISHING BOARD

Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board: DANIEL ANDERSON, RICHARD R. JOHNSON, JAMES MARICQUE, GILES PETERSON, GERALD ROUSAR, NANCY SKADDEN, DEAN SWAER.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.345 (3).

History: The Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board, which is attached to the Department of Natural Resources for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes, is composed of 7 members appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure. Members include 5 licensed commercial fishers, one licensed fish dealer, and one state citizen.

Agency Responsibility: The board reviews and considers applications for transfers of commercial fishing licenses and approves or denies these applications based on rules issued by the department. The board also establishes criteria for allotting catch quotas to individual licensees, assigns catch quotas when the department establishes special harvest limits that must be allocated among licensees, and assists the department in establishing criteria for identifying inactive license holders.

LAKE SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL FISHING BOARD

Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board: RONALD BOUTIN, HARVEY HADLAND, DAVID JOHNSON, LYNN LAITALA, 1 vacancy.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.345 (2).

History: The Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board, which is attached to the Department of Natural Resources for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes, is composed of 5 members appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure. The members include 3 licensed commercial fishers, one licensed fish dealer, and one state citizen.

Agency Responsibility: The board reviews and considers applications for transfers of commercial fishing licenses and approves or denies these applications based on rules issued by the department. The board also establishes criteria for allotting individual licensee catch quotas, allots catch quotas when the department establishes special harvest limits that must be allocated among licensees, and assists the department in establishing criteria for identifying inactive license holders.

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION CORPS BOARD

Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board: HAZEL DUEHOLM, EMILY EARLEY, BARBARA FRANK, RAYMOND MOYER, EMIL MUELVER, ROBERT POWLESS, SR., ROGER SABOTA.

Statutory Reference: Section 23.48.

History: The Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27.

Organization: The board, which is attached to the Department of Natural Resources for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes, is composed of 7 members appointed by the governor to serve staggered 6-year terms. The members are from various areas of the state to provide regional representation.

Agency Responsibility: The board is a policy-making body responsible for establishing program guidelines and implementing the Wisconsin Conservation Corps program. The board staff's duties include the coordination, supervision and implementation of conservation projects and day-to-day administrative functions of the program.

GROUNDWATER COORDINATING COUNCIL

Groundwater Coordinating Council: H. ROBERT FULLER (representative of Governor); ORLO R. EHART (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), WILLIAM SCHMIDT (designee of secretary of health and social services), ED MCCLAIN (designee of secretary of industry, labor and human relations), LYMAN WIBLE (designee of secretary of natural resources), MEREDITH OSTREM (state geologist), DON JORGENSEN (designee of secretary of transportation), DALLAS PETERSON (designee of president, University of Wisconsin System).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.347 (13).

History: The Groundwater Coordinating Council was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 410.

Organization: The board is attached to the Department of Natural Resources for administrative purposes under Section 15.03. Members include the secretaries of the Department of Natural Resources, Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection, Department of Health and Social Services, Department of Transportation, the president of the University of Wisconsin System, the state geologist, or their designees, and a representative of the Governor's office.

Members serve 4-year terms and the council meets at least twice yearly.

Agency Responsibility: The council advises and assists state agency efforts to develop nonregulatory groundwater management programs. Member agencies also exchange information on groundwater monitoring, data management, public informational and educational efforts, laboratory analyses, research and available funding for research. The council is also directed to review Wisconsin's groundwater law and assess its implementation in a legislative report due January 1, 1989.

Department of
TRANSPORTATION

Secretary: LOWELL B. JACKSON, 266-1113.

Deputy Secretary: ROBERT W. BAKER, 266-1113.

Executive Assistant: K. SUE GALLAGHER, 266-1113.

Special Assistant: JUDY RENDALL, 266-7836.

Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Officer: ADRIAN MCCULLOM, 266-0507.

Minority Business Programs Director: DAVID MANNING, 266-7804.

General Counsel, Office of: JAMES S. THIEL, *director*, 266-8810.

Transportation Information, Office of: MAYNARD A. SCHNEIDER, *director*, 266-7744.

Transportation Safety, Office of: MAYNARD G. STOEHR, *director*, 266-0402.

Highways and Transportation Services, Division of: MARVIN J. SCHAEFFER, *administrator*, 266-2910; HAROLD L. FIEDLER, *deputy administrator*, 266-2910.
- *Engineering Development, Bureau of:* EDMUND J. BYRKIT, *director*, 266-2910.
  - *Bridge Section:* STANLEY W. WOODS, *chief*, 266-8348.
  - *Design Section:* DAVID L. STRAND, *chief*, 266-2941.
  - *Real Estate Section:* BERNARD J. MULLEN, *chief*, 266-2915.
  - *Special Services Section:* THOMAS E. CARLSEN, *chief*, 266-0075.
- *Engineering Operations, Bureau of:* CHARLES E. ATEN, *director*, 266-3410.
  - *Construction Section:* MICHAEL E. JASKANIEC, *chief*, 266-1631.
  - *Maintenance Section:* DONALD JORGENSEN, *chief*, 267-7830.
  - *Materials Section:* GEORGE ZUEHLKE, *chief*, 266-2311.
  - *Traffic Section:* HARRY O. PRICE, *chief*, 266-2375.

Environmental and Data Analysis, Bureau of: CYNTHIA A. MOREHOUSE, *director*, 266-9626.
Program Management, Bureau of: THOMAS J. HART, *director*, 266-2914.
Transportation District Directors:
Dist. 1: WILLIAM T. WAMBACH, JR., (608) 246-3800, 2101 Wright Street, Madison 53704.
Dist 2: HARVEY SHEBESTA, (414) 548-5902, 141 West Barstow St., Waukesha 53187.
Dist. 3: CHARLES R. RYAN, (414) 497-4242, 944 Vanderperren Way, Green Bay 54304.
Dist. 4: DONALD L. CRONKRITE, (715) 421-8300, 1681 Second Avenue South, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.
Dist. 5: THOMAS R. KINSEY, (608) 785-9022, 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, La Crosse 54601.
Dist. 6: THOMAS R. CLARK, (715) 836-2891, 718 West Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.
Dist. 7: ROBERT O. SCHINDELHOLZ, (715) 362-3490, Hanson Lake Road, Rhinelander 54501.
Dist. 8: LEE F. CROOK, (715) 394-0551, 1701 North 4th Street, Superior 54880.

Motor Vehicles, Division of: NORBERT K. ANDERSON, *administrator*, 266-2233; THEODORE E. STEPHENSON, JR., *deputy administrator*, 266-2233.
Central Office Services, Bureau of: ELDON L. SCHIMMING, *director*, 266-2611.
Driver Licensing, Bureau of: JOYCE GELDERMAN, *director*, 266-2237.
Motor Vehicle Field Services, Bureau of: MILO HODGSON, *director*, 266-1448.
Vehicle Registration and Licensing, Bureau of: CARL G. JOHNSON, *director*, 266-2235.
Motor Vehicle District Managers:
Dist. 1: ROBERT OTIS, (608) 267-7920, Rm. 106, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, P.O. Box 7917, Madison 53707.
Dists. 2, 6: RICHARD SOLTERMAN, (414) 929-3720, 783 South Main Street, Fond du Lac 54935.
Dist. 3: JOHN WALSH, (608) 372-6882, 1222 N. Superior Avenue, Tomah 54660
Dist. 4: LAWRENCE JANDRIN, (715) 359-7398, 5301 Rib Mountain Drive, Wausau 54401.
Dist. 5: LOYAL MUELLER, (715) 234-8088, 737 West Avenue, Rice Lake 54868.
Dist. 7: DONALD BRIEGER, (414) 723-2059, 835 South Lincoln Street, Elkhorn 53121.
Dist. 8: RUSSELL KARWEIK, (414) 224-4870, Rm. 90, 819 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee 53203.

State Patrol, Division of: JAMES W. VAN SISTINE, *administrator*, 266-3212; COL. HOWARD N. GOETSCH, *deputy administrator*, 266-3212.
Communication Services, Bureau of: ROBERT L. BENNETT, *director*, 266-0184.
District Operations, Bureau of: GEORGE P. WENZEL, *director*, 266-3908.
Support Services, Bureau of: MICHAEL C. MOSCHKAU, *director*, 266-3909.
State Patrol District Captains:
Dist. 1: JEROME J. BLIED, (608) 246-3220, P.O. Box 7879, Madison 53707.
Dist. 2: ROGER F. HLAVACKA, (414) 785-4700, 21115 Highway 18, Waukesha 53187.
Dist. 3: WILBERT C. DEGUIRE, (414) 929-3700, P.O. Box 984, Fond du Lac 54935.
Dist. 4: MICHAEL A. MOORE, (715) 845-1143, 2805 Martin Avenue, Wausau 54401.
Dist. 5: ALVA E. REHBERG, (608) 372-5998, Route 3, Box 242, Tomah 54660.
Dist. 6: STERLING J. STANDIFORD, (715) 836-2911, 5005 Highway 53 South, Eau Claire 54701.
Dist. 8: RICHARD C. FANKHAUSER, (715) 635-2141, P.O. Box C, Spooner 54801.
Wisconsin State Patrol Academy: RICHARD J. KILDAHL, (608) 388-2942, Bldg. 1256, Ft. McCoy, Sparta 54656-5000.

Transportation Assistance, Division of: DOUGLAS F. HAIST, *administrator*, 267-7111; JOHN M. HARTZ, *deputy administrator*, 266-0658.
Aeronautics, Bureau of: FREDERICK D. GAMMON, *director*, 266-2480.
Local Transportation Aids, Bureau of: DAVID T. BOHLMAN, *director*, 266-2934.
Railroads and Harbors, Bureau of: PAUL C. HEITMANN, *director*, 266-7094.
Transit, Bureau of: JOHN M. HARTZ, *director*, 266-0658.

Business Management, Division of: Myron L. Bacon, *administrator*, 266-2878.

Accounting and Auditing, Bureau of: Jane Czeshinski, *director*, 266-3247.

Management Services, Bureau of: James K. McKinnon, *director*, 267-7224.

Personnel Management, Bureau of: John Roslak, *director*, 266-7023.

Systems and Data Processing, Bureau of: Barry L. Larson, *director*, 267-2379.

Planning and Budget, Division of: Roger L. Schrantz, *administrator*, 266-6479.

Budget and Program Analysis, Bureau of: Ernest F. Wittwer, *director*, 266-7575.

Policy Planning and Analysis, Bureau of: Kenneth J. Leonard, *director*, 267-7754.

System Planning, Bureau of: George Gundersen, *director*, 266-1402.

Rustic Roads Board: Earl Skagen, *chairperson;* Representative Cletus Vanderperren (chairperson of standing committee having jurisdiction over transportation as determined by the speaker of the Assembly), *vice chairperson;* Joyce Erdman, *secretary;* Senator Carl Otte (chairperson of standing committee having jurisdiction over transportation as determined by the president of the Senate); Harvey Grasse, Stella Krueger, Oscar Lahti, Arthur Manke, Milton Meinke, Kenneth Meyer (appointed by secretary of transportation); Joseph Sweda (nonvoting, *ex officio*).

Council on Aeronautics: Frank H. Wheeler, *chairperson;* Joyce L. Donner, *vice chairperson;* Leroy Q. Jonas, Jr., *secretary;* David L. Duax, Dr. Jack Kirby.

Council on Highway Safety: Senators Lynn S. Adelman, Richard Kreul; Representatives Gus Menos, Thomas Ourada, Cletus Vanderperren; Howard Bjorklund, John Ferry, Dr. Herbert Grover, Carol Z. Hemersbach, Joseph Sweda (state officer members); Patricia Feins, La Verne Hoerig, Gerald F. Powalisz, John Radcliffe, Micky Sadoff (citizen members).

Council on Traffic Law Enforcement: Senators Joseph Leean, Carl Otte; Representatives Donald Hasenohrl, Joanne Huelsman; Lee Ledvina, James McFarlane, Walter Oldham, Joyce Olson, Joseph Trotta, Dale Trowbridge, James W. Van Sistine, Marsha N. Wiley (traffic law enforcement members); Howard N. Goetsch, Michael Johnson, Orville Panosh, Allen Spencer (alternate traffic law enforcement members); Madelyn Glaeden, Ray Newberry, Robert W. Southcott, Kenneth Vanden Wymelenberg (*ex officio*).

Mailing Address: Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.

Publications: Biennial Report (departmental); Six-Year Highway Improvement Program; Manual for Motorists; Rustic Roads (brochure); Traffic Safety Reporter (bimonthly); Wisconsin Accident Facts (annual); Wisconsin Aeronautical Chart; Wisconsin Airport Directory; Six-Year Airport Improvement Program; Wisconsin Highway Map; Transportation Facts; numerous highway safety films and leaflets (list available); Wisconsin Aviation Bulletin; Transit Trends; special reports and publications.

Number of Employes: 3,777.62.

Total Budget 1983-85: $1,608,958,600.

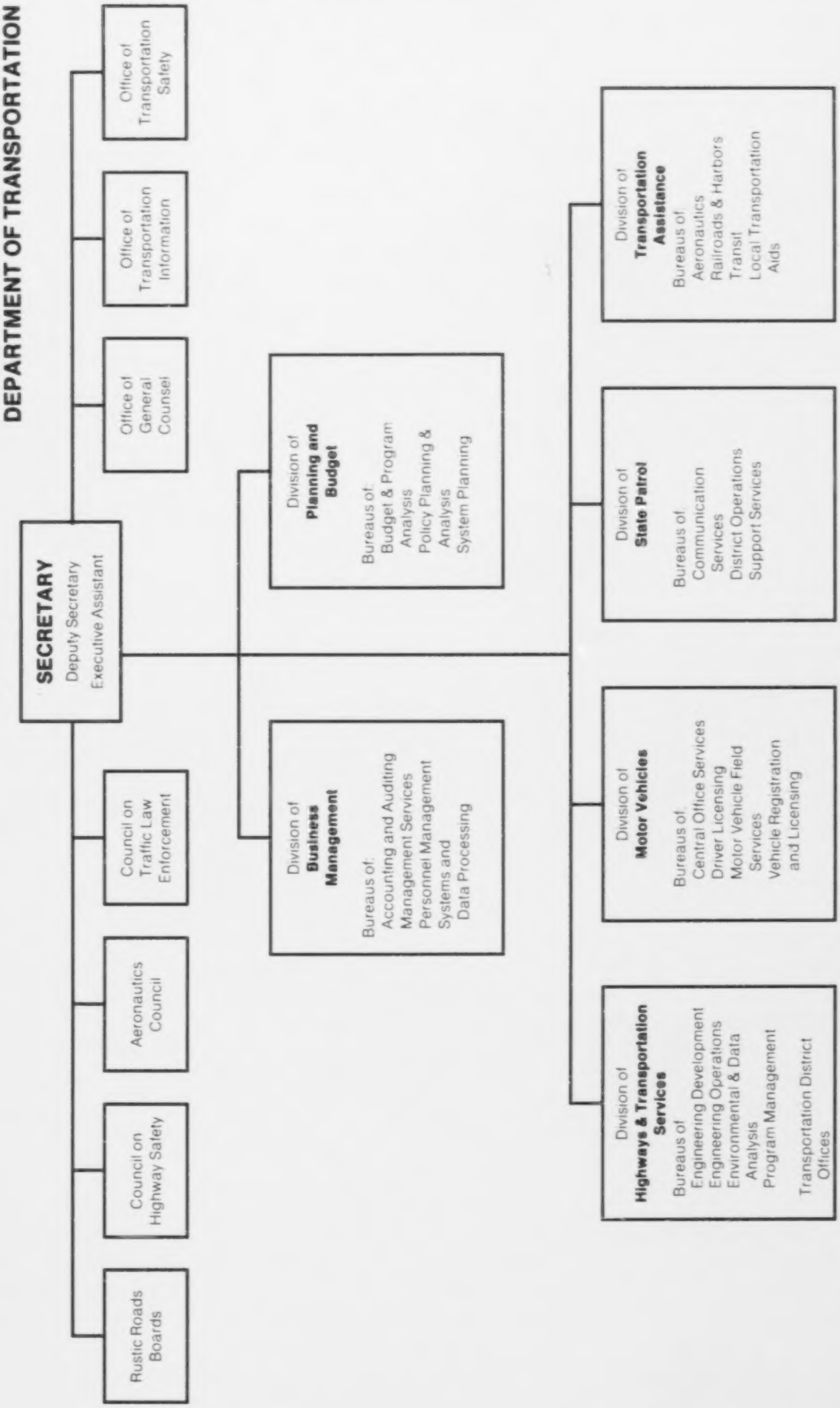
Statutory Reference: Section 15.46.

History: The Wisconsin Department of Transportation was created in 1967 by the Reorganization Act (Chapter 75). The units merged into the department were the Highway Commission, originally created by Chapter 337, Laws of 1911, when the Legislature authorized state aid for road building; the former Aeronautics Commission, established by Chapter 513, Laws of 1945 (although the state had actively participated in aeronautics since 1937 through several predecessor agencies); and the former Motor Vehicle Department, created in 1939 when Chapter 410 consolidated functions of several other agencies into one department.

The 1967 Reorganization Act also transferred to the department the Governor's Council on Traffic Law Enforcement, created by Chapter 232, Laws of 1965, and named it the Council on Traffic Law Enforcement.

Chapter 500, Laws of 1969, defined the lines of authority within the department, which was headed by the secretary and consisted of the Division of Aeronautics, the Division of Highways under the Highway Commission, and the Division of Motor Vehicles. Under authority given to the secretary, the department subsequently organized two additional divisions: the Division of

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION


SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Rustic Roads Boards
Council on Highway Safety
Aeronautics Council
Council on Traffic Law Enforcement
Office of General Counsel
Office of Transportation Information
Office of Transportation Safety
Division of Business Management
Bureaus of:
Accounting and Auditing
Management Services
Personnel Management
Systems and Data Processing
Division of Planning and Budget
Bureaus of:
Budget & Program Analysis
Policy Planning & Analysis
System Planning
Division of Highways & Transportation Services
Bureaus of:
Engineering Development
Engineering Operations
Environmental & Data Analysis
Program Management
Transportation District Offices
Division of Motor Vehicles
Bureaus of:
Central Office Services
Driver Licensing
Motor Vehicle Field Services
Vehicle Registration and Licensing
Division of State Patrol
Bureaus of:
Communication Services
District Operations
Support Services
Division of Transportation Assistance
Bureaus of:
Aeronautics
Railroads & Harbors
Transit
Local Transportation Aids

Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03; Office of Commissioner of Transportation.

TRANSPORTATION

Planning and the Division of Business Management, mostly with personnel from the original three.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, transferred transportation regulation from the Public Service Commission to an independent Transportation Commission, reconstituted from the Highway Commission, which was attached to the department for administrative purposes; and vested statutory responsibilities and accountability with the department rather than specific divisions, thus providing the secretary with program authority for fulfilling his or her assigned budgetary responsibility.

Chapter 29 also eliminated a statutory requirement for Divisions of Motor Vehicles and Aeronautics, although requiring the department to maintain district offices throughout the state. It eliminated gubernatorially appointed division heads, giving that authority to the secretary and enabling the secretary, with the governor's approval, to organize the department to promote balanced, efficient solutions to transportation problems.

Exercising this authority, the Secretary reorganized the department in December 1977. Continuing, in compliance with statutes, the Secretary on September 15, 1978, announced further restructuring of the department, establishing the current organization.

Chapter 142, Laws of 1973, created the Rustic Roads Board in the department.

Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, transferred the Council on Highway Safety and the highway safety coordination function from the Office of the Governor to the Department of Transportation.

Chapter 347, Laws of 1981, changed the Transportation Commission to the Office of the Commissioner of Transportation, attached to the department under Section 15.03.

Organization: Overall management of the department is the responsibility of the secretary of transportation. The secretary is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, serving at the pleasure of the governor.

The Secretary's Office now includes the Council on Traffic Law Enforcement and a Council on Highway Safety, which are appointed by the governor; the Council on Aeronautics, consisting of 5 members, knowledgeable in aeronautics, appointed by the governor for staggered 6-year terms; and the Rustic Roads Board, with members appointed by the secretary in accordance with a statutory formula.

The Secretary's Office also includes an Office of General Counsel, an Office of Transportation Information, and an Office of Transportation Safety. The secretary is now the governor's highway safety representative, and the Wisconsin Office for Transportation Safety functions within the Secretary's Office. Also assigned to the Secretary's Office is the department's affirmative action/equal employment officer, and the Minority Business Programs director.

The secretary's staff includes a deputy secretary and an executive assistant, each appointed by the secretary to serve at his or her pleasure.

The divisions now in the department are: Highways and Transportation Services, Motor Vehicles, State Patrol, Transportation Assistance, Business Management, and Planning and Budget. Each of the divisions is headed by an administrator appointed by the secretary for an indefinite term in keeping with civil service laws adopted by the 1977 Legislature and with the legislative authority for departmental reorganization.

Agency Responsibility: The department is charged by law to protect, promote and plan for all transportation in the state. Major programs assigned to the department by the Legislature include highway, motor vehicle, traffic enforcement, rail, harbor, transit, and aeronautics activities.

Unit Functions:

The *Office of the Secretary* provides overall direction to the department's programs, concentrating on improving the all-mode aspects of transportation facilities and services in Wisconsin with the goal of providing adequate, efficient, and environmentally sound movement of commodities and people.

The *Division of Highways and Transportation Services* is responsible for providing executive level direction in the planning, programming, design, real estate acquisition, construction, maintenance and operation of the state trunk and federal aid systems of highways and for other multimodal transportation facilities under the jurisidiction of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. It is responsible for developing sound engineering, business, economic, and environmental and social practices; for the preparation of specific project plans, specifications and estimates; and for the awarding of engineering and construction contracts. It oversees the administration of approved operations and support functions in its central office and its transportation district field offices, to assure that department policies, processes and procedures and that federal and state law and regulations are properly and uniformly administered. It advises and assists towns, villages, cities and counties with respect to the programming, design, real estate acquisition, construction, maintenance and operation of roads, bridges, airports and other transportation facilities and processes within the jurisdiction of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, serving as liaison between the department and its operational units as well as with the federal government as required or necessary. It works closely with public and private interest groups to secure input and/or assistance on transportation issues and programs. It will appear before legislative committees and groups to give testimony and advice.

The *Division of Motor Vehicles* provides for the titling and registration of vehicles, the examining and licensing of drivers, commercial driver school instructors and vehicle sales persons; the licensing of commercial driving schools, vehicle dealers, manufacturers and distributors; the investigation of consumer complaints regarding vehicle sales and fair trade practices; the suspension of vehicle registration; the suspension and revocation of operating privileges of motorists; the suspension and revocation of the licenses of driving instructors and driving schools for proper cause; the administration of Wisconsin's point system, photo driver license program and nondriver identification program; the development and operation of the traffic violation and vehicle registration system; and the operation of the vehicle emissions inspection program. Other objectives include: maintenance of records of titled and registered vehicles, security interests on vehicles and driving records of motor vehicle operators; administration of reciprocal trucking agreements with other states and Canadian provinces; the collection of fees for all licenses, titles, sales taxes, abstracts of records, etc.; and a traffic accident data service to law enforcement officials, highway engineers, traffic safety and public information persons.

The *Division of State Patrol* was established to promote the safe, efficient and legal movement of persons and property on Wisconsin highways through enforcement of Wisconsin Statutes applicable to highway safety and motor carrier regulation; to protect the lives and property of the citizens of the state through enforcement of the criminal code and as directed by the governor; to provide assistance to local law enforcement agencies through emergency police and communications service and for the annual inspection of Wisconsin's school buses and ambulances. The patrol operates through a network of 7 district offices and provides a law enforcement training academy open to all federal, state, county and local law enforcement officers.

The *Division of Transportation Assistance* has been established to oversee departmental programs that assist local units of government and the private sector in the provision of transportation facilities and services. The division is a central office organization and has 4 bureaus: Aeronautics, Railroads and Harbors, Transit, and Local Transportation Aids. The bureaus manage local grant and aid programs as well as provide other, related technical and program services (airport and railroad project engineering, for example).

The *Division of Business Management* is responsible for providing assistance to departmental management by planning and administering programs in the areas of personnel, accounting and auditing, systems and data processing, purchasing, the departmental vehicle fleet, facilities, stores, and other management services.

The *Division of Planning and Budget* has the responsibility for integrated policy, planning and budget analysis. Its functions include federal-state relations coordination, system planning, policy issue analysis, urban and regional planning, planning methods and forecasts, budget and program analysis, and compilation of transportation information regarding network operations and travel statistics.

The Rustic Roads Board promulgates rules for the rustic roads system, approving or denying local applications for designating a highway as a rustic road.

Interagency Relationships: The Transportation Projects Commission reviews recommendations of the department for construction of major highway projects, defined by the commission as non-Interstate highway reconstruction or reconditioning costing $5 million or more and involving either relocation of 2.5 miles or more, or construction of 4 or more miles of additional lanes to an existing highway. The secretary of transportation is a nonvoting member of the commission. The commission is required to report its recommendations to the governor or governor-elect, the Legislature and its Joint Committee on Finance prior to December 1 in each even-numbered year.

The department works with the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration, both to fulfill federal requirements for eligibility for matching funds and to participate in joint state-federal highway projects, and — increasingly — in the rapidly broadening considerations of total transportation in which both federal and state interests have been accelerating. It has a similar relationship, for similar reasons, with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. It works with the Federal Aviation Administration in receiving and administering federal airport improvement aids and also in broadening considerations in which both federal and state aviation interests are involved. It works with the Urban Mass Transportation Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration on similar bases. On the state level, it cooperates with the Department of Public Instruction in aerospace education, school bus regulation and high school driver training; with the Department of Revenue in the collection of highway and aviation fuel taxes and other user fees, sales taxes on aircraft and ad valorem taxes on railroads and airlines and in the reporting of local highway costs; with the Office of the Transportation Commissioner in regulatory matters of mutual interest; with the Department of Development in matters of industrial development-related transportation, in promotion of vacation and travel services, other travel-recreation assets of the state, permit requirements, and in relocation, housing assistance and land use considerations; with the Department of Natural Resources in establishing highway information centers, environmental analysis, roadside development, state parks roadways, and the conduct of clean air programs; with the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection in studies of transportation impact on agriculture and vehicle, and consumer complaints; with the Department of Health and Social Services in the coordination of transportation services for the elderly and the handicapped; and with the administrators of the Wisconsin Environmental Protection Act in other transportation impacts on state resources.

The department maintains a close working relationship with local governments and the private sector concerning transportation development, traffic enforcement, communications and financial aids.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ATTACHED FOR LIMITED ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF TRANSPORTATION

Commissioner of Transportation: JOSEPH SWEDA, 267-9861.

Deputy Commissioner: MARY ANN GERRARD, 266-3408.

Motor Carrier Authorities: JULIE EYERS, 266-2672.
Rail Safety: REX A. MONTGOMERY, 266-0276.
Tariffs: ROLLIN E. RASQUE, 266-2874.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7957, Madison 53707-7957; location: Room 801, Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-2321.

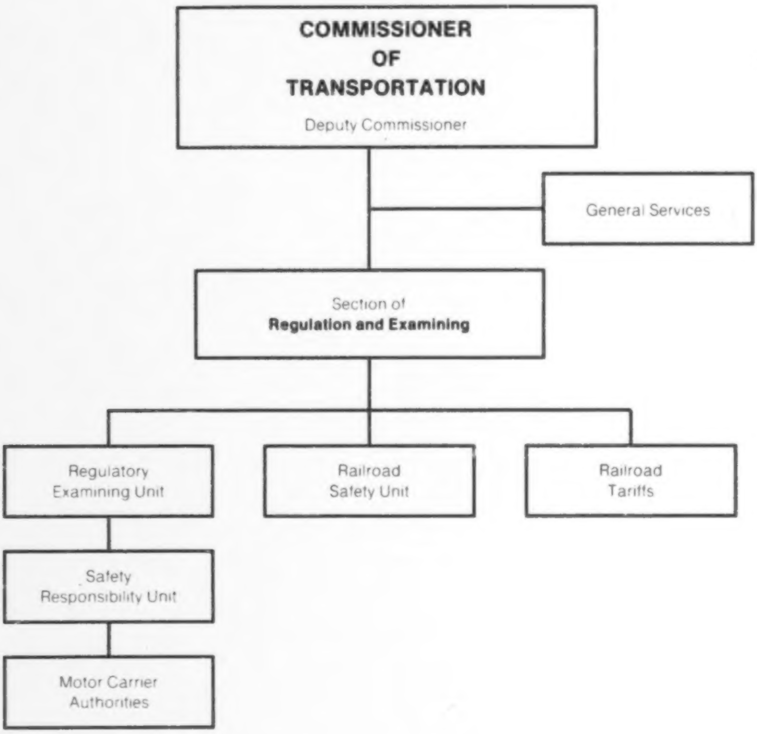
Publications: Motor Carrier Deregulation in Wisconsin, July 1983 ($2.40 plus 5% sales tax).

Number of Employes: 24.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $1,804,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.465 (1).

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF TRANSPORTATION


COMMISSIONER OF TRANSPORTATION
Deputy Commissioner
General Services
Section of Regulation and Examining
Regulatory Examining Unit
Railroad Safety Unit
Railroad Tariffs
Safety Responsibility Unit
Motor Carrier Authorities

TRANSPORTATION COMMISSIONER

History: The Transportation Commission became the Office of the Commissioner of Transportation on July 1, 1983, as provided by Chapter 347, Laws of 1981. The Transportation Commission, created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, was reconstituted from the Highway Commission in 1978. The latter, created in 1911, became part of the Department of Transportation in 1967.

Organization: The commissioner of transportation is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate.

The Office of the Commissioner of Transportation is an independent body attached to the Department of Transportation for limited administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Transportation performs quasi-judicial responsibilities for transportation regulation, providing citizens with an independent body for appeals on transportation matters. Beginning January 1, 1978, the former commission assumed the motor carrier regulation and the railroad regulation previously performed by the Public Service Commission. On October 1, 1982, the motor carrier industry was partially deregulated statewide and the commission functions in this area were substantially reduced. The Office of the Commissioner of Transportation continues to conduct hearings on appeals for: reduction of driver license revocation or suspension, driver safety responsibility hearings, auto dealer hearings, and denial, suspension or revocation of a certificate of title. It conducts hearings relating to proposed airport sites, conflicts between state and local regulation of airports, aircraft registration and aircraft dealer certificates. It holds hearings regarding competency of bidders, sign permits, junkyard control, highway right-of-way, closing of a highway, and overlength or overweight vehicle permits. The office also hears appeals on a road's functional classification, appeals on a road's qualifications for "connecting highway" status, and requests for hearings made by the secretary of transportation on transportation plans, policies, goals, priorities, and programs.

Unit Functions:

Motor Carrier Authorities: This unit provides information concerning laws, requirements and procedures pertaining to for-hire carriers operating on the highways of Wisconsin.

Railroad Safety Unit: This unit implements the regulatory aspects of the Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code that deal with railroad highway crossings, railroad safety, certain service matters, and other railroad liabilities or responsibilities.

Railroad Tariffs: This unit is responsible for tariff and rate matters, ratemaking, railroad auditing, accounting, cost analysis, railroad assessments and related matters. This work affects rate level and tariff filing procedures for 19 rail carriers operating within Wisconsin and provides information which shippers, carriers and the office use in making transportation decisions.

Regulatory Examining Unit: This unit holds authomobile dealer hearings on issues such as denial, suspension or revocation of dealer licenses. It conducts hearings relating to proposed airport sites, sign permits, highway right-of-way, and transportation matters.

Safety Responsibility Unit: This unit conducts hearings on appeals for reduction of driver license revocation or suspension and driver safety responsibility.

Interagency Relationships: The Office of the Commissioner of Transportation is the appellate body to which many appeals from the decisions of the Department of Transportation are taken. The appeals range from automobile dealership cases to driver safety responsibility cases. The office is also in constant contact with the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning changes in the laws affecting motor carriers and railroads. The office also often deals with local units of government when investigating the safety at railroad crossings.

Functional Area:

HUMAN RELATIONS AND RESOURCES

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY

See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY under *State Authorities* for description.

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION

Commissioners: HERMAN TOROSIAN, *chairperson;* MARSHALL GRATZ, DANAE DAVIS GORDON.

General Counsel: PETER G. DAVIS.

Staff Director: THOMAS L. YAEGER.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7870, Madison 53707-7870; location: Room 200, 14 West Mifflin Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-1381.

Publications: 1981-83 Biennial Report ($5); Private Digest of Decisions (1/1/82-12/31/83, Vol. VII, $5); State Digest of Decisions (1/1/67-12/31/75, $5).

Number of Employes: 39.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $3,560,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.58.

History: The Employment Relations Board was created by Chapter 57, Laws of 1939, to replace previous agencies operating in the field of labor relations. It was renamed the Employment Relations Commission by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (Reorganization Act), and designated as an independent agency.

Organization: The commission consists of 3 full-time members nominated by the governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed, for 6-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is responsible for furthering collective bargaining and promoting peace in labor relations in the private as well as the public sector of Wisconsin's economy by processing the following types of labor relations cases: election, referendum, complaint, mediation, arbitration, prohibited practices, declaratory ruling, and municipal interest arbitration for municipal employes including law enforcement and fire fighters. Election, referendum, unfair labor and prohibited practice complaints, and interest/arbitration are initiated by the filing of formal documents by employes, employe organizations or employers. The commission has the authority to conduct hearings and elections and referenda to determine bargaining units, collective bargaining representatives and authorization for union security agreements. It also conducts hearings and issues orders in unfair labor and prohibited practices cases, which are subject to review in the state courts; as well as in declaratory ruling proceedings to determine mandatory versus permissive subjects of bargaining. The commission's mediation function is initiated at the request of either an employe organization or the employer or both; or, on occasion, the commission, by its own action or at the request of the governor, will proffer its mediation services to assist in the resolution of labor disputes. Commissioners and staff members, as arbitrators, issue final and binding awards.

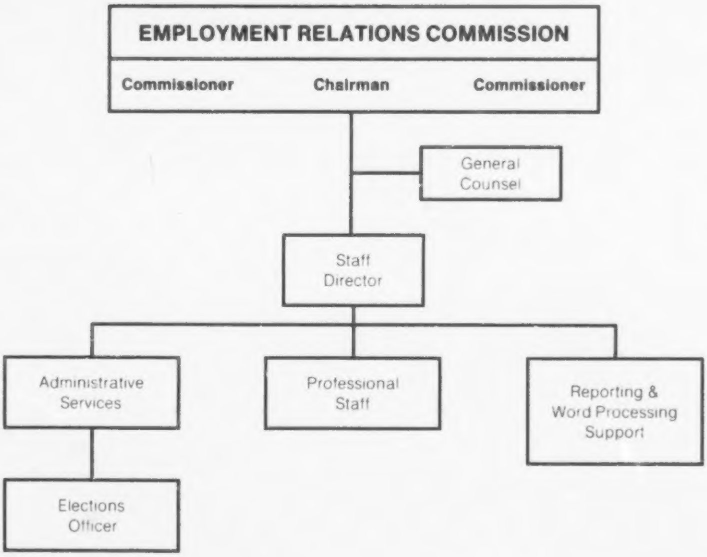
Under laws enacted by the 1971 Legislature, the duties of the commission were expanded in the area of public employment relations. The Municipal Employment Relations Act was amended specifically to grant employes the right to bargain collectively with their municipal employers, and the prohibited practices section was enlarged. Two bills were enacted to provide for compulsory arbitration for police and firemen. The State Employment Labor Relations Act was amended to provide for statutory establishment of appropriate collective bargaining units, and the scope of bargaining subjects was enlarged to include, among other things, salaries and fringe benefits. The laws also provided that municipal and state employers and collective bargaining representatives could enter into agency shop agreements. As of January 1, 1978, the commission has been authorized to process final and binding interest arbitration cases involving nonuniformed municipal employes and their employers.

Unit Functions:

The *Elections Officer* is responsible for the scheduling and conduct of elections and referendums.

The *Professional Section* is responsible for the conduct of hearings in unfair labor and prohibited practices, election unit/clarification, declaratory and arbitration cases. A professional staff member acts as a trial examiner in unfair labor and prohibited practice cases and issues decisions in his name which are subject to review by the commission. The full commission or any one of the commissioners may also conduct such hearings and issue decisions in the name of the commission or the individual commissioner. Where the individual commissioner issues such a decision, such decision is reviewable by the full commission. In addition, the professional staff and commissioners issue formal arbitration awards, after hearing, and also act as mediators in resolving disputes arising during the negotiation of a collective bargaining agreement. The professional staff, as well as the commissioners, also conduct formal hearings or informal investigations to determine whether the conditions for final and binding interest arbitration exist in municipal negotiations. Such hearings or investigations may be conducted to determine whether the conditions for fact finding exist in state employment negotiations.

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION



EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION

The *Reporting Section* records and transcribes verbatim hearings in election, referendum, unfair labor and prohibited practices, arbitration and declaratory ruling cases.

Interagency Relationships: The Employment Relations Commission performs functions on the state level which are similar to the functions of 2 federal agencies — the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS). The commission has no jurisdiction over labor relations activity regulated by the National Labor Relations Board. The Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 established some procedures for state-federal cooperation in mediation cases and directed the FMCS to avoid mediating disputes having only a minor effect on interstate commerce whenever state mediation services are available. Since mediation cases are initiated by employers or employes, rather than by the commission, the determination of whether a state or federal agency is called upon in cases involving interstate commerce is often up to the parties involved. As a matter of policy, the commission avoids involvement in cases being handled by federal agencies.

Although some provisions in Chapters 101 and 103, Wisconsin Statutes, give responsibility for some aspects of labor relations to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, in practice, the department does not perform functions which overlap those of the commission.

Department of
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Secretary of Health and Social Services: LINDA REIVITZ, Room 663, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-3681.

Deputy Secretary: JOHN TORPHY, 266-3681.

Executive Assistant: DOUGLAS NELSON, 266-3681.

Affirmative Action and Civil Rights Compliance: vacancy, 266-3465.

Juvenile Offender Review Program: DON SCHMITT, 266-6463.

Legal Counsel: BARBARA YAFFE, 266-9543.

Legislative Liaison: VIRGINIA GRAVES, 266-3681.

Office of Administrative Hearings: JUDITH HECKER, 266-2447.

Office of Information Systems: BILL SHELTON, 266-0119.

Parole Board: FRED HINICKLE, 266-1119.

Public Affairs: JOE SCISLOWICZ, 266-1683.

Care and Treatment Facilities, Division of: MICHAEL J. MOORE, *administrator,* Room 540, WS State Human Services Building, 266-8740.

- *Deputy Administrator:* GERALD DYMOND, 267-7921.
- *Office of Program Support:* DONALD PAHNKE, *director.*
- *Child Caring Institutions Section:* ROBERT LIZON, *chief,* 266-5774.
- *Forensic Services Section:* MARVIN CHAPMAN, M.D., *chief,* 266-1856.
- *Management Services Section:* vacancy, *chief,* 266-9668.
- *Research/Training Section:* vacancy, *chief,* 266-2704.
- *Client Advocacy Program:* BARBARA LAFOLLETTE/JOY SCHWERT, *co-coordinators,* 266-2713/267-7144.
- *Mendota Mental Health Institute:* TERRY SCHNAPP, *director,* (608) 244-2411. 301 Troy Drive, Madison 53704.
- *Winnebago Mental Health Institute:* H. DAVID GOERS, *director,* (414) 235-4910. P.O. Box 9, Winnebago 54985-0009.
- *Central Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled:* RICHARD SCHEERENBERGER, *director,* (608) 249-2151. 317 Knutson Drive, Madison 53704.
- *Northern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled:* TERRY A. WILLKOM, *director,* (715) 723-5542. Chippewa Falls 54729.
- *Southern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled:* NANCY GETTELFINGER, *director,* (414) 878-2411. P.O. Box 100, Union Grove 53182.

Wisconsin Resource Center: ROBERT ELLSWORTH, *director,* (414) 426-4310. P.O. Box 16, Winnebago 54985-0016.

Community Services, Division of: GERALD BERGE, *administrator,* Room 540, WS State Human Services Building, 266-0554.

Deputy Administrator: LINDA DUPONT-JOHNSON, 267-9059.
Assistant Administrator (acting): GERALD BORN, 266-9879.
Assistant to the Administrator: PEGGY SCHMITT, 267-7181.
Community Aids Administration, Bureau of: JOHN BAUER, *director,* 266-9707.
Community Programs, Bureau of: PHILIP MCCULLOUGH, *acting director,* 266-3719.
Economic Assistance, Bureau of: MARY SOUTHWICK, *director,* 266-3035.
Human Resources, Bureau of: SEVERA AUSTIN, *director,* 266-3443.
Social Security Disability Insurance, Bureau of: WILLIAM GRIFFIN, *director,* 266-1981.
Child Support, Office of: DUANE CAMPBELL, *director,* 266-1175.
Internal Operations, Office of: MARK HOOVER, *director,* 266-3782.
Management Information, Office of: LOWELL TREWARTHA, *director,* 266-7936.
Program Initiatives, Office of: TOM HAMILTON, *director,* 266-9304.

Corrections, Division of: WALTER DICKEY, *administrator,* Room 1030, WS State Human Services Building, 266-2471.

Deputy Administrator: STEPHEN KRONZER, 266-2471.
Assistant Administrator: PAMELA BRANDON, 266-2471.
Adult Institutions, Bureau of: DARRELL KOLB, *director,* 266-6604.
Clinical Services, Bureau of: SHEILA DRESEN, *director,* 266-0492.
Community Corrections, Bureau of: MICHAEL SULLIVAN, *director,* 266-3834.
Juvenile Services, Bureau of: JOHN E. ROSS, *director,* 266-7551.
Program Services, Bureau of: DENNIS MALONEY, *director,* 267-9073.
Human Resources, Office of: HAMDY EZALARAB, PH.D., *director,* 267-9084.
Information Management and Operations, Office of: TED H. JOHNSON, *director,* 266-3023.
Policy, Planning and Budget, Office of: PETER J. DWYER, *director,* 266-3835.
Legislative Liaison: BOB MARGOLIES, 266-2931.

Health, Division of: KATHRYN MORRISON, *administrator,* Room 280, WS State Human Services Building, 266-1511.

Assistant Administrators: JOHN CHAPIN, WILLIAM SCHMIDT, 266-1511.
Assistant to the Administrator: LINDA THELKE, 266-7828.
Community Health and Prevention, Bureau of: IVAN IMM, *director,* 266-1251.
Correctional Health Services, Bureau of: BARBARA WHITMORE, *director,* 267-7170.
Environmental Health, Bureau of: LLOYD RIDDLE, *director,* 266-2593.
Health Care Financing, Bureau of: STEVE HANDRICH, *director,* 266-2522.
Planning and Development, Bureau of: JUDY FRYBACK, *director,* 266-7384.
Quality Compliance, Bureau of: LARRY TAINTER, *director,* 267-7185.
Management and Policy, Office of: DAVE MILLS, *director,* 266-1511.
Center for Health Statistics: RAYMOND NASHOLD, PH.D., *director,* 266-1334.

Management Services, Division of: NATE HARRIS, *administrator,* Room 690, WS State Human Services Building, 266-6954.

Deputy Administrator: RICHARD C. HANSON, 266-0173.
Collections, Bureau of: STEPHEN SANBORN, *director,* 266-1847.
Facilities and Management Support, Bureau of: WYNN DAVIES, *director,* 266-2904.
Fiscal Services, Bureau of: DONALD WARNKE, *director,* 266-5869.
Personnel and Employment Relations, Bureau of: KEN DEPREY, *director,* 266-9862.
Planning and Operations, Office of: GREG ROBBINS, *director,* 266-5725.
Engineering Section: KEITH GOODWIN, *chief,* 266-2901.
Purchasing Section: BEN SOWASKE, *chief,* 266-2903.
Internal Audit Unit: JOHN PALTZ, *director,* 266-5485.

Policy and Budget, Division of: Peter Tropman, *administrator,* Room 649, WS State Human Services Building, 266-8402.

Deputy Administrator: Bruce Faulkner, 266-1497.

Congressional Liaison: Robert Bohlman, (202) 624-5870.

Budget, Bureau of: Roberta Kostrow, *director,* 266-2907.

Evaluation, Bureau of: Robert Wagner, *director,* 266-9296.

Planning, Bureau of: Tom Kaplan, *director,* 266-9295.

Vocational Rehabilitation, Division of: Patricia G. Kallsen, *administrator,* Room 830, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-5466; toll-free information and referral: (800) 362-9611 (TDD — telecommunication device for the deaf-access).

Deputy Administrator: Ken McClarnon, 266-2168.

Client Services, Bureau of: Ken McClarnon, *director,* 266-2168.

Operations and Planning, Bureau of: vacancy, *director,* 266-2956.

Client Assistance Program: Ellen Daly, *director,* Governor's Committee for People with Disabilities, toll-free: (800) 362-9611 (TDD access).

Boards and Councils:

Controlled Substances Board: June Dahl, Ph.D. (pharmacologist member), *chairperson;* David P. Donarski, M.D. (psychiatrist member), *vice chairperson;* Gerald R. Myrdal (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), *secretary;* John W. Calhoun (designee of Attorney General), Jack Myers (designee of chairperson, Pharmacy Examining Board), Ted Collins (designee of secretary of health and social services).

Medical Review Board on Epilepsy: John J. Beck, Harold E. Booker, William P. Crowley, R. Clarke Danforth, Mario De Oliveira, Francis M. Forster, G.G. Giffen, Paul G. Gottschalk, Robert A. Gruesen, Edward E. Houfek, David M. Kashnig, Harold S. Lubar, Michael P. McQuillen, Jonas V. Mileris, Shamseddin Sarhaddi, Kenneth M. Viste, Jr. (all M.D.s). Alternates: John B. Baker, Jean P. Davis.

Pesticide Review Board: Carroll D. Besadny (secretary of natural resources), *chairperson;* La Verne Ausman (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), Linda Reivitz (secretary of health and social services).

Council on Blindness: Larry Stephenson, *chairperson;* George Brothers, Arthur Colby, Wayne Coxey, Mrs. Eileen Hudson, Susan Mancl, Sister Sue Micich, Karen Perzentka, George Sippl (appointed by secretary of health and social services).

Council on Domestic Abuse: Gale Mattison, *chairperson;* Paul Jicinsky, Peggy Lautenschlager, Debbie Neas, Joan Okray, Carol Robertson, James Shaw, Karla Stacey, Audrey Thayer; Representative Joanne Huelsman, Ella Louise Peyton, Faith Russell, Peggy Zimdars (one each designated by speaker of Assembly, Senate majority leader, and minority leader of each house and appointed by governor).

Council for the Hearing Impaired: Robert Nellis, *chairperson;* Mary Cirilli, *vice chairperson;* Betty Trainer, *secretary;* Jean Cordano, Leslie Halvorsen, Helen Rizzi, John Shipman, Sandi Utech, Jim Wittig.

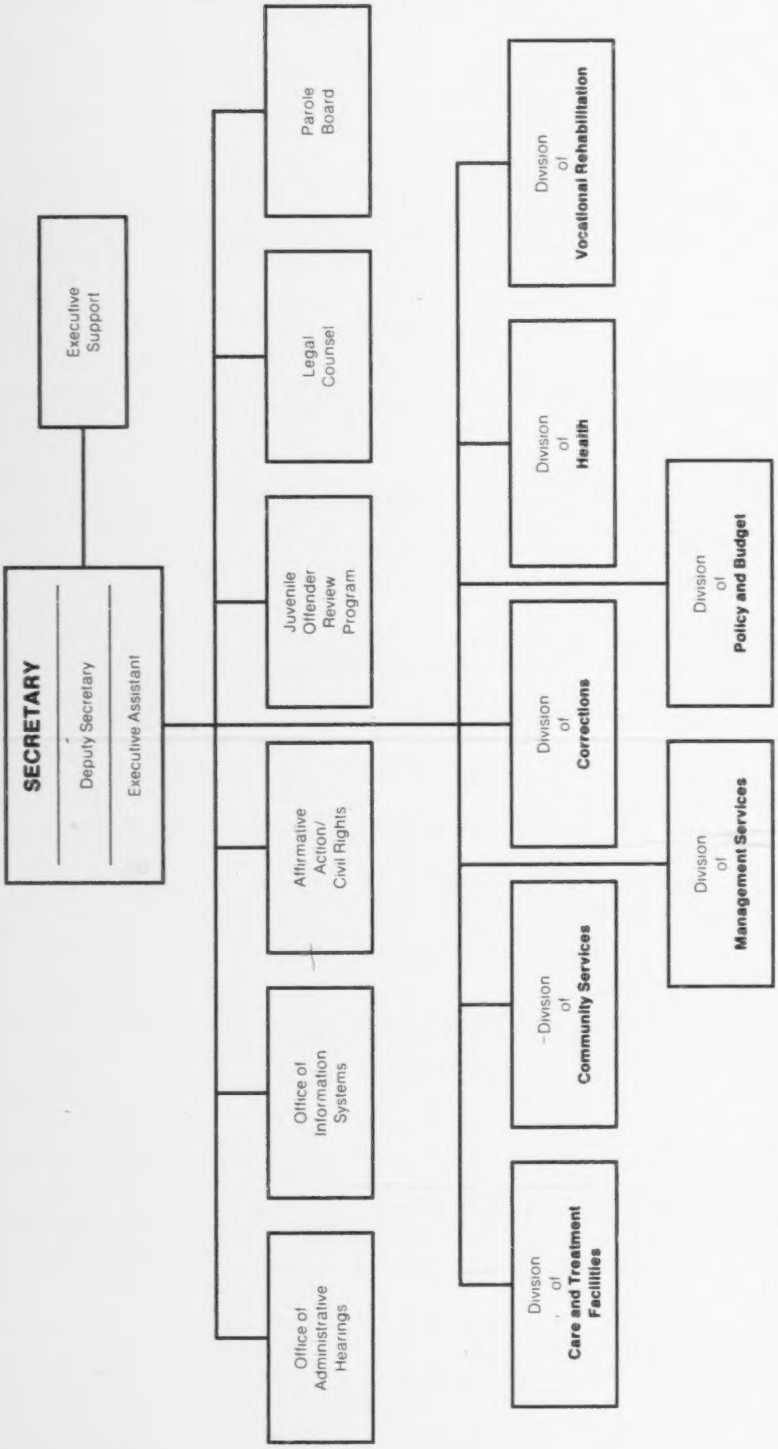
Juvenile Correctional Rate Review Council: Appointed by secretary of health and social services.

Council on Medical Education Loan Repayment Grants: 7 members appointed by the secretary of health and social services.

Council on Mental Health: James Ahasay, Helen Clark, Dianne Greenley, Nikki Gyllander, Helen Harry, Dr. John Jackson, Dr. John Marshall, Douglas Nelson, John Palmer, Penny Podell, Bennett Stark, Lynn Tamms, Beverly Young, Glen Zwickey, vacancy.

Pesticide Advisory Council: Gordon Chesters, Ph.D. (representing U.W. Water Resources Center), *chairperson;* O.R. Ehart (representing Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection), Henry A. Anderson, M.D. (representing Department of Health and Social Services), Lloyd Lueschow (representing Department of Natural Resources), Jeffrey Wymen, Ph.D. (representing U.W. College of Agriculture and Life Sciences), Scott Craven, Ph.D. (representing U.W. Department of Wild Life Sciences); Thomas Bramschreiber (representing agricultural industry), John Moulder (representing environmental interests), Charles Resch (representing industry) (public members).

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES


SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Executive Support
Parole Board
Legal Counsel
Juvenile Offender Review Program
Affirmative Action/ Civil Rights
Office of Information Systems
Office of Administrative Hearings
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
Division of Health
Division of Policy and Budget
Division of Corrections
Division of Management Services
Division of Community Services
Division of Care and Treatment Facilities

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board
Prison Industries Board
Council on Developmental Disabilities

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Radiation Protection Council: SEYMOUR ABRAMSON (public member), *chairperson;* RICHARD DARLING, ROBERT GREENLAW, M.D., RAYMOND C. THUROW, D.D.S., CHARLES R. WILSON (public members); SENATOR JOSEPH STROHL, HELEN CORNELI, JOHN MOULDER (appointed as are Senate standing committees); REPRESENTATIVE JEFF NEUBAUER, MIKE MCCORMICK, JIM BOUMAN (appointed as are Assembly standing committees).

Mailing Address: Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53707.

Division of Community Services Field Offices: *Ashland District Office,* 601 Second Street, West, P.O. Box 72, Ashland 54806; *Eastern Regional Office,* 200 N. Jefferson Street, P.O. Box 3730, Green Bay 54303; *Fond du Lac District Office,* 485 South Military, P.O. Box 1069, Fond du Lac 54935; *La Crosse District Office,* 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, P.O. Box 743, La Crosse 54601; *Milwaukee Regional Office,* 819 N. 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203; *Northern Regional Office,* 1853 N. Stevens Street, P.O. Box 697, Rhinelander 54501; *Southeastern Regional Office,* 141 N.W. Barstow, P.O. Box 1258, Waukesha 53187; *Southern Regional Office,* 3601 Memorial Drive, Madison 53704; *Wisconsin Rapids District Office,* 1681 Second Avenue, South, P.O. Box 636, Wisconsin Rapids 54494; *Western Regional Office,* 718 W. Clairemont Avenue, P.O. Box 228, Eau Claire 54702.

Division of Corrections Field Offices: *Eastern Region,* Suite 201, 200 N. Jefferson Street, Green Bay; *Milwaukee Region,* 819 North 6th Street, 7th Floor, Milwaukee; *Northern Region,* P.O. Box 1277, 56-A S. Brown Street, Rhinelander; *Southeast Region,* 141 N.W. Barstow Street, Room 210, Waukesha; *Southern Region,* 125 W. Doty Street, Madison; *Western Region,* 718 West Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire.

Division of Health Field Offices: *Madison Region,* 3518 Memorial Drive, Building 4, Madison; *Milwaukee Region,* 819 N. 6th Street, Milwaukee; *Green Bay Region,* 200 N. Jefferson Street, Suite 211, Green Bay; *Eau Claire Region,* 718 W. Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire; *Rhinelander Region,* Box 1165, 1853 North Stevens Street, Rhinelander.

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Field Offices: *Eau Claire Office,* 517 Walker Avenue, P.O. Box 1228, Eau Claire 54702; *Fond du Lac Office,* P.O. Box 1438, 820 S. Main Street, Fond du Lac 54935; *Green Bay Office,* 200 N. Jefferson Street, Suite 311, Green Bay 54301; *Janesville Office,* 101 S. Main Street, Janesville 53545; *Kenosha Office,* 1115-56th Street, Kenosha 53140; *La Crosse Office,* 333 Buchner Place, Wing B, La Crosse 54603; *Madison Office,* 160 Westgate Mall, Suite 10, Madison 53711; *Milwaukee Northeast,* 124 East Capitol Drive, Milwaukee 53211; *Milwaukee Northwest,* 6815 West Capitol Drive, Milwaukee 53216; *Milwaukee Southeast,* 3501 South Howell Street, Milwaukee 53207; *Milwaukee Southwest,* 9401 West Beloit Road, Milwaukee 53227; *Oshkosh Office,* 1000 Oregon Street, Oshkosh 54901; *Portage Office,* 311 E. Wisconsin Street, Suite 209, Portage 53901; *Racine Office,* 5200 Washington Avenue, Racine 53406; *Rhinelander Office,* 130 S. Stevens Street, P.O. Box 894, Rhinelander 54501; *Rice Lake Office,* 11 E. Eau Claire Street, Rice Lake 54868; *Sheboygan Office,* 1428 N. Fifth Street, Sheboygan 53081; *Superior Office,* 917 Tower Avenue, Superior 54880; *Waukesha Office,* 141 N.W. Barstow Street, Waukesha 53187; *Wausau Office,* 2416 Stewart Square, Wausau 54401; *Wisconsin Rapids Office,* 1810-9th Street South, Wisconsin Rapids 54494; *Workshop for the Blind,* 5316 W. State Street, Milwaukee 53208.

Publications: Annual Fiscal Report, Biennial Report, many other reports (inquire of divisions).

Number of Employes: 10,530.64.

Total Budget 1983-85: $5,132,869,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.19.

History: The reorganization of state agencies enacted by the Legislature in 1967 (Chapter 75) brought into a new Department of Health and Social Services the previous State Board of Health, organized in 1876, the Department of Public Welfare and the Commission on Aging. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was made part of the new department by the budget act passed in the same session.

The evolution of human service activities in Wisconsin has been a long and continual process. For more than 2 decades after becoming a state, Wisconsin met by special legislative enactment each of the separate and various problems relating to the public care, custody, and rehabilitation of the mentally ill; of law violators and delinquents; and of the handicapped, neglected, and dependent. Upon the establishment of each new institution or agency, it made provision quite separately for its government by a board of trustees or managers.

In 1871 there were 6 separate institutions, each with an independent governing authority of one to 15 members. A beginning of coordination was started with the creation of the State Board of Charities and Reform (Chapter 136, Laws of 1871), which, however, had powers principally limited to inspection, visitation, research, and recommendation. To remedy deficiencies in this system, which in time became apparent, the Legislature in 1881 (Chapter 298) created the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory, and Penal Institutions, consolidating the several institutional boards but not eliminating the old Board of Charities and Reform. The 2 boards functioned for another 10 years and then were abolished in 1891. In that year the Legislature created the State Board of Control of Wisconsin Reformatory, Charitable, and Penal Institutions (Chapter 221).

During the 1930s the federal government entered the welfare field. When federal and state relief funds were made available, the Public Welfare Department was established by executive order, first within the Industrial Commission in 1935, then as an independent agency in 1936. When the federal Social Security Board was established and the various aid programs — old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and blind pensions — went into effect, the state Pension Department was created by Chapter 554, Laws of 1935, within the Industrial Commission to administer and allot the funds involved. The increase in the number of agencies handling welfare services led to a study by Governor Philip La Follette's Citizens Committee on Public Welfare and the subsequent reorganization of such services by Chapter 9, Laws of Special Session 1937, and by the Governor's Reorganization Orders of 1938. These created the Department of Mental Hygiene, Department of Social Adjustment, and Department of Corrections, each with its own policy-making board. They were short-lived, however, as the 1939 Legislature nullified these provisions, reestablishing the previous agencies. Further studies that year, aimed at unifying all the welfare functions, eventually produced the measure (Chapter 435) creating the Department of Public Welfare. To it were transferred all the functions, powers and duties of the Board of Control, state Pension Department, and Public Welfare Department.

The State Board of Health was created by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1876 (Chapter 366). Public health legislation in Wisconsin, however, dates back to territorial days. The first Territorial Legislature in 1839 provided for the establishment of local boards of health, and other legislation followed. The high death rate from various communicable diseases and the subsequent efforts of medical societies led to the enactment of legislation creating the State Board of Health.

At that time the emphasis in public health work was on the control of communicable diseases through sanitation and quarantine. Over the years the significant causes of illness and death have changed, and many additional responsibilities having to do with promotion of health and prevention of illness and death were assigned to the Board of Health.

The State Commission on Aging had been created by Chapter 581, Laws of 1961, as a result of studies and interest in the problems of the aged population. Its advisory committee, the Interdepartmental Committee on Aging, was set up at the same time, replacing a previous committee established in 1957. In 1971 Chapter 332 replaced the Council on Aging in the department with an independent Board on Aging, but kept the Division on Aging in the department.

The Advisory Radiation Protection Council was created by Chapter 235, Laws of 1963, as part of a general revision of the laws governing regulation of radiation installations.

The Dangerous Substance Control Council was created in the department by Chapter 384, Laws of 1969, and renamed the Controlled Substances Board by Chapter 219, Laws of 1971. In 1971 Chapter 255 created an Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Examining Council in the department (transferred to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations in 1980), Chapter 322 created a Council on Developmental Disabilities, and Chapter 217 created a Nursing Home Reimbursement Appeals Board. Chapter 198, Laws of 1973, created in the department the Citizens Advisory Council on Alcoholism (abolished in 1980), while Chapter 321 created the Ambulance Services Examining Council (abolished 1975), and Chapter 322 created an Emergency Medical Services Examining Council. The Council for the Hearing Impaired was created by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979. The Juvenile Correctional Rate Review Council was enacted by Chapter 20, Laws of 1981.

In 1975 a major structural change was made in the department. Under Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, the Board of Health and Social Services was abolished and the secretary is now appointed directly by the governor. Chapter 39 also called for the reorganization of the department by July 1977. A reorganization team, under the direction of the secretary, completed work on the proposed restructuring of the department, and it was approved by the Governor in March 1977. Following his approval, the reorganization process began.

Health planning under Public Law 89-749, the original federal health planning law, began in Wisconsin when the State Board of Health was designated the state health planning agency in 1967. Later that year, the board became part of the Department of Health and Social Services and the new Division of Health created the Bureau of Comprehensive Health Planning. In March 1973, the bureau was reestablished by Governor Lucey in Executive Order No. 53 as the Division of Health Policy and Planning. The order attached the division to the Department of Administration and placed the Health Policy Council in the Executive Office. The division was given statutory recognition and authority by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, the biennial budget law. The Division on Health Policy and Planning was transferred to the department in January 1976, but was subsequently merged into the Division of Health.

The State Office of Economic Opportunity and the Energy Conservation Section of the Department of Local Affairs and Development were transferred to the Division of Economic Assistance in August 1980, when that department was merged to form a new Department of Development.

Organization: Departmental policies are set by the secretary, who is also the administrative head. The secretary is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate. The secretary appoints division administrators.

The various major councils in the department are appointed in different ways. Those on health are appointed by the governor.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for providing a full range of services to prevent and treat dependency in its myriad forms and to reduce its impact on individuals and families. The department accomplishes these goals through the provision of services directly to people in communities and in institutions, through the supervision and counseling of local public and voluntary agencies, and through the regulation of certain care providers. Its broad responsibilities span the areas of physical and mental health, services to the aged, corrections, public and medical assistance, children's services, and vocational rehabilitation.

CORRECTIONAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

Institutions	Location	Superintendent
Correctional Institutions		
Waupun Correctional Institution	Waupun	Warren Young
Dodge Correctional Institution	Waupun	Gordon Abrahamson
Taycheedah Correctional Institution	Taycheedah	Nona Switala
Green Bay Correctional Institution	Green Bay	Donald Clusen
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	Plymouth	Richard Franklin
Fox Lake Correctional Institution	Fox Lake	John R. Gagnon
Oakhill Correctional Institution	Oregon	Catherine J. Farrey
Oshkosh Correctional Institution	Oshkosh	Donald W. Gudmanson
Columbia Correctional Institution	Portage	(under construction)
Ethan Allen School	Wales	Oscar Shade
Lincoln Hills School	Irma	James Kramlinger
Correctional Camp System	Oregon	James W. Mathews
Wisconsin Resource Center	Winnebago	Robert Ellsworth
Mental Health Institutions		
Mental Health Institute — Mendota	Madison	Terence Schnapp
Mental Health Institute — Winnebago	Winnebago	H. David Goers
Central Wis. Center for the Developmentally Disabled	Madison	Richard C. Scheerenberger
Northern Wis. Center for the Developmentally Disabled	Chippewa Falls	Terry A. Willkom
Southern Wis. Center for the Developmentally Disabled	Union Grove	Nancy Gettelfinger

Unit Functions:

The *Office of the Secretary* is responsible for the overall administration of the department. Reporting directly to this office are the Divisions of Care and Treatment Facilities, Community Services, Corrections, Economic Assistance, Health, Vocational Rehabilitation, Management Services, and Policy and Budget. In addition, several staff services report directly to this office including the Parole Board; Juvenile Offender Review Program; Special Review Board; Office of Legal Counsel; Administrative Hearings; legislative, client services and public affairs; and the Office of Information Systems, which provides departmental data processing services.

The *Office of Legal Counsel* provides services to the secretary and the department's division administrators. These services include advice concerning the legality of current and proposed program operations and statutory revisions. Services also include appearances in contested matters before administrative agencies, legal settlement appeals in child welfare, tuberculosis sanatorium and mental hospital cases.

The *Parole Board*, which is comprised of 8 civil service staff and an unclassified chairperson, makes recommendations to the secretary on parole applicants and prepares evaluative reports on executive clemency applications requested by the governor.

The *Special Review Board* makes recommendations to the secretary concerning the parole of clients committed under the sex crimes law. A majority of the members are not connected with the department.

The *Juvenile Offender Review Program* reviews initial placements and approves or recommends alternative placements for juveniles in state custody. It also makes release decisions on behalf of the secretary.

The *Division of Care and Treatment Facilities* administers the state's institutional programs for those persons whose mental and physical needs cannot adequately be met in a community setting. The division is also responsible for monitoring and providing policy direction for the private child-caring institutions within the state.

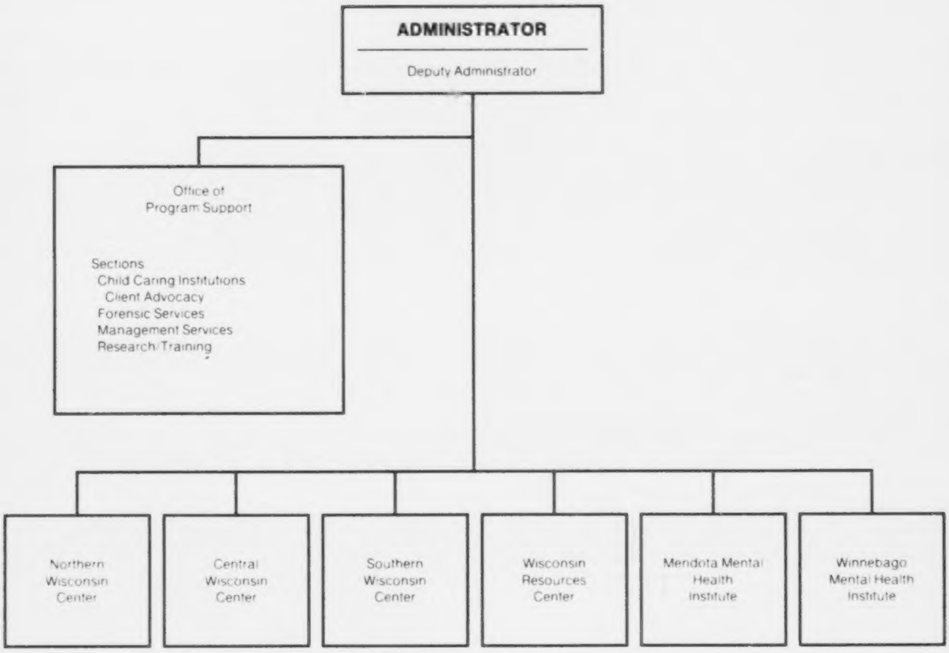
The division's 6 institutions provide specialized medical, psychological, social and rehabilitative services for persons who are developmentally disabled, mentally ill, or subject to alcohol or drug abuse and who require an institutional placement for care or treatment. The 3 centers for the developmentally disabled provide a full range of institutional programs and support for community alternatives. The 2 mental health institutes provide programs for both civil and criminal patients in need of specialized mental health services and support for community alternatives to placement and treatment. The Wisconsin Resource Center, a prison operated by the division, provides specialized programs for inmates identified to have needs that cannot be adequately met in the Division of Corrections institutions.

The *Division of Community Services* is responsible for promoting and supporting a system of services designed to help people whose lives are, or may be, adversely affected by age, living situation, mental or physical condition, social or economic circumstance, or inappropriate dependency. The division works with human services and income maintenance agencies, both public and private, to ensure that services of adequate quality are integrated, available, accessible, and efficiently delivered in a safe and humane environment to people throughout the state.

This broad range of program responsibility includes the areas of alcohol and other drug abuse, developmental disabilities, physical handicaps and mental health, visual and hearing impairments, elderly and children, youth and family services, day care, refugee resettlement assistance, minority and American Indian affairs, child support, weatherization and energy assistance, and community-based, long-term support programs. In addition, the division supervises county administration of federal public assistance programs; such as, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Relief to Needy Indian Persons, Vietnamese and Cuban Refugee Relief, food stamps, and eligibility determination for Medical Assistance. The division is also responsible for determining eligibility for Wisconsin residents applying for Social Security and Supplemental Security Income programs based on disability.

The central office of the division performs policy development, planning, and standard-setting functions. Six regional offices focus on monitoring policy, and providing assistance to communities in planning, budgeting, and delivering a broad range of human and income maintenance services. Both central and regional offices provide support and supervision to counties to assist them in improving their service delivery capacities, and the quality of their services.

DH&SS: DIVISION OF CARE AND TREATMENT FACILITIES


ADMINISTRATOR
Deputy Administrator
Office of Program Support
Sections
Child Caring Institutions
Client Advocacy
Forensic Services
Management Services
Research/Training
Northern Wisconsin Center
Central Wisconsin Center
Southern Wisconsin Center
Wisconsin Resources Center
Mendota Mental Health Institute
Winnebago Mental Health Institute

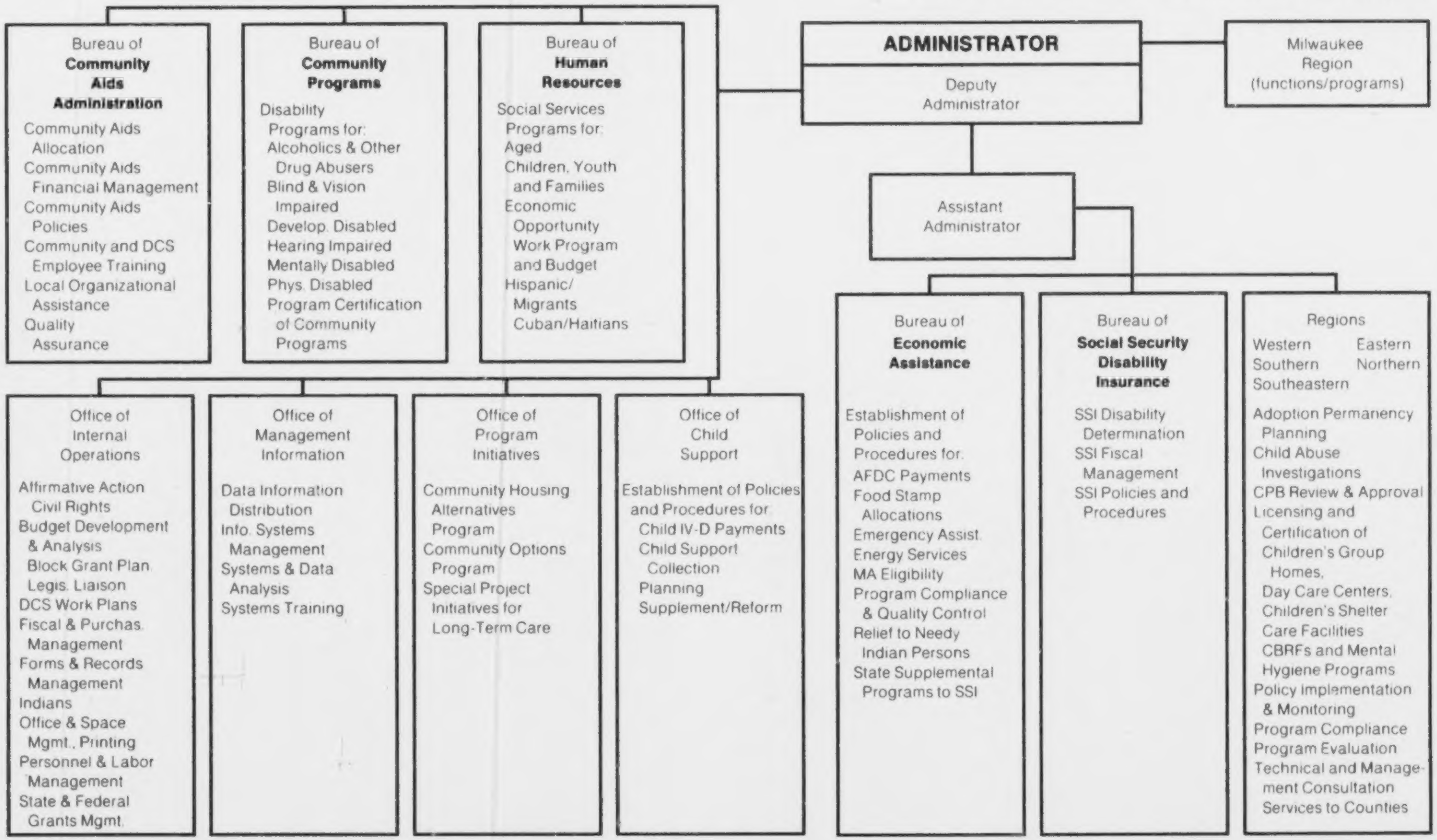
Health and Social Services - CARE AND TREATMENT FACILITIES

The central office is composed of the Bureaus of Community Aids Administration, Community Programs, Economic Assistance, Human Resources, and Social Security Disability Insurance, and the Offices of Internal Operations, Management Information and Program Initiatives.

The *Division of Corrections* administers an integrated institution and field services program to protect the public from criminal activity and to supervise, rehabilitate, and aid in the reintegration of adult and juvenile offenders committed to the Department of Health and Social Services by the courts. In its treatment of offenders, the division draws upon a maximum use of probation and parole, individualized institutional programs, and a wide range of professional social, educational, employment and clinical services. In accordance with its overall mission and goals, the division maintains and operates 18 correctional facilities and 6 community correctional centers throughout the state. Division personnel provide consultation to the courts and law enforcement agencies.

The *Division of Health* is responsible for protecting and promoting public health in Wisconsin and assuring that all state residents have access to adequate quality health services with reasonable costs. To fulfill these responsibilities, the division provides planning, coordination and overall direction for health services and facilities throughout the state. Division activities include

DH&SS: DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES



ADMINISTRATOR

Deputy Administrator

Milwaukee Region (functions/programs)

Assistant Administrator

Bureau of **Community Aids Administration**
- Community Aids Allocation
- Community Aids Financial Management
- Community Aids Policies
- Community and DCS Employee Training
- Local Organizational Assistance
- Quality Assurance

Bureau of **Community Programs**
- Disability Programs for:
  - Alcoholics & Other Drug Abusers
  - Blind & Vision Impaired
  - Develop. Disabled
  - Hearing Impaired
  - Mentally Disabled
  - Phys. Disabled
  - Program Certification of Community Programs

Bureau of **Human Resources**
- Social Services Programs for:
  - Aged
  - Children, Youth and Families
- Economic Opportunity Work Program and Budget
- Hispanic/ Migrants
  - Cuban/Haitians

Office of Internal Operations
- Affirmative Action
  - Civil Rights
- Budget Development & Analysis
  - Block Grant Plan
  - Legis. Liaison
- DCS Work Plans
- Fiscal & Purchas. Management
- Forms & Records Management
- Indians
- Office & Space Mgmt., Printing
- Personnel & Labor Management
- State & Federal Grants Mgmt.

Office of Management Information
- Data Information Distribution
- Info. Systems Management
- Systems & Data Analysis
- Systems Training

Office of Program Initiatives
- Community Housing Alternatives Program
- Community Options Program
- Special Project Initiatives for Long-Term Care

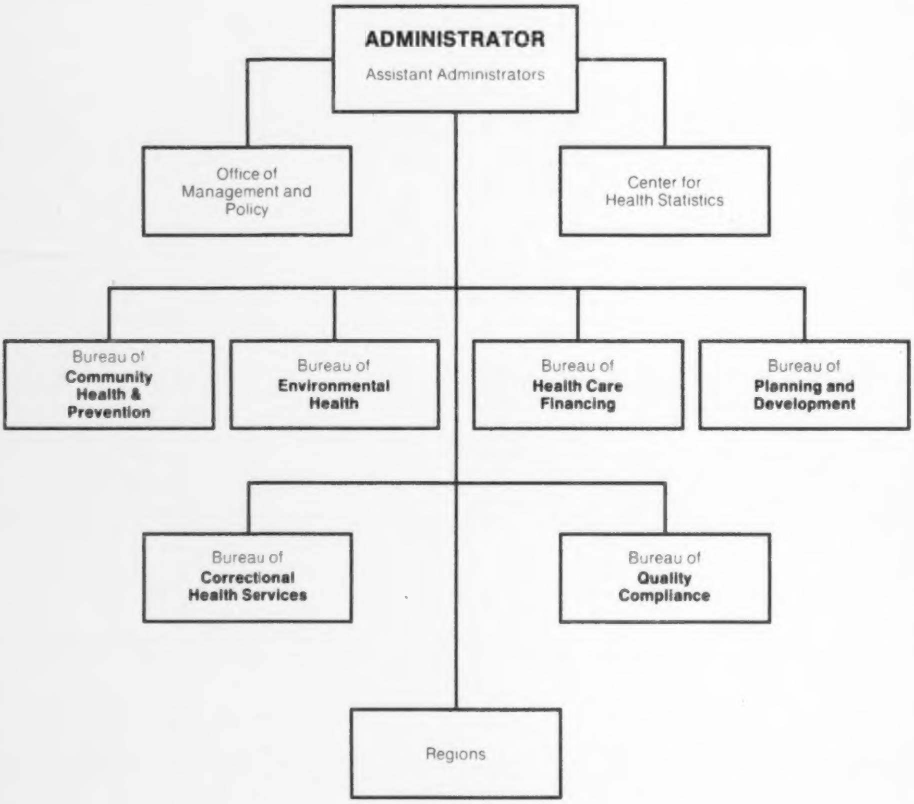
Office of Child Support
- Establishment of Policies and Procedures for:
  - Child IV-D Payments
  - Child Support Collection
  - Planning
  - Supplement/Reform

Bureau of **Economic Assistance**
- Establishment of Policies and Procedures for:
- AFDC Payments
- Food Stamp Allocations
- Emergency Assist.
- Energy Services
- MA Eligibility
- Program Compliance & Quality Control
- Relief to Needy Indian Persons
- State Supplemental Programs to SSI

Bureau of **Social Security Disability Insurance**
- SSI Disability Determination
- SSI Fiscal Management
- SSI Policies and Procedures

Regions
- Western
- Eastern
- Southern
- Northern
- Southeastern
- Adoption Permanency Planning
- Child Abuse Investigations
- CPB Review & Approval
- Licensing and Certification of Children's Group Homes, Day Care Centers, Children's Shelter Care Facilities
- CBRFs and Mental Hygiene Programs
- Policy implementation & Monitoring
- Program Compliance
- Program Evaluation
- Technical and Management Consultation Services to Counties

DH&SS: DIVISION OF HEALTH


ADMINISTRATOR
Assistant Administrators
Office of Management and Policy
Center for Health Statistics
Bureau of Community Health & Prevention
Bureau of Environmental Health
Bureau of Health Care Financing
Bureau of Planning and Development
Bureau of Correctional Health Services
Bureau of Quality Compliance
Regions

Health and Social Services - HEALTH

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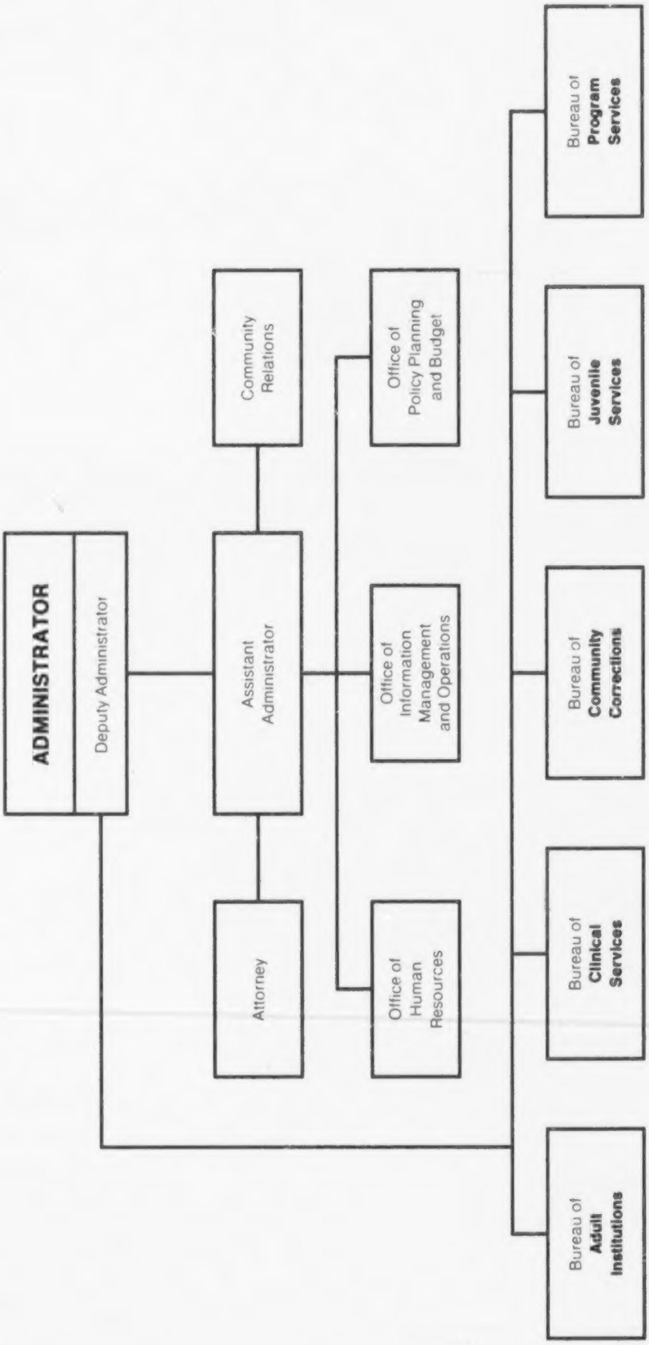
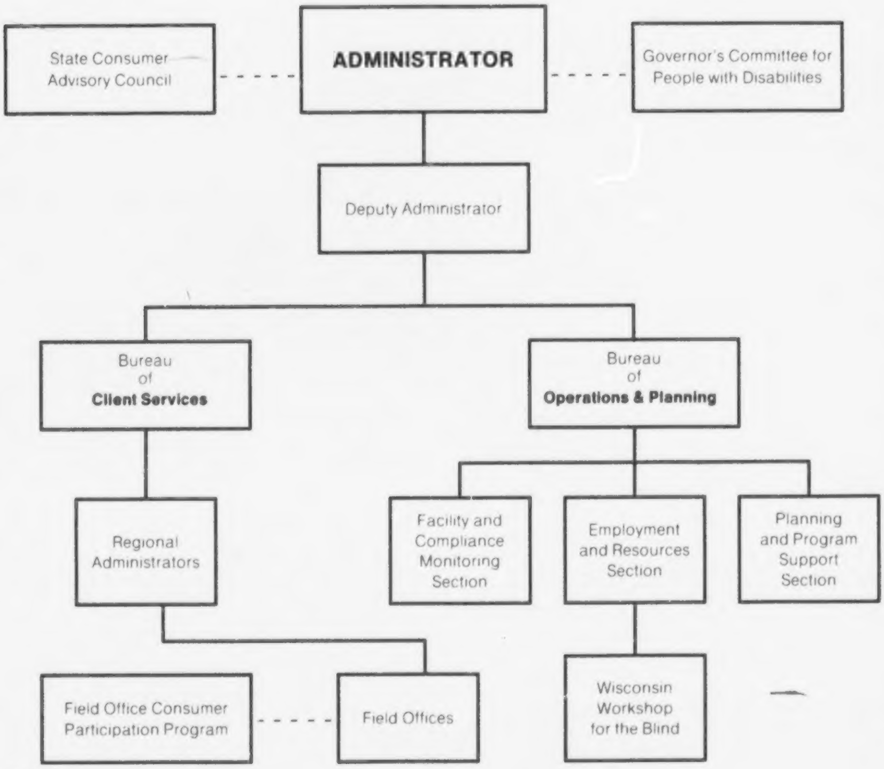
enforcing state and federal health regulations; promoting preventive health care programs; administering the state capitol expenditure review and medical assistance programs; providing consultation, education and information on general and occupational health topics; preparing and disseminating health statistics; and providing health care services in state correctional institutions.

The *Division of Vocational Rehabilitation* provides services to help vocationally handicapped individuals obtain and retain employment. Counseling services, aided by medical, psychological, vocational evaluation and training, provide the basis for an Individualized Written Rehabilitation Program for the individual. Individuals who have a physical or mental disability that results in a handicap to employment may receive assistance from the division. The goal is to assist disabled residents of the state who might benefit from the program to become employable and as economically self-sufficient as possible. During 1984 the division placed over 6,500 disabled Wisconsin citizens into jobs and served over 46,500 people who came to the division's 21 field offices for employment assistance.

DH&SS: DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS


ADMINISTRATOR
Deputy Administrator
Assistant Administrator
Community Relations
Attorney
Office of Policy Planning and Budget
Office of Information Management and Operations
Office of Human Resources
Bureau of Program Services
Bureau of Juvenile Services
Bureau of Community Corrections
Bureau of Clinical Services
Bureau of Adult Institutions

DH&SS: DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION


State Consumer Advisory Council
ADMINISTRATOR
Governor's Committee for People with Disabilities
Deputy Administrator
Bureau of Client Services
Bureau of Operations & Planning
Regional Administrators
Facility and Compliance Monitoring Section
Employment and Resources Section
Planning and Program Support Section
Field Office Consumer Participation Program
Field Offices
Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind

Health and Social Services - VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The *Division of Management Services* provides the staff services for administering and controlling departmental fiscal and other operations. These services include personnel management; management analysis; accounting; collections and assistance to institutions in the areas of purchasing, food service and nutrition; engineering; and space required for regional, district and area offices.

The *Division of Policy and Budget* is responsible for preparing and implementing department-wide planning, budgeting and evaluation systems. It develops major policy directions (called Human Services Agenda), reviews existing and proposed policies, plans and administrative rules, and develops budget and legislative proposals.

The *Office of Information Systems* provides data processing services to the department. It also manages the Wilson Street Regional Computing Center, which provides computer services to several other agencies and the Legislature.

The *Controlled Substances Board* issues rules controlling drugs that have a potential for abuse.

The *Nursing Home Reimbursement Appeals Board* reviews petitions from nursing homes for modifications to any reimbursement rate for such homes, and makes findings and recommendations.

The *Pesticide Review Board* recommends to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection rules for the protection of persons and property from pesticide hazards, and such rules are not effective until approved by the board.

Interagency Relationships: In carrying out their responsibilities and implementing programs, the separate divisions of the department have established working relationships with other state agencies, with local governmental and voluntary agencies, and with agencies of the federal government.

The *Division of Care and Treatment Facilities* coordinates with the Department of Public Instruction regarding standards for institutional educators, libraries and librarians, and the administration of educational and special educational programs; with the University of Wisconsin Law School regarding the legal assistance to institutionalized persons program; with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations regarding building inspection and safety and health code compliance throughout the institutions; and with the Division of Health for patient care standards of both the federal and state nursing home and hospital codes.

The *Division of Community Services* is responsible for the review and approval of community services, social services, and aging program plans and budgets and for allocating the state's share of funds for these programs. In addition, the division supervises county administration of aid programs for economically disadvantaged individuals.

In carrying out these responsibilities and activities, the division maintains a close working relationship with many local, voluntary, state and federal agencies. The division cooperates with units of the University of Wisconsin; the Department of Public Instruction; the Department of Justice; the Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations; the Department of Veterans Affairs; and with state voluntary organizations such as the Wisconsin Association for Retarded Citizens, the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf, the Wisconsin Association on Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse, and the Wisconsin Mental Health Association. On the national level it has close contact with the Administration on Aging in the Office of Human Development; the National Institutes on Mental Health, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and Drug Abuse; the Social

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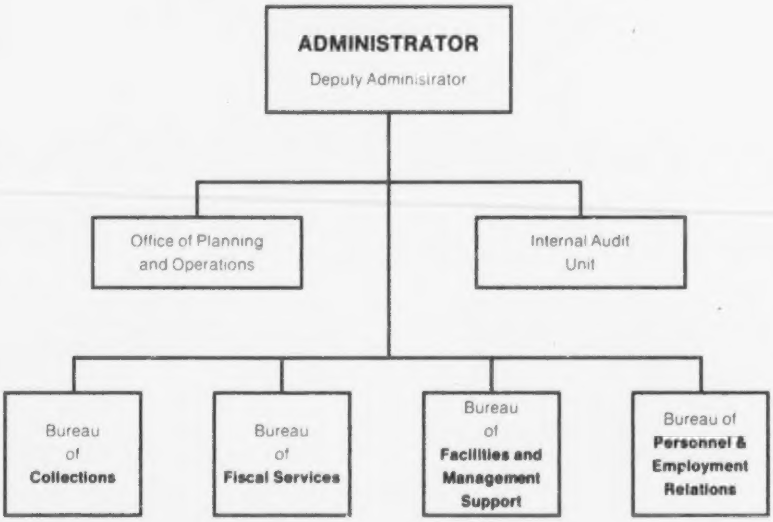
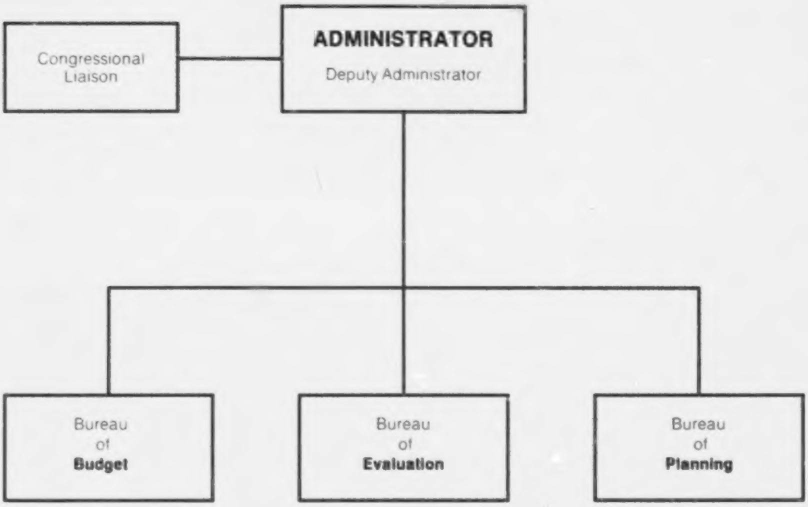
DH&SS: DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES


ADMINISTRATOR
Deputy Administrator
Office of Planning and Operations
Internal Audit Unit
Bureau of Collections
Bureau of Fiscal Services
Bureau of Facilities and Management Support
Bureau of Personnel & Employment Relations

Health and Social Services - MANAGEMENT SERVICES

DH&SS: DIVISION OF POLICY AND BUDGET



Health and Social Services - POLICY AND BUDGET

Security Administration, the Office of Child Support Enforcement, the Office of Family Assistance, the Social and Rehabilitation Services, and the Division of Developmental Disabilities — all within the Department of Health and Human Services. On the local level the division has a close working relationship with the many social services departments, community services agencies, human services departments, and Native American tribal councils.

Because of the wide scope of its activities, the *Division of Corrections* works in cooperation with many federal, state, local, and voluntary agencies. On the federal level, the division coordinates with the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice in the area of grant approval and funding for new and innovative juvenile justice-related programs, and with the Veterans Administration and the Department of Health and Human Services in the area of benefit payments to eligible institutional residents and/or probation and parole clients.

Within the state, the division coordinates with the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice regarding the planning and granting of statewide programs for the division; with the Department of Administration regarding authorization for remodeling, construction, leasing, augmentation of institutional telecommunications and/or security equipment, and budget reviewing; with the Department of Employment Relations regarding personnel and staffing; with the Department of Public Instruction regarding standards for institutional educators, libraries, and librarians, and the administration of educational and special educational programs; with the Department of Justice, which essentially acts as legal counsel for the division, and regarding the use of the Crime Information Bureau, the multi-network TIME system, and the administration of jailor training institutes; with the University of Wisconsin System regarding the placement of institutional residents or probation and parole clients in college credit courses under the division's study release program, and with the U.W. Law School regarding the legal assistance to institutionalized persons program; with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education regarding the certification of vocational teachers and vocational classes for eligible institutional residents or probation and parole clients sent to voc-tech centers under the division's study release program; with the Department of Natural Resources regarding the placement of eligible institutional residents or probation and parole clients in DNR projects under the division's work release program; and, with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations regarding building inspection and safety and health code compliance throughout the institutions and group foster homes, and regarding the counseling of eligible residents or probation and parole clients for employment placement through the department's Job Service staff.

The division cooperates with local units of government by working closely with city and county officials through its jail inspection services, by collecting restitution for city and county localities, and by coordinating with county officials regarding the planning of community-based facilities.

The division cooperates and coordinates with voluntary agencies by division contracting through purchase of services moneys for clinical, supervisory, and special services, such as tutoring and job placement.

The *Division of Health* interagency relationships include those with the Motor Vehicle Division of the state Department of Transportation, the state and federal Departments of Agriculture, the state Department of Public Instruction, the state Department of Natural Resources, the state Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, the state Department of Justice, the state Laboratory of Hygiene, and the University of Wisconsin. The division also works closely with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Public Health Service, the state Health Systems Agencies, the Health Policy Council, voluntary, nongovernmental health agencies, and local public health agencies.

The *Division of Vocational Rehabilitation* has developed close working relationships with the Bureau of Handicapped Children, the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations' Worker's Compensation Division and Job Service Division, as well as other public and private social service agencies, and with over 40 private nonprofit rehabilitation facilities across the state. The major portion of the funding of the vocational rehabilitation program is provided by the Rehabilitation Services Administration of the federal Department of Education.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION BOARD

Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board: GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL, BRONSON C. LA FOLLETTE (Attorney General), LINDA REIVITZ (secretary of health and social services), HERBERT J. GROVER (Superintendent of Public Instruction) (or their designees); vacancy (appointed by president of Senate), REPRESENTATIVE JEANNETTE BELL (appointed by speaker of Assembly); STEPHEN BAVOLEK, KAAREN H. BOUTIN, STANLEY ENGLANDER, BARBARA HUG, RICHARD KINCH, SYLVIA L. LONDON, HOLLY NOCKELS, KATHI P. SEIFERT.

Number of Employes: 1.50.

Total Budget 1983-85: $100,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.195 (4).

History: The Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 109.

Organization: The board consists of 3 *ex officio* officers or their designees, one senator appointed by the president of the Senate and one representative appointed by the speaker of the Assembly, and 8 members appointed by the governor for 3-year terms, of whom 6 are appointed on the basis of their knowledge of the subject, one was a victim of abuse, and one is a parent who has received treatment or advice on child abuse. The board is attached to the department under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The board develops plans for awarding grants to organizations to establish child abuse and neglect prevention programs, monitor applications, recommend changes in state programs to reduce the problems of child abuse and neglect, and promote statewide educational seminars to develop public awareness of the problems.

PRISON INDUSTRIES BOARD

Prison Industries Board: GLENN A. DAVISON, WALTER DICKEY, DORIS HANSON, JOHN LIMA, RICHARD LUCKMAN, CAROL MERRICK, J. ALLEN STOKES (confirmation pending), LYLE TENPAS, CHARLES YOST.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.195 (3m).

History: The Prison Industries Board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27.

Organization: The board consists of 9 members appointed by the governor for 3-year terms. Two members represent private business and industry and 2 represent labor organizations. One member each represents: an ex-offender, the University of Wisconsin System, the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education System, the Department of Health and Social Services, and potential customers of prison industries. The board is attached to the department under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The board is directed to develop a plan containing recommendations for the manufacture and marketing of prison industries' products and for the provision of prison industries' services. It approves the establishment or closure of prison industries and approves purchases for prison industries.

COUNCIL ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Council on Developmental Disabilities: PEG OLSEN (appointed by Governor), *chairperson;* GERALD BORN (designee of secretary of health and social services), CAROL LOBES (designee of secretary of industry, labor and human relations), VICTOR CONTRUCCI (designee of superintendent of public instruction), RITA HOHLSTEIN (designee of president, University of Wisconsin System); OREBA ALEXANDER, KATHLEEN BENDER, DON CANNADY, STEPHEN COPPS, M.D., KAY DEGNAN, JAMES DE ROSS, WALTER DOBRATZ, DENNIS FILIPPELLI, JOSEPH GRUBER, RUTH GULLERUD, WILLIAM KAZEE, CHRIS LINN, RUTH MITCHELL, KAREN REIBETANZ, PH.D., SYLVIA SIPRESS, LUCY STROM (appointed by the Governor).

Executive Director: JAYN J. WITTENMYER.

Mailing Address: Room 344, Wilson Street State Office Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7826.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.197 (11n).

History: The Council on Developmental Disabilities was created within the Department of Health and Social Services by Chapter 322, Laws of 1971. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, attached it to the department under Sec. 15.03 as a distinct unit, exercising its powers independently of the department, but budgeting, program coordination and related management functions are performed under the supervision of the department head.

Organization: Council members serve staggered 4-year terms. The heads of state agencies providing direct services to the developmentally disabled, specifically the secretary of industry, labor and human relations, the secretary of health and social services, the state superintendent of public instruction, and the president of the University of Wisconsin, designate representatives on the council. The governor appoints members representing public and private nonprofit agencies of the state's political subdivisions that provide direct services, and representatives of nongovernmental agencies and groups concerned with services to the developmentally disabled. At least one-half of the membership shall consist of persons with developmental disabilities or their parents or guardians.

Agency Responsibility: The council advises the department, the legislature and the governor on matters relating to developmental disabilities.

HEALTH FACILITIES AUTHORITY

See HEALTH FACILITIES AUTHORITY under *State Authorities* for description.

Department of INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS

Secretary: HOWARD S. BELLMAN.

Deputy Secretary: HELENE M. NELSON.

Executive Assistant: TOYA M. MCCOSH.

Affirmative Action, Office of: JOSEPH MCCLAIN, *director,* 266-7327.

Legal Counsel: HOWARD I. BERNSTEIN, 266-9427.

Legislative Liaison: BARBARA A. MURPHY, 266-3348.

Public Information, Office of: MICHAEL H. MCCOY, *director,* 266-1090.

Employment and Training Policy Division: ELLEN O'BRIEN SAUNDERS, *administrator,* 266-5336; vacancy, *deputy administrator.*

- *Apprenticeship Standards, Bureau of:* CHARLES T. NYE, *director,* 266-3133.
- *Employment Policy Development, Bureau of:* ELLEN HANSEN, *director,* 266-8769.
- *JTPA Programs, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director,* 266-1150.
- *Labor Market Information, Bureau of:* HARTLEY J. JACKSON, *director,* 266-5843.
- *Program Services, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director,* 266-2687.

Equal Rights Division: MERRY FRAN TRYON, *administrator,* 266-0946; ERIC BAKER, *deputy administrator,* 267-9012.

- *Conciliation & Compliance, Bureau of:* ERIC BAKER, *director,* 267-9012.
- *Equal Rights Investigation, Bureau of:* ROBERT M. HUPPERTZ, *director,* (414) 224-4377.
- *Labor Standards, Bureau of:* JAMES L. STELSEL, *director,* 266-0026.
- *Legal Services, Bureau of:* THOMAS W. DALE, *director* (414) 224-4376.

Job Service Division: JOHN A. ADAMS, *administrator;* vacancy, *deputy administrator,* 266-8561.

- *Labor Exchange, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director,* 266-7926.
- *Management Support, Bureau of:* HUGH KELLY, *director,* 266-1051.
- *Migrant Law Enforcement, Bureau of:* MATEO CADENA, *director,* 266-0002.
- *Special Applicant Services, Bureau of:* JACK HETZER, *director,* 266-1943.
- *Northeast Region:* DONALD HUNTLEY, *director,* (414) 497-4125.
- *Northwest Region:* DONALD ICKSTADT, *director,* (715) 836-2903.
- *Southeastern Region:* ROLLIN ODLAND, *director,* (414) 224-4220.
- *Southern Region:* DAVE PEDRO, *director,* (608) 267-2441.

Safety and Buildings Division: EDWARD F. MCCLAIN *administrator,* 266-1816.

- *Administrative Support, Bureau of:* WILLIAM J. MORRISSEY, *director,* 266-1932.
- *Buildings and Structures, Bureau of:* JOHN WENNING, *director,* 266-1817.
- *Code Development, Bureau of:* RICHARD L. MEYER, *director,* 266-3080.
- *Inspection Services, Bureau of:* RON D. REMY, *director,* 266-1930.
- *Petroleum Inspection, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director,* 266-8981.
- *Plumbing, Bureau of:* JAMES A. SARGENT, *director,* 266-8984.
- *Technical Services, Bureau of:* GORDON E. HELMEID, *director,* 266-1818.

Unemployment Compensation Division: EDWIN M. KEHL, *administrator,* 266-7074; JANET VAN VLECK, *deputy administrator,* 266-2284.

- *Benefit Fraud Operations, Bureau of:* JAMES L. MCGUIRE, *director,* 266-0374.
- *Benefits, Bureau of:* KAREN MORGAN, *acting director,* 266-6705.

Legal Affairs, Bureau of: Gregory A. Frigo, *director*, 266-0487.

Local Operations, Bureau of: Robert M. Schmidt, *director*, 266-3170.

Tax and Accounting, Bureau of: Frederick R. Siegenthaler, *director*, 266-3177.

Management Services, Office of: Stephen J. Reilly, *director*, 266-8209.

Policy Research, Office of: Cliff Miller, *director*, 267-9807.

Worker's Compensation Division: Carol A. Lobes, *administrator*, 266-6841; Hugh E. Russell, *deputy administrator*, 266-6827.

Compensation Performance, Bureau of: Henry J. Gmeinder, *director*, 266-3149.

Legal Services, Bureau of: Harry F. Benkert, *director*, 266-5672.

Program Support, Bureau of: Barbara K. Wilson, *director*, 267-9407.

Administrative Division: Michael E. Lovejoy, *administrator*, 266-1024.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: Richard M. Jerrick, *director*, 266-7349.

Budget and Program Analysis, Bureau of: Michael W. Mahoney, *director*, 266-7895.

Financial Management, Bureau of: William H. McNier, Jr., *director*, 266-0052.

Personnel, Bureau of: Duane M. Sallstrom, *director*, 266-3588.

Systems and Data Processing, Bureau of: Rollin W. Ager, *director*, 267-9369.

Wisconsin Apprenticeship Council: James Casper (employer member) and Richard Sawicki (employe member), *cochairpersons;* E.A. Busch, David Coverdale, Donald Dean, Albert Gasvoda, Ben Kosmatka, Vincent Toran (employer members); Joseph George, John Schmitt, Wilbert Vander Heyden, Edward Windorff, 3 vacancies (employe members) (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Examining Council: Alan Grady, *secretary;* Jeff Bateman, Dennis Driebel, Raymond Malek, Eugene Rice (all appointed by the secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Child Labor Council: vacancy, *chairperson;* Harry Acker, Representative Marcia Coggs, John Dewey, Richard Dignan, Ralph Jirikowic, Ed Lump, Alvin Randall, Leonor Rosas, Anna Schmidt, Dr. John Stephenson, George Tipler, William Troestler, Russel Weisensel, Sharon Williams (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission); Senator Walter Chilsen, Senator Jerome Van Sistine, Representative Carol Buettner, Representative Vernon Holschbach (legislative members); James Stelsel (department representative).

Construction Wage Rate Council: Paul Brown, Phil De Cabooter, Lynn Legault, Richard Sawicki, David Seitz, Ronald Stadler, James Ward, Stanley York (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Dwelling Code Council: R. Bruce Griffin, *chairperson;* William J. Boncher, Jr., Frank Buechner, Joseph Chudnow, Dennis Dorn, Reimar Frank, Howard Gygax, Albert Hanson, James Kruse, Christine Laughridge, John Lima, George Mark, Gloria Rybarczyk, James Schultz, Richard Segelken, Lu Sievert, Dean Wieland. *Secretary* (nonvoting): Richard Meyer (designated by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Equal Rights Council: Harold Schwartz, *chairperson;* Richard Ackley, William Bailey, Jr., Lupe Barreto, Barbara Ebenreiter, Helen Forbeck, Carolyn Hickman, Karen Kemp, Verma Love, Mary Lund, Patricia McManus, Marsha L. Malak, Larry Martin, Barbara Morford, Lester Pines, William Rehnstrand, Joanne D. Ricca, Richard J. Schneider, Gloria Stephenson, George Williams, Mildred Zimmerman (all appointed by the Governor).

Fire Prevention Council: Allen Dimoff, *chairperson;* Jeffrey Amo, John Bingham, Paul Bodeau, Edward Ciechanowski, Robert Marsden, Philip McManus, Frank Reisenauer, William Schultz, 2 vacancies (all appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Labor Standards Council: Inactive.

Council on Migrant Labor: Senator Carl Otte (legislative member), *chairperson;* Senator Joseph Leean, Representative Walter Kunicki, Representative Robert Welch, (legislative members); Jerry Genson, John P. Hein, John H. Knoch, Louis Rodriguez, Arnold

SVEOM, MARVIN VERHULST (employer members); NARCISO ALEMAN, DAVID DUREN, LUCIO FUENTEZ, MARK P. GROSS, ROSA GUERRERO, TOM HOCHSTATTER (employe members).

Plumbers Examining Council: JAMES SARGENT, *secretary;* STEVE JESMOEK, WILLIAM REIGEL (all appointed by the secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Self-Insurers Council: G. HOWARD PHIPPS, JR., *chairperson;* ROBERT L. CLAREY GEORGE J. HENLE, SHELDON SEPSTEAD, GERALD ZITZER (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission).

State Job Training Coordinating Council (as required by the Job Training Partnership Act, Public Law 97-300): DANIEL JAROSIK, *chairperson;* GENE BOYER, *vice chairperson;* MARY AVERY, S. SAYTHA BABU, JONATHAN BARRY, MARGARET BASTON, HOWARD BELLMAN, REPRESENTATIVE SPENCER COGGS, RAYMOND FARLEY, LT. GOV. JAMES FLYNN, LOUIS FORTIS, HERBERT GROVER, DOROTHY JOHNSON, TOM LONSDORF, PAT MCVAY, ROBERT MILBOURNE, CLAIRE OBERBRECKLING, JACK REIHL, LINDA REIVITZ, ROBERT SORENSEN, TOM STRICK, LEO TALSKY, ROSALIE TRYON, YVONNE VAN PEMBROOK, WILLIAM WILBERG, ALFRED E. WILKE, EDMUND F. WOYCHIK, DIANE DICKINSON ZILISCH.

Mailing address: P.O. Box 7972, Madison 53707; location: 201 E. Washington Avenue; telephone: 266-2439.

Council on Unemployment Compensation: GREGORY A. FRIGO (agency member), *chairperson;* MICHAEL BALEN, SR., ROYAL CLUBERTON, ROBERT LYONS, JOHN SCHMITT, WILLIAM TROESTLER (employe members); HARRY CAIN, SHARON CAMPBELL, EDWARD WELLNITZ, FLORENCE WHALEN, WILLIAM WILBERG (employer members) (all appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Worker's Compensation Advisory Council: CAROL A. LOBES, *chairperson;* RICHARD BAGIN, HAROLD GRENELL, THOMAS REIDENBACH, MARV SCULATI, WILLIAM WILBERG (employer members); GERALD JENSEN, RALPH KOENIG, EMIL MUELVER, JOHN SCHMITT, OBERT VATTENDAHL (employe members); CHARLES FORSAITH, TOM HILLMAN, JOHN JONES, (nonvoting insurance company representatives) (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Mobile Home Advisory Committee: ALDEN LUZI (public member), *chairperson;* RICHARD DEMIER, WILLIAM STEENBERG (industry members); GORDON HELMEID (agency member); vacancy (public member) (all appointed by the department).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7946, Madison 53707; location: General Executive Facility 1, 201 E. Washington Avenue.

Job Service Division and Unemployment Compensation Division Offices (full time): Ashland, Baraboo, Beaver Dam, Beloit, Eau Claire, Elkhorn, Fond du Lac, Grafton, Green Bay, Hayward, Hudson, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Lancaster, Madison, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marshfield, Menasha, Milwaukee (3 locations), Oshkosh, Phillips, Racine, Rhinelander, Rice Lake, Sheboygan, Stevens Point, Superior, Watertown, Waukesha, Wausau, West Bend, Wisconsin Rapids.

Telephone: (608) 266-3131 (general information; see individual divisions and bureaus).

Publications: Contact individual divisions for publications.

Number of Employes: 2,518.41.

Total Budget 1983-85: $164,815,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.22.

History: The Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations evolved from the Wisconsin Bureau of Labor Statistics, created in 1883, and the State Industrial Commission, created in 1911 (Chapter 485). Wisconsin labor law grew directly as a response to the conditions of industrialization of the state which began in the 1880s.

Early legislative action in this area included child labor laws, collection of employment and business statistics, and required factory safety inspections.

The year 1911 marked the beginning of "The Wisconsin Idea" as government and the university developed policies and laws affecting workers and employers. Wisconsin took the national initiative in adjusting labor laws to modern industrial conditions. The state sought administrative solutions following 4 concepts:

(1) The "commission" idea, in which labor laws were administered by politically independent bodies of experts and advisory committees;

(2) The "social insurance" idea, in which costs of correcting some labor problems, such as worker injuries, and later unemployment, were imposed on employers as an inducement to prevent the problems;

(3) Administrative decision making, wherein the legislature and the governor delegated the specifics of administration to the Industrial Commission through the use of administrative rules and adjudication; and

(4) A close tie between state government and the university, in which reforms or changes in laws and programs were stimulated in the academic arena and translated into laws by the governor and the legislature.

Laws enacted in this era included minimum wage, conditions of employment for women and children, free public employment offices, apprenticeship standards, and many job safety regulations. Many of these programs served as models for legislation elsewhere in the country.

In the 1930s, Wisconsin was a leader in the development of the unemployment compensation system (Chapter 20, Laws of Special Session 1931) and issued the first benefit check in the nation in 1936. In the post-war era, Wisconsin enacted legislation in the anti-discrimination field, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, sex, creed, national origin, sexual orientation, age, and handicapping condition in employment. Similar laws now protect people in access to housing and public accommodations. In 1967, at the time the present department was formed, such laws were placed within the jurisdiction of the Equal Rights Division.

Other programs added to the department over the years include plumbing and electrical inspections and certifications, regulation of migrant camps, building and energy conservation standards for homes and buildings, and inspection of petroleum products.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, changed the administrative structure of the department from a 3-member commission to a secretary who serves at the pleasure of the governor and is a member of the governor's cabinet.

1983 Wisconsin Acts 8, 99, 168 and 388 made major changes in the tax and benefit systems of the unemployment compensation program and revised the structure of the Unemployment Compensation Advisory Council.

1983 Wisconsin Act 391 expanded the prohibition against discrimination in employment to protect all persons over age 40.

Organization: The Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations is headed by a secretary appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The secretary selects a deputy and executive assistant to serve at his pleasure. The work of the department is carried on through 7 divisions.

There are 12 councils and one committee created by statute in the department, but numerous temporary committees are established by the secretary and the divisions to offer technical and general advice. Members of the Dwelling Code, Equal Rights, and Migrant Labor Councils are appointed by the governor. Members of other councils are appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission or by the secretary of industry, labor and human relations.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides a wide range of services to industry and labor in Wisconsin, and seeks to insure the protection of certain human rights. These responsibilities are carried out through the administration of programs and activities to:

Develop and maintain systems for benefit payments to help stabilize the effects of decreased or irregular purchasing power of workers due to unemployment or injury.

Provide opportunities for employers looking for workers and people looking for jobs to promote full employment.

Develop training opportunities to improve job skills of Wisconsin residents to help business and industry meet skilled workforce needs.

Promote compliance to protect the public from discrimination and substandard and dangerous conditions in public and private buildings, housing, and employment.

Unit Functions:

The *Apprenticeship and Training Division* develops and maintains apprenticeship and other on-the-job training standards to assure a continuing supply of skilled workers for Wisconsin's industries and career training for the state's citizens.

The *Employment and Training Policy Division* pursues the state's goal of effective and efficient employment and training programs through the development of clear and consistent program policies, provides a strong labor market information program serving state and local needs, and administers programs offering training opportunities to individuals and employers.

The *Equal Rights Division* promotes compliance with state laws to protect citizens from discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations; assures that legal provisions for proper hours, conditions of work and payment of wages are met; assures that prevailing wages are paid for state or municipal construction projects and state highway construction; and assures that persons and businesses displaced by public projects receive adequate relocation services and compensation for losses incurred.

The *Job Service Division* improves the functioning of labor markets through public labor exchange services designed to assist job seekers in finding employment, assists employers in filling jobs, facilitates the match between job seekers and employers, and participates in a system of clearing labor between states.

The *Safety and Buildings Division* administers and enforces state laws relating to buildings, safety and health, and petroleum to ensure and protect the safety, health and welfare of employes, consumers and the public; promulgates reasonable standards to administer and implement the laws and programs; develops and distributes information to users, consumers and the public about laws, rules and programs; and assures that persons and businesses are provided with prompt service delivery.

The *Unemployment Compensation Division* administers programs to collect employer taxes and pay benefits to unemployed workers.

The *Worker's Compensation Division* administers programs to assure the prompt, appropriate delivery of benefits to injured workers by insurers and self-insured employers while encouraging reemployment and rehabilitation as well as promoting the minimization of work-related injuries, illnesses and deaths.

The *Administrative Division* insures that policy issues are identified and analyzed and that recommendations are appropriate, coordinated and consistent with departmental goals and objectives; develops, analyzes, monitors and evaluates program information and activities; and provides centralized personnel, payroll, financial accounting, administrative services, data processing and office systems.

The *Apprenticeship Advisory Council* advises the department on matters pertaining to Wisconsin's apprenticeship system.

The *Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Examining Council* reviews the content of examinations and advises the department on related matters.

The *Council on Child Labor* conducts a biennial review of the child labor laws and recommends modifications when needed.

The *Construction Wage Rate Council* advises the department on the prevailing wage rates for state and municipal construction projects.

The *Dwelling Code Council* reviews the rules and standards for one- and two-family dwellings and manufactured housing.

The *Equal Rights Council* advises the legislature and the department on promoting a greater understanding of human rights.

The *Fire Prevention Council* reviews and recommends changes in rules for fire prevention.

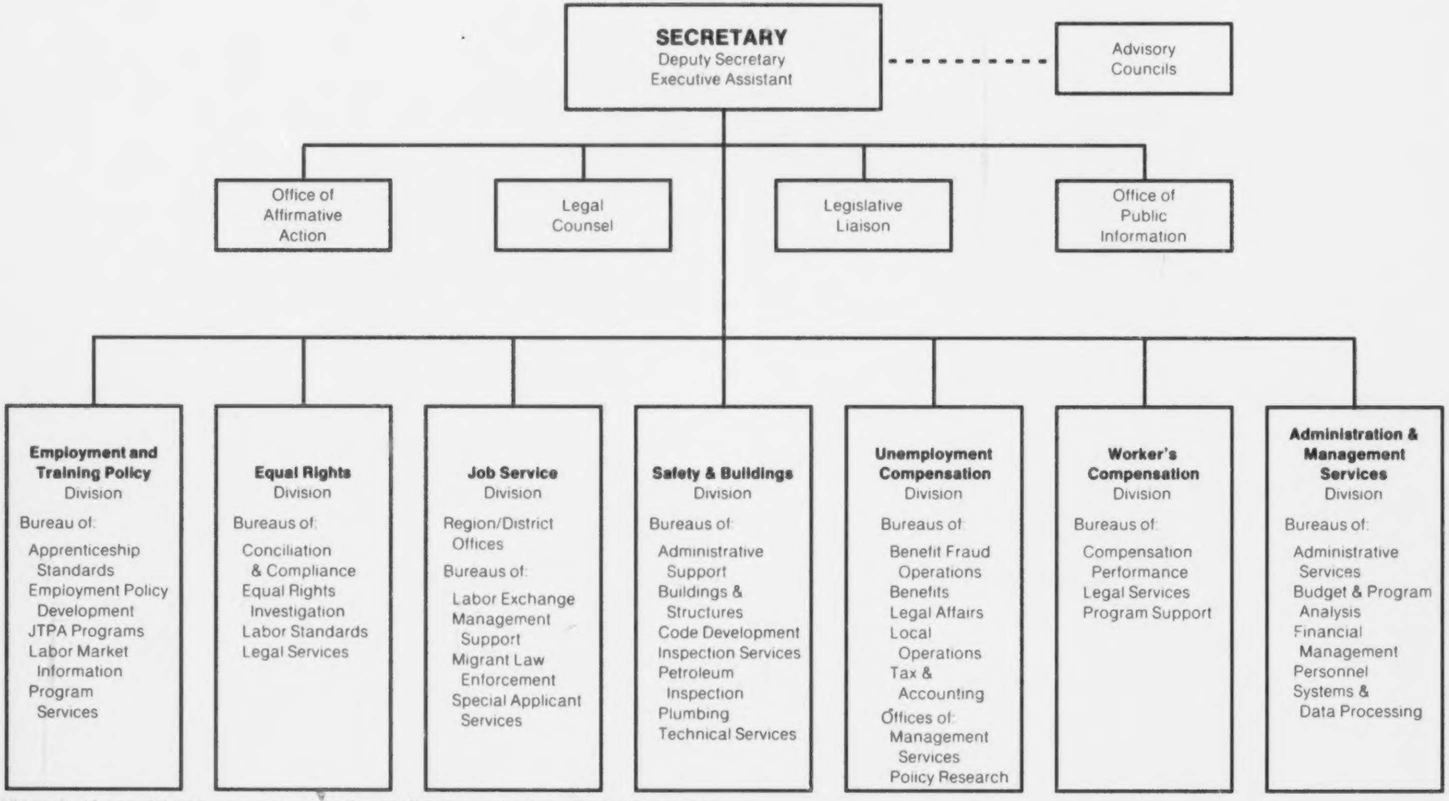
The *Labor Standards Council* advises the department on regulations and legislation relating to the administration of minimum wage, overtime and other labor standards issues.

The *Council on Migrant Labor* advises the department and other state officials on matters affecting migrant workers.

The *Plumbers Examining Council* advises the department on the testing and licensing of plumbers.

The *Radiation Protection Council* reviews and makes recommendations to both the department and the Department of Health and Social Services regarding radiation protection.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS


SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Advisory Councils
Office of Affirmative Action
Legal Counsel
Legislative Liaison
Office of Public Information
Employment and Training Policy Division
Bureau of:
Apprenticeship Standards
Employment Policy Development
JTPA Programs
Labor Market Information
Program Services
Equal Rights Division
Bureaus of:
Conciliation & Compliance
Equal Rights Investigation
Labor Standards
Legal Services
Job Service Division
Region/District Offices
Bureaus of:
Labor Exchange
Management Support
Migrant Law Enforcement
Special Applicant Services
Safety & Buildings Division
Bureaus of:
Administrative Support
Buildings & Structures
Code Development
Inspection Services
Petroleum Inspection
Plumbing
Technical Services
Unemployment Compensation Division
Bureaus of:
Benefit Fraud Operations
Benefits
Legal Affairs
Local Operations
Tax & Accounting
Offices of:
Management Services
Policy Research
Worker's Compensation Division
Bureaus of:
Compensation
Performance
Legal Services
Program Support
Administration & Management Services Division
Bureaus of:
Administrative Services
Budget & Program Analysis
Financial Management
Personnel
Systems & Data Processing

Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Labor and Industry Review Commission.

The *Self-Insurers Council* advises and makes recommendations to the department on matters relating to self-insurance of worker's compensation.

The *Council on Unemployment Compensation* advises the legislature and the department on unemployment compensation matters.

The *Council on Worker's Compensation* advises the legislature and the department on worker's compensation matters.

The *Mobile Home Advisory Committee* reviews the rules and standards for mobile homes and recommends changes when needed. The committee has duties similar to other bodies that are referred to as "councils".

Interagency Relationships: The work of the Safety and Buildings Division is related to the work of other state agencies such as the Department of Health and Social Services and the Department of Natural Resources involved in fire prevention and protection, safety, building standards, inspections, investigations and groundwater protection. The codes issued by the department are also coordinated with those of several other state departments and some local units of government.

In the administration of the prevailing wage law, the department shares jurisdiction with the Department of Transportation.

The Wage and Hour Public Contracts Division of the U.S. Department of Labor performs a similar relationship in enforcing provisions of federal labor laws.

The Apprenticeship and Training Division works closely with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education and local vocational schools in developing coordinated and comprehensive technical instruction for apprentices. The division also cooperates with other state agencies and with agencies of the federal government in developing programs designed to broaden work skills, improve existing apprenticeship programs and provide on-the-job training.

The Job Service Division assists in administering a variety of employment and training programs with local communities receiving federal funds, and with federal agencies and with other state agencies such as the Department of Health and Social Services.

The Worker's Compensation Division works closely with the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Health and Social Services in retraining and reemploying the industrially injured. The division also works with the commissioner of insurance and the Wisconsin Compensation Rating Bureau in regulating worker's compensation carriers.

The Equal Rights Division cooperates with human relations agencies in Wisconsin municipalities, the federal Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to avoid duplication in handling employment and housing discrimination complaints. The division cooperates with the U.S. Department of Labor in determining prevailing wage rates on certain state and municipal public works construction projects.

Enforcement of agency laws and rules, with the exception of unemployment compensation standards, is carried out by the state Justice Department.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ATTACHED FOR PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

LABOR AND INDUSTRY REVIEW COMMISSION

Labor and Industry Review Commission: DAVID A. PEARSON, *chairperson;* HUGH C. HENDERSON, CARL W. THOMPSON.

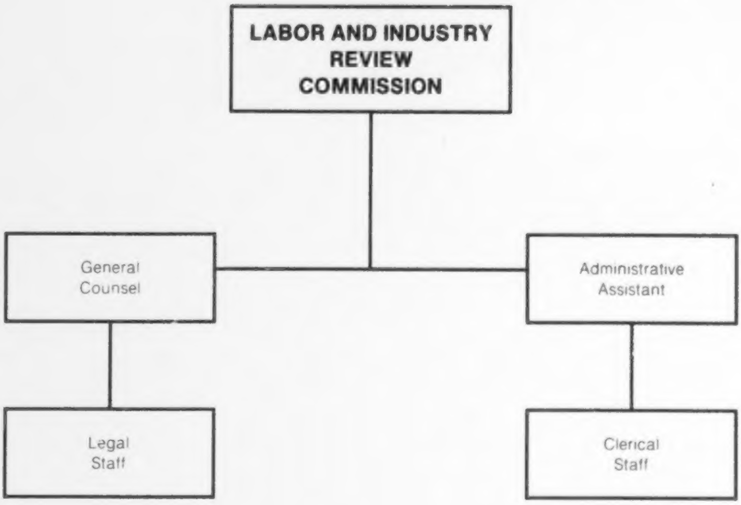
General Counsel: JAMES L. PFLASTERER.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8126, Madison 53708; location: 201 East Washington Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-9850.

Publications: Administrative Rules; Labor and Industry Review Commission informational brochure (LIRC-6791).

LABOR AND INDUSTRY REVIEW COMMISSION



LABOR AND INDUSTRY REVIEW

Number of Employes: 28.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $2,440,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.225.

History: Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, abolished the Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission as part of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, and established the Labor and Industry Review Commission. Though a separate and distinct unit, the commission receives administrative services through the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

Organization: The Labor and Industry Review Commission is a separate and independent unit, directly responsible to the governor for its proposed budget. The commission consists of 3 full-time commissioners nominated by the governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed, for staggered 6-year terms. The commission selects one of its members to serve as chairperson for a 2-year period.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is a quasi-judicial body which handles petitions for review of Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations' decisions relating to: unemployment compensation, worker's compensation, equal housing, fair employment, and discrimination cases concerning physical condition or developmental disabilities in postsecondary education.

In addition, the commission has responsibility to appoint members to the following statutory councils: Council on Worker's Compensation, Council on Child Labor, Construction Wage Rate Council, Self-Insurers' Council, Wisconsin Apprenticeship Council, and the Labor Standards Council.

Interagency Relationships: Commission decisions are appealable for judicial review in the circuit courts of the state. Enforcement of agency laws and rules is carried out by either the state Justice Department or the commission's legal counsel.

Department of
JUSTICE

Attorney General: BRONSON C. LA FOLLETTE.

Deputy Attorney General: Edward Garvey, 114 East, State Capitol, 266-3164.

Executive Assistant: Howard J. Koop, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-0425.

Criminal Investigation, Division of: Frank A. Meyers, *administrator,* 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-1671.

Arson Bureau: Philip Culp, *chief deputy fire marshal.*
General Investigations Bureau: Russell Nelson, *director.*
Narcotics and Vice Bureau: John Killian, *director.*
White Collar Crimes Bureau: Leonard Belstner, *director.*

Law Enforcement Services Division: Howard G. Bjorklund, *administrator,* 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-7751.

Crime Information Bureau: Robert McGrath, *director,* 266-7314.
Crime Laboratory Bureau — Madison: Daniel Dowd, *director,* 266-2031.
Crime Laboratory Bureau — Milwaukee: John Linssen, *director,* (414) 649-2440.
Training and Standards Bureau: Kenneth Vanden Wymelenberg, *director,* 266-8800.

Legal Services Division: James D. Jeffries, *administrator,* 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-0332.

Administrative Services Division: Richard J. Cody, *administrator,* 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-7326.

Budget and Management Analysis Section: David Seligman, *director,* 266-5710.
Fiscal Services Section: Daniel Oakland, *director,* 266-2609.
Information Services Section: Robert Joswiak, *director,* 266-7076.
Personnel Section: Erik Erickson, *director,* 266-0461.

Crime Victims Services, Office of: Richard Anderson, *director,* 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-6470.

Crime Victims Council: Senator Barbara L. Ulichny, *chairperson;* Jo Beaudry, Phyllis Bermingham, Felmers Chaney, Susan Halseth, Gerd Hodermann, Daniel R. Moeser, David Resheske, Mary K. Rouse (all appointed by the Attorney General).

University and Crime Laboratory Cooperation Council: Stanley L. Inhorn, *chairperson;* J.M. Bloodworth, Merle A. Evenson, Herman Goldstein, Albert D. Hamann, Calvin Huber (all appointed by president, University of Wisconsin System).

Public Intervenor Citizens Advisory Committee: Ronald J. Koshoshek, *chairperson;* William Beverly, Arlen Christenson, Dale Daggett, Rebecca Leighton, James MacDonald, Charles P. Smith, Charles Stoddard, Virginia Swanson (all appointed by the Attorney General).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7857, Madison 53707-7857; location: State Justice Building, 123 West Washington Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-3004; Toll-Free Numbers: Arson Tip Line - (800) 362-3005; Office of Consumer Protection - (800) 362-8189; Office of Crime Victims Services - (800) 362-3020.

Publications: Opinions of the Attorney General (annual bound volume); Law Enforcement Bulletin; Prosecutor's Newsletter; Consumer Protection Quarterly Report; Consumer Catalog of Publications; Wisconsin Law Enforcement Film Catalog; Criminal Investigation and Physical Evidence Handbook ($4.25 tax); When Crime Strikes: Injured Victims Can Get Help; Wisconsin Open Meeting Law ($2.60 tax); Selected Excerpts from the Wisconsin Statutes.

Number of Employes: 426.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $47,988,700.

Statutory Reference: Article VI, Sections 1, 1p and 3, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Section 15.25, Statutes.

History: Chapter 75, the Reorganization Act of 1967, created the Department of Justice under the direction and supervision of the attorney general. The law transferred the State Crime Laboratory, which was originally created by Chapter 509, Laws of 1947, to the new department. Chapter 234, Laws of 1969, redefined the responsibilities of the Crime Laboratory, renamed the Crime Laboratory Division the Law Enforcement Services Division, and created a Crime Information and Identification Center and a bureau responsible for establishing law enforcement recruitment training and standards.

The Reorganization Act of 1967 also transferred to the new Department of Justice the arson investigation program of the Commissioner of Insurance and criminal investigatory functions of the Beverage and Cigarette Tax Division of the Department of Taxation, which were combined with intelligence functions of the Attorney General's Office to form the Division of Criminal Investigation of the Department of Justice. Chapter 141, Laws of 1969, enlarged the responsibilities and duties of the Division of Criminal Investigation to include enforcement of certain laws related to dangerous drugs, narcotics and organized crime. Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, returned alcohol and tobacco tax enforcement to the Department of Revenue.

The Division of Legal Services was created as a result of the budget bill enacted by the 1965 Legislature and the Reorganization Act of 1967.

Chapter 189, Laws of 1979, transferred the Crime Victim Compensation Program from the Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations to the Department of Justice. Chapter 219, Laws of 1979, created a bill of rights for witnesses and victims of crime.

Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, transferred the Divison of Trust Lands and Investments from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Justice for administrative purposes.

The attorney general is elected on a partisan ballot and serves a 4-year term. The Office of Attorney General is established by Article VI, Section 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution. The office, however, existed prior to statehood. When Wisconsin became a territory in 1836, an attorney general was appointed by the President of the United States and was subject to removal by him. In 1839 a territorial act made the attorney general appointive by the governor with the consent of the Legislative Council for a term of 3 years. Both the Constitution proposed in 1846 and the one adopted in 1848 provided for an elected attorney general serving a term of 2 years. The term was increased to 4 years by a constitutional amendment ratified in 1967.

Organization: The Department of Justice is headed by the attorney general. The department is comprised of the Legal Services Division, the Law Enforcement Services Division, the Division of Criminal Investigation, the Administrative Services Division, and the Office of Crime Victims Services.

In addition, the department has 3 advisory committees or councils. These are the Citizen Advisory Committee to the Public Intervenor, the Crime Victims Council, and the University and Crime Laboratory Cooperation Council. The Law Enforcement Standards Board is attached to the department for the purposes of budgeting and program coordination.

The Division of Trust Lands and Investments was attached to the Department of Justice by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979. It remains, however, under the direction and supervision of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, created by the Wisconsin Constitution.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Justice provides legal representation and advice as well as criminal investigatory and other law enforcement services for the state.

The department provides legal representation in civil cases in which the state, a state agency or an officer or employe of the state is a party. It also handles criminal cases in the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. When expressly authorized by law or requested to do so by the governor, by either branch of the legislature or by state department heads, the Department of Justice provides legal representation in lower court cases. The department provides legal representation for the various units of state government in proceedings to review their administrative decisions in circuit court, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

The department advises state officers, departments and agencies as to their legal rights and responsibilities.

Written legal opinions are furnished to the governor, either house of the state legislature, state department heads, district attorneys and county corporation counsel on request. Many of these opinions are published and serve as general guidance for state and local government operations.

The department consults and advises the counties' district attorneys and corporation counsel on civil and criminal matters within the jurisdiction of their offices.

Prosecutorial training is also provided for the state's 71 district attorneys and their staff. In addition, a monthly prosecutorial newsletter is circulated and a "hotline" is maintained to provide consultative services to prosecutors while trials are in session.

The criminal investigatory responsibility of the Department of Justice includes investigation of crime that is statewide in nature, importance, or influence; investigation and enforcement of laws pertaining to narcotics and dangerous drugs, gambling, prostitution, and white collar crimes; investigation of fires of known or suspected incendiary origin, bombings and other explosions of suspected criminal origin and, by request, the investigation of fires and explosions resulting in fatalities; and, upon request, assistance to local law enforcement agencies with major criminal cases.

Other law enforcement service responsibilities of the department include providing technical assistance to Wisconsin law enforcement agencies in crime scene processing, and laboratory analyses in areas such as firearms/tool marks comparisons, drug identification, questioned document examination, microanalysis and serology, photography, hardtrace chemistry-physics, toxicology, and the identification of footwear, vehicle tires, fingerprints and palm prints; establishing standards for recruitment and training of police and jail officers; and serving as a central repository for identification and criminal histories. The Transaction Information for the Management of Enforcement (TIME) system allows instant telecommunications access into the crime information files through 342 terminals located in law enforcement jurisdictions throughout the state.

The attorney general is required to appoint an assistant attorney general "public intervenor". The public intervenor is authorized to intervene formally in all water and other resources proceedings where such intervention is needed for the protection of "public rights".

The department is responsible for administering the Crime Victim Compensation Program. The program is designed to reimburse innocent victims of crime for medical expenses, lost wages, funeral expenses, loss of support, and other expenses.

The Department of Justice has the responsibility of administering a program to reimburse counties for the services they provide to the victims and witnesses of crimes.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Legal Services* provides legal services to the state, district attorneys and corporation counsel and furnishes requested legal opinions.

In a number of program areas, such as criminal prosecution, consumer protection, and pollution abatement, the attorney general not only enforces laws administered by other regulatory agencies, but initiates investigations and legal prosecutions independently.

The Legal Services Division also provides protection for Wisconsin citizens against fraudulent and deceptive business practices. This is handled by its Consumer Protection Unit through 4 functions: investigation and law enforcement, mediation and resolution of consumer complaints, consumer advocacy and consumer information.

With the aid of federal funding, a Medicaid Fraud Unit investigates and prosecutes Medicaid fraud throughout the state.

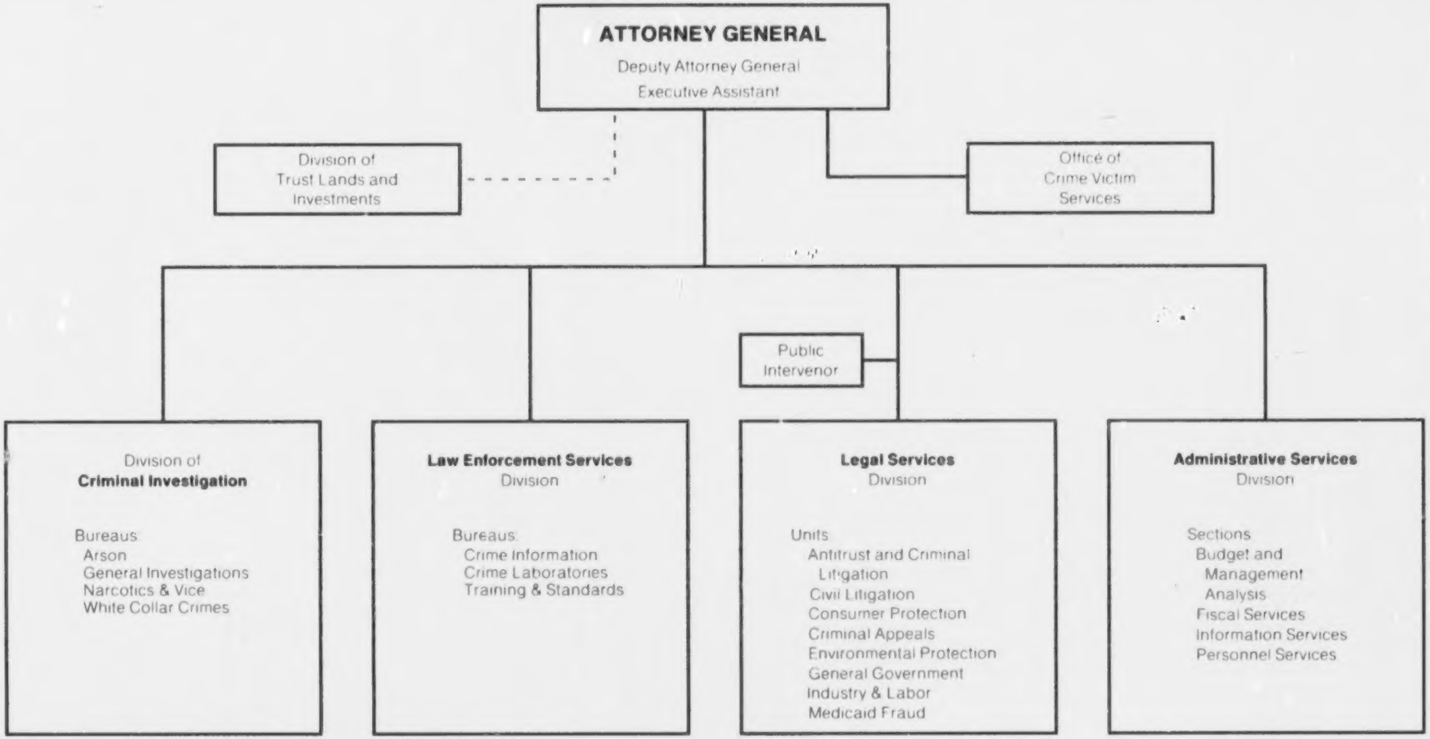
The *Division of Criminal Investigation* is responsible for all criminal investigations that the department is authorized to conduct. The division makes investigations of criminal activities that are statewide in nature, importance, or influence; makes investigations to insure the enforcement of laws concerning gambling and prostitution; investigates organized criminal activity, illicit narcotics and dangerous drug traffic; conducts investigations related to the arson investigative function of the department; investigates white collar crimes; and assists local law enforcement in major cases on request.

The Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) is divided into 4 bureaus in order to provide more efficient services to the state and local law enforcement agencies in the areas of enforcement and training: the Arson Bureau, the General Investigations Bureau, the Narcotics and Vice Bureau, and the White Collar Crimes Bureau.

Special agents work closely with prosecuting attorneys (either assistant attorneys general or district attorneys) in a cooperative effort to investigate crimes and prosecute criminals successfully.

The White Collar Crimes Bureau investigates public corruption, criminal antitrust and financial crimes. At the request of the governor, this bureau is periodically called upon to conduct

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE


ATTORNEY GENERAL
Deputy Attorney General
Executive Assistant
Division of Trust Lands and Investments
Office of Crime Victim Services
Public Intervenor
Division of Criminal Investigation
Bureaus:
Arson
General Investigations
Narcotics & Vice
White Collar Crimes
Law Enforcement Services Division
Bureaus:
Crime Information
Crime Laboratories
Training & Standards
Legal Services Division
Units
Antitrust and Criminal Litigation
Civil Litigation
Consumer Protection
Criminal Appeals
Environmental Protection
General Government
Industry & Labor
Medicaid Fraud
Administrative Services Division
Sections
Budget and Management Analysis
Fiscal Services
Information Services
Personnel Services

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Law Enforcement Standards Board
Division of Trust Lands and Investments

sensitive investigations involving elected and appointed officials, thus providing a necessary check-and-balance function.

A primary function of the General Investigations Bureau is to assist or supplement local law enforcement on major crime cases when requested to do so. Most requests of this nature have been concerned with complex murder investigations and multijurisdictional theft rings. This bureau is also responsible for maintaining an organized crime intelligence capability.

The Narcotics and Vice Bureau performs a large number of drug and vice investigations in conjunction with local law enforcement agencies.

The Arson Bureau is responsible for the investigation of fires of incendiary origin throughout Wisconsin.

The *Law Enforcement Services Division* provides technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement officers, administers employment and training standards, and acts as a criminal information center for the clearance of information between law enforcement agencies. The Crime Laboratories provide technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement officers in physical evidence analysis. Forensic science services are provided by Crime Laboratories in Madison and Milwaukee. The Milwaukee Laboratory provides services to an 8-county area of southeast Wisconsin; the Madison Laboratory serves the remaining 64 counties. Field assistance is provided to local law enforcement agencies upon request. The laboratories have a field team "on call" 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to respond to requests for assistance at major crime scenes and autopsy examinations. The Crime Information Bureau provides a central repository for identification information, which includes the maintenance of a fingerprint file, to assist criminal justice agencies. It also operates a statewide data communication system having a computer link with the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's motor vehicle and driver license files, the Crime Information Bureau state crime files, and local law enforcement agencies. The bureau also publishes a monthly *Law Enforcement Bulletin* for distribution to criminal justice agencies. The Training and Standards Bureau insures that the minimum recruitment and training qualifications established by the Law Enforcement Standards Board are met by all new police and jail officers entering law enforcement service at the county, municipal and state level. Nineteen regional recruit academies offer the board's mandated 240 hours certified program, in addition to providing regional in-service and specialized training. Training costs for the mandated basic program are 100 percent reimbursed and other training programs are partially reimbursed depending on program type. Reimbursements are financed through an 11% penalty assessment on all criminal and civil fines and forfeitures except nonmoving traffic violations. The bureau also makes available the services of two legal and one criminalist instructor, operates a 550 print film library, and publishes instructional manuals covering a variety of topics.

The *Administrative Services Division* provides basic staff services to the other divisions in areas of budget preparation and fiscal control, personnel management, facilities management, mail services, and systems and data processing for management purposes and for record keeping.

The *Office of Crime Victim Services* provides help to crime victims and witnesses in two ways. The Crime Victim Compensation program provides reimbursement to innocent victims of crime for medical expenses, lost wages, funeral and burial expenses, loss of support, and other expenses incurred by the victim. The department makes awards in the amount of approximately $1,000,000 per year.

The Victim Witness program provides reimbursement to counties for the cost of providing services to help victims and witnesses participating in the criminal justice system. The Department of Justice reimburses 30 counties under this program.

Interagency Relationships: The Department of Justice may be involved with all other state agencies at some time in its role of legal counsel for the state. In addition, some agencies maintain their own legal staffs to provide services of a legal nature, including the understanding and administration of complex laws, acting as hearing examiners in quasi-judicial matters, acting as department or "house" counsel, conducting investigations which may be the basis for instituting or defending judicial proceedings, and acting as an advocate before an administrative agency. These attorneys work with and seek opinions and advice from the Department of Justice.

The department works closely with other agencies in performing its role of criminal investigator. The Division of Criminal Investigation often cooperates with the Office of the Commissioner of Securities, the banking commissioner, and other state agencies when investigations involve violations related to the specialized nature of these offices. This cooperation at all levels enhances the division's ability to fulfill its main mission, which is to supplement and assist local law enforcement.

The Law Enforcement Services Division of the department provides technical assistance to many agencies of state government. The scientific and technical nature of the Crime Laboratories' work has resulted in working arrangements with the University of Wisconsin and Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. These arrangements provide for joint use of physical facilities and in certain cases the exchange of scientific personnel. The Crime Information Bureau continually coordinates with the Department of Transportation, Department of Health and Social Services, Court Administrator's Office and all other state agencies with law enforcement or criminal justice responsibilities. The Training and Standards Bureau maintains constant liaison with law enforcement agencies and, through a central records system, maintains training records on all Wisconsin law enforcement officers at the basic, specialized and in-service training levels.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS BOARD

Law Enforcement Standards Board: William P. Ward (local government), *chairperson;* Jerome D. Lacke (law enforcement), *vice chairperson;* Bronson C. La Follette (Attorney General), Richard A. Flintrop (executive director, Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice), Ralph E. Christensen (designee of secretary of Department of Natural Resources), James W. Van Sistine (designee of secretary of Department of Transportation); Ruth Bachman (district attorney); Betsy Ann Fish Alberts, Joseph P. Fanre, David Haskins, Edward Moffett, John E. Reiff (law enforcement); Sandra Hoeh-Lyon (local government executive); Grace E. Abramson (public member); H. Ernest Woodby (Milwaukee FBI Office, nonvoting).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.255.

History: The Law Enforcement Standards Board was created by Chapter 466, Laws of 1969.

Organization: The board is an independent unit attached to the department under Section 15.03 of the statutes for administrative purposes. It consists of 15 members, of whom 10 are appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms (6 representatives of local law enforcement, one of whom must be a chief and one a sheriff; one district attorney, 2 local government representatives; and one public member) and 5 *ex officio* members, which include the executive director, Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice; the secretary of the Department of Transportation or designee; the Attorney General or designee; secretary of the Department of Natural Resources or designee; and the special agent in charge of the Milwaukee Office for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Agency Responsibility: The board 1) sets minimum education and training standards for employment of law enforcement and jail officers, 2) certifies persons as being qualified to be officers, 3) establishes minimum curriculum requirements for preparatory courses and programs and recommends minimum curriculum requirements for in-service and advanced courses and programs for training law enforcement recruits, 4) consults with other government agencies regarding the development of law enforcement training schools and courses, 5) conducts and stimulates research to improve law enforcement administration and performance, and 6) evaluates compliance by governmental units. The board appoints a curriculum advisory committee and a training research committee to advise it in the establishment of curriculum requirements.

DIVISION OF TRUST LANDS AND INVESTMENTS

Trust Lands & Investments, Division of: STEPHEN E. GAUGER, *secretary.*

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7857, Madison 53707; location: Room 6, State Justice Building, 123 West Washington Avenue.

Publications: Annual Report (no charge).

Telephone: (608) 266-1370.

Number of Employes: 6.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $492,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.253.

History: The Division of Trust Lands and Investments was transferred to the Department of Justice by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, from the Department of Natural Resources, where it had been placed in 1967. It remains, however, under the direction and supervision of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, created by the Wisconsin Constitution.

Organization: The division is attached to the department, but is under the board's direction. The Board of Commissioners of Public Lands is, by Art. X, Sec. 7 of the Constitution, composed of the attorney general, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer.

Agency Responsibility: The division manages and sells the public lands (Article X, Section 7, Wisconsin Constitution; Chapter 24, Statutes) and manages the educational trust funds, which totaled $142.8 million as of June 30, 1984. The division lends these funds to Wisconsin municipalities and school districts for public improvements and other purposes.

Department of MILITARY AFFAIRS

Commander in Chief: GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL.

Adjutant General: MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND A. MATERA.

Deputy Adjutant General for Army: BRIG. GEN. BARRY W. YOUNG.

Deputy Adjutant General for Air: BRIG. GEN. D.C. HARNED.

Chief of Staff, Air National Guard: BRIG. GEN. DALE F. EGIDE.

Assistant Adjutant General for Readiness and Training: BRIG. GEN. JULIUS J. CHOSY.

Director, State Area Command: BRIG. GEN. JAMES K. PROUGH.

Chief of Staff, Army National Guard: COL. JEROME J. BERARD.

Air Division: COL. RALPH C. JENSEN, *executive support staff officer (air).*

Army Aviation Division: COL. FRANCIS J. MADER, *state aviation officer.*

Army Maintenance Division: COL. JIMMIE D. NIENAS, *state maintenance officer,* Camp Williams, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3221.

Army Operations and Training Division: COL. ROBERT D. HOFFMAN, JR., *plans, operations and training officer.*

Army Personnel Division: COL. VINCENT J. PINTARRO, *personnel and administration officer.*

Executive Support Services Division: LT. COL. ANDREW M. SCHUSTER, *administrative officer.*

Facilities Division: MRS. MARY J. SEEFELDT, *construction and facilities officer.*

Federal Support Personnel Division: COL. JOHN A. LIETHEN, *support personnel management officer.*

Public Affairs Division: CW4 DONALD D. ERICKSON, *public affairs officer.*

Recruiting and Retention Division: LT. COL. MICHAEL F. FONGER, *recruiting and retention manager.*

U.S. Property and Fiscal Office Division: COL. JOHN M. SPAULDING, *U.S. property and fiscal officer for Wisconsin, Camp Williams, Camp Douglas,* (608) 427-3321; COL. HOWARD D. MILLER, *director of logistics.*

8204th Field Training Site: COL. ROBERT E. WOODWARD, *commander,* Volk Field, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3341.

Wisconsin Military Academy: COL. JAMES G. BLANEY, *commandant,* Camp Williams, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3321.

Major Army National Guard Unit Commanders:
State Area Command, Wis. ARNG: BRIG. GEN. BARRY W. YOUNG.
32nd Separate Infantry Brigade (Mechanized): BRIG. GEN. CHARLES F. SCHARINE.
Troop Command: COL. ROGER H. GREENWOOD.
57th Field Artillery Brigade: COL. LAWRENCE P. KAPLAN.
264th Engineer Group: COL. MICHAEL L. DOWNEY.
13th Evacuation Hospital: COL. JAMES E. ENGELER, JR.

Major Air National Guard Unit Commanders:
Wisconsin Air National Guard: BRIG. GEN. D.C. HARNED.
Chief of Staff, Wisconsin Air National Guard: BRIG. GEN. DALE F. EGIDE.
Headquarters, Wis. ANG: BRIG. GEN. D.C. HARNED.
128th Tactical Fighter Wing: BRIG. GEN. DAVID B. HOFF.
128th Air Refueling Group: COL. KENNETH G. STASIEWICZ.
128th Tactical Control Flight: LT. COL. JOEL GRASSE.
8204th Field Training Site: COL. ROBERT E. WOODWARD.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8111, Madison 53708-8111; location: 3020 Wright Street, Madison 53704-2593.

Telephone: (608) 241-6300/6310.

Publications: Biennial Report; At Ease.

Number of State Employes: 199.50.

Number of Federally Paid Support Personnel: 1,550.

Total State Budget 1983-85: $14,693,600.

Total Federal Budget *(annual):* $70,000,000.

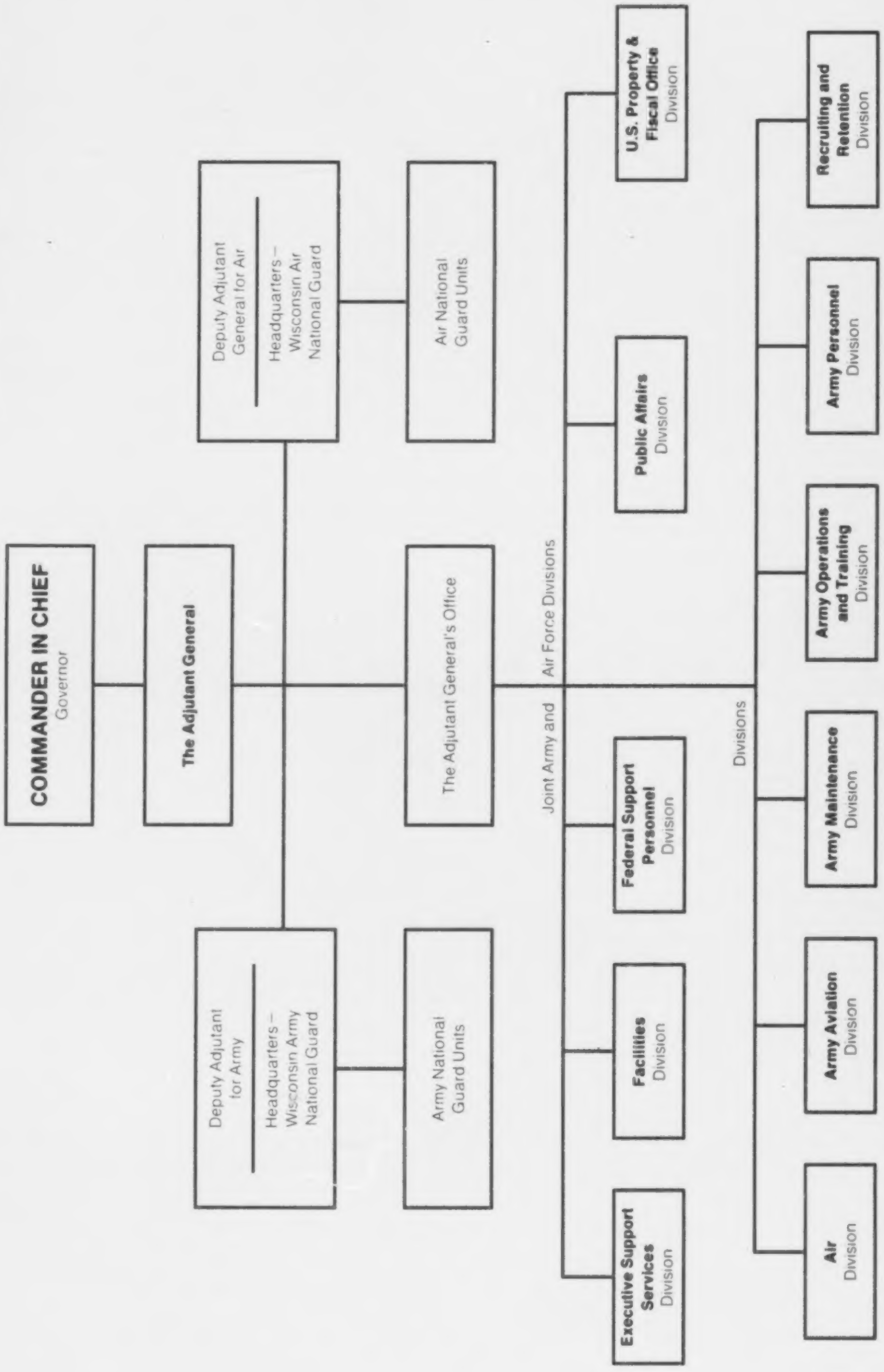
Statutory Reference: Section 15.31.

History: The reorganization bill enacted in 1967 (Chapter 75), created a Department of Military Affairs with the program responsibilities for the Wisconsin National Guard. The Wisconsin State Armory Board was also transferred to the new department and renamed the Armory Board. The Armory Board was abolished in 1973.

The Wisconsin National Guard was established as such by Chapter 208, Laws of 1879, but it was preceded by both a territorial militia and a state militia.

Local militia in this country existed as far back as colonial times. In 1792 federal law required all able-bodied men between 18 and 45 to serve in the militia of their locality. This provision was incorporated into the territorial statutes of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Constitution (Art. IV, Sec. 29) required the legislature to determine what persons should constitute the militia of the state and provide for its organization and discipline. The Wisconsin Statutes of 1849 specified the procedure for any group of persons to organize themselves into a uniformed company. Officers were to be commissioned by the governor, and a company could apply to the governor for arms or ordnance for use of the company. Chapter 87, Laws of 1858, provided for a more formal organization of the militia of the state. The active militia was to be composed of general and field grade officers together with all legally organized companies. The governor was to be commander in chief of the militia of the state and was to appoint the top officers. He was also to establish a military school of practice to assemble once each year, and all the uniformed companies were required to assemble in their respective military districts for such school. The adjutant general was to be the active, full-time officer of the military organization of the state.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS


COMMANDER IN CHIEF
Governor
The Adjutant General
Deputy Adjutant General for Air
Headquarters – Wisconsin Air National Guard
Air National Guard Units
Deputy Adjutant for Army
Headquarters – Wisconsin Army National Guard
Army National Guard Units
The Adjutant General's Office
Joint Army and Air Force Divisions
U.S. Property & Fiscal Office Division
Public Affairs Division
Federal Support Personnel Division
Facilities Division
Executive Support Services Division
Divisions
Recruiting and Retention Division
Army Personnel Division
Army Operations and Training Division
Army Maintenance Division
Army Aviation Division
Air Division

In 1873 (Chapter 202) the state made an appropriation for the militia, constituting its first such direct state support. In 1879 the state militia officially became the Wisconsin National Guard.

Adjutants general existed in Wisconsin from 1836, when the first one was designated an aide to the territorial governor, supervising the everyday affairs of the militia. He gradually acquired more authority until he became head of the military establishments of the state under the governor.

The militia of the various states were established by federal law, but they were state-operated organizations. As a result of the lack of uniformity among the National Guard units which showed up in the Spanish-American War, Congress enacted a law in 1903 to unify the National Guard under federal supervision. This law divided the militia into the organized National Guard unit in each state and the reserve militia. Certain standards were set for the guard and federal aid was granted.

The State Armory Board was created by Chapter 271, Laws of 1943. A predecessor board, however, was created in 1919 (Chapter 324). Legislation similar to that establishing the 1943 board was originally passed in 1939 but was vetoed by the Governor. The board was abolished by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973.

Organization: The governor, by statute, is the commander in chief of the Wisconsin National Guard. However, the department is headed by the adjutant general, who serves as chief of staff to the governor. He is appointed by the governor from officers of the Army or Air National Guard of Wisconsin who have had at least 5 years of federally recognized commissioned service in such guard and who have attained at least the rank of lieutenant colonel. The term of office is 5 years.

The physical composition of units of the Wisconsin Army and Air National Guard is as authorized by the secretary of defense.

All officers and enlisted personnel of the guard must qualify under the physical and educational requirements required of personnel of the regular Army or Air Force.

The Wisconsin National Guard is maintained by both the federal and state governments. The federal government provides arms and ammunition, equipment and uniforms, military and support personnel pay, supervision of training, and major outdoor training facilities. The state assumes the obligation of providing personnel, conducting training as required under the National Defense Act, and sharing the cost of contructing, maintaining and operating armories and other military facilities.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides an armed military force (the National Guard) organized, trained, equipped and available for use in state and national emergencies under competent orders. The federal, and prime, mission of the National Guard is to provide trained units to the active Army and Air Force in time of war or national emergency. Its state mission is to assist civil authorities in providing protection of life and property and preserving peace, order and public safety.

Unit Functions: The *Adjutant General* commands, administers and supervises, through his deputy adjutants general, all National Guard functions in Wisconsin.

Interagency Relationships: The National Guard is maintained by both federal and state governments, and the physical composition of units of the Army and Air Guard is as authorized by the secretary of defense. In time of war or national emergency, the guard may be activated to augment regular forces on active duty. A federal disaster recovery program has placed additional responsibilities on the department. As this program grows, close relationships have been developed, and continue to be developed, with other state agencies that have programs relating to national and state emergencies.

Office of the State
PUBLIC DEFENDER

Public Defender Board: DAGOBERTO IBARRA, *chairperson;* RONALD BRITTON (confirmation pending, to succeed Ulice Payne, Jr.), CINDRA CARSON (confirmation pending, to succeed Ann W. Bradley), CHARLES KAHN, JR. (confirmation pending, to succeed Thomas Jacobson), PATRICIA MCMAHON (confirmation pending, to succeed Margaret Satterthwaite), BRENT SMITH (confirmation pending) (attorney members); JAMES E. CARLEY, VIRGINIA HART (confirmation pending), MARY MACHT.

State Public Defender: RICHARD J. PHELPS.

Deputy State Public Defender: JUDITH P. COLLINS.

Appellate Division: ERIC SCHULENBURG, *chief.*

Trial Representation Division: MARCUS T. JOHNSON, *chief.*

Administrative Unit: ARLENE F. BANOUL, administrative officer.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7923, Madison 53707; location: 131 W. Wilson St.

Telephone: (608) 266-0087 (Madison); (414) 224-2978 (Milwaukee).

Number of Employes: 268.50.

Total Budget 1983-85: $33,729,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.78.

History: The Office of the State Public Defender was created by Chapter 479, Laws of 1965, as an appellate defense program within the Supreme Court's budget. The program was initiated in May 1966, partially financed by a Ford Foundation grant. The Supreme Court appointed the state public defender for a term of 5 years, and the state public defender, in turn, had authority to delegate representation to assistant state public defenders. Indigent defense at the trial court level was a county responsibility. Determination of indigency was the judge's responsibility at the defendant's initial court appearance. After determination of indigency, the judge either appointed private counsel or referred the client to a local public defender office.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, the budget act, transferred the public defender program from the Supreme Court to the executive branch as an independent agency called the Office of the State Public Defender under the Public Defender Board. The act provided for gradual implementation of the public defender program at the trial court level.

Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, the budget act, provided funding for the implementation of the statewide public defender program begun under Chapter 29, Laws of 1977. However, the Governor item vetoed the 1980-81 appropriations for the program except the private bar appropriation.

Chapter 356, Laws of 1979, effective July 1, 1980, established a 4-tiered system for the trial representation of indigents--in 25 counties 100% of the cases would be handled by the private bar, in 6 counties 50% of the cases would be handled by the private bar and 50% by staff, in 31 counties 25% of the cases would be handled by the private bar and 75% by staff and in 10 urban counties 15% of the cases would be handled by the private bar and 85% by public defender staff. In 1983-84, staff handled an average of 70% of the trial level cases in the 47 counties the program is in.

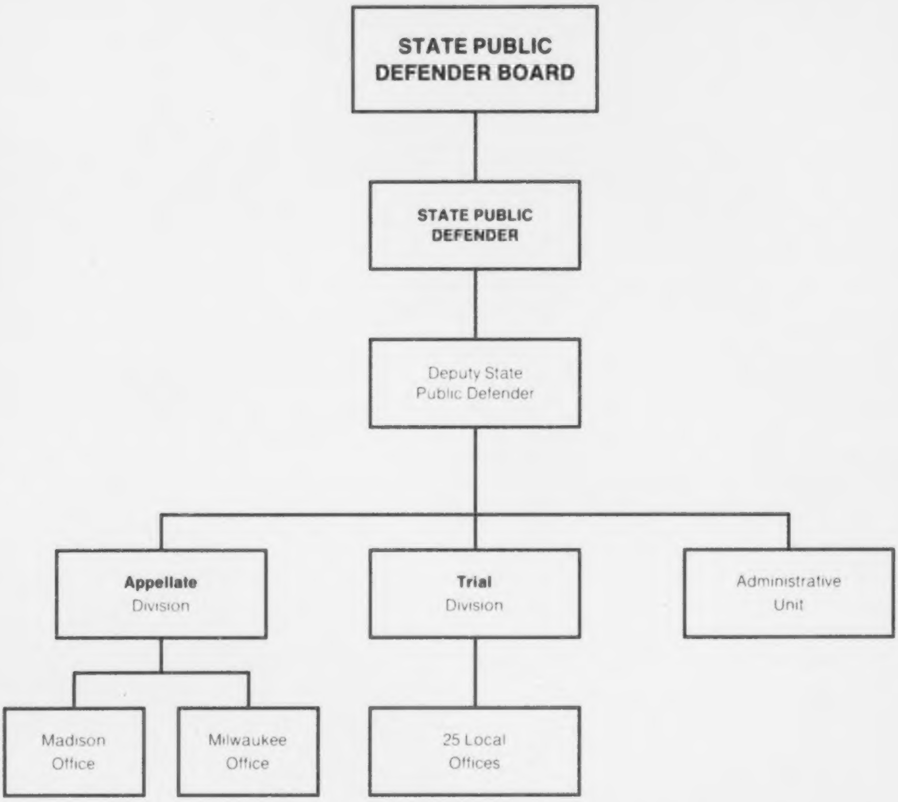
1983 Wisconsin Act 377 authorized additional staff to increase the percentage of the trial level cases handled by staff in the 47 counties the program is currently in from 70% to 75% on average, beginning in 1984-85.

Organization: The Public Defender Board is composed of 9 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, to serve for staggered 3-year terms. At least 5 members of the board must be members of the State Bar of Wisconsin. The state public defender is appointed to serve at the pleasure of the board.

The Office of the State Public Defender consists of 3 units: the Appellate Division, the Trial Division, and the Administrative Unit.

Agency Responsibility: The board's duties include review and submission of the agency's budget, the promulgation of rules regarding the determination of indigency of persons entitled to be

OFFICE OF THE STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER


STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER BOARD
STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER
Deputy State Public Defender
Appellate Division
Trial Division
Administrative Unit
Madison Office
Milwaukee Office
25 Local Offices

STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER

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represented, and the promulgation of rules regarding the certification of attorneys for the assigned counsel lists. Rates of compensation for attorneys drawn from the assigned counsel lists are set by statute.

The state public defender supervises the operation, activities, policies, and procedures of the Office of the State Public Defender and makes final decisions regarding the handling of cases. The state public defender is also responsible for all indigency determinations and assignment of counsel for persons entitled to counsel.

Unit Functions:

The *Appellate Division* provides legal representation to indigents in post-conviction or post-commitment proceedings in the trial courts, the appellate courts, or the Supreme Court. The Appellate Division also receives and acts upon complaints from inmates or courts relating to persons confined to state institutions. The Appellate Division provides appellate representation to indigents in all counties. In 1984-85, approximately 84% of these cases are handled by program staff. The remainder are assigned to private attorneys.

The *Trial Division* provides legal representation at the trial level to indigent persons charged with adult crimes or juvenile offenses, petitioned mentally ill, or involved in family disputes, including paternity actions and the termination of parental rights. Staff of the Trial Division provide representation in 47 counties of the state. On average in these counties, staff provide representation in 75% of the cases. Private attorneys represent indigent clients in the remainder of the cases in these 47 counties and in all cases in the other 25 counties.

The *Administrative Unit* is responsible for providing staff support services in areas such as personnel, budget preparation, the agency's case management system, fiscal analysis, processing of payments for the private bar, and purchasing.

Interagency Relationships: The Office of the State Public Defender cooperates with other state agencies, including the Department of Administration, Department of Justice, Department of Health and Social Services, Department of Employment Relations and the University of Wisconsin Law School and School of Social Work. In addition, the State Public Defender or his or her designee sits on the Judicial Council and the Sentencing Commission. The office also maintains liaisons with the State Bar of Wisconsin and local bar associations because the office's cases are handled by both staff attorneys and private attorneys.

Department of VETERANS AFFAIRS

Board of Veterans Affairs: NORMAN L. MYHRA, *chairperson;* TED FETTING, *secretary;* GERALD BODWAY, ROBERT M. FRAUTSCHY, O. DAN GRIFFITH, MARVIN PRATT, vacancy (all veterans).

Secretary of Veterans Affairs: JOHN J. MAURER, 266-1315.

Deputy Secretary: MICHAEL STEAD, 266-1315.

Executive Assistant: HARVEY STOWER, 266-1315.

Internal Auditor: JOHN TRIMBELL, 266-1843.

Legal Counsel: FITCH J. TAYLOR, 266-3733.

Public Information Officer: CLIFFORD C. BORDEN, JR., 267-7329.

G.A.R. Memorial Hall Museum: RICHARD ZEITLIN, *curator*, 266-1009/1680.

Veterans Programs, Division of: ROBERT A. COCROFT, *administrator*, 266-2256.
  Claims, Bureau of: MELVIN E. HALL, *director*, (414) 671-8257.
  Collections, Bureau of: DENNIS NELSON, *director*, 266-8951.
  Housing Loans, Bureau of: LAWRENCE E. DEWANE, *director*, 266-1309.
  Veterans Services, Bureau of: THOMAS GILBERT, *director*, 266-2648.

Veterans Home, Division of: MICHAEL STEAD, *acting administrator*, (715) 258-5586.
  Wisconsin Veterans Home, King, Wisconsin: vacancy, *commandant*, (715) 258-5586.

Administration, Division of: DAVID LARSEN, *administrator*, 266-3947.
  Administrative Services, Bureau of: JOYCE KREY, *director*, 266-3444.
  Budget and Planning, Bureau of: JERRALD M. SESSIONS, *director*, 266-0117.
  Data Processing, Bureau of: DICK GJERDE, *director*, 266-6678.
  Fiscal Management, Bureau of: ROGER GRAHAM, *director*, 266-3916.

Council on Veterans Programs: ANTHONY J. VRANA (representing the Polish Legion of American Veterans), *chairperson;* JOHN E. RUDD (representing AMVETS), *vice chairperson;* LEONARD C. BRODY (representing Jewish War Veterans), *secretary;* ASBURY NIX (representing American Ex-POW's), ROBERT M. FRAUTSCHY (representing American Legion), TOM WYNN (representing American Red Cross), ITALO BENSONI (representing Army-Navy Union), LEON URBAN (representing Catholic War Veterans), JOSEPH F. KLEIN (representing County Veterans Service Officers Association), ALBERT J. HANNA (representing Disabled American Veterans), PAUL A. BIALK (representing Marine Corps League), VERNE CHRISTIANSON (representing Military Order of the Purple Heart), RICHARD RODGERS (representing National Association of Black Veterans), RON SCHULTZ (representing National Association of Concerned Veterans), EDWIN MOLENDA (representing Navy Clubs of the U.S.A.), MONTE HANSON (representing Veterans of Foreign Wars), JOHN PAVLIK (representing Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A.), MARVIN FREEDMAN (representing Vietnam Veterans Against the War), STEPHEN J. PIOTROWSKI (representing Vietnam Veterans of America) (all appointed by the organization each represents).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7843, Madison 53707; location: 77 North Dickinson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1311.

Publications: Veterans Affairs in Wisconsin (department magazine); The Courier (Wisconsin Veterans Home magazine); This Is King (booklet on the Wisconsin Veterans Home); pamphlets on the following subjects: listing and description of state veterans benefits, eligibility requirements, First Mortgage Home Loan Program, Second Mortgage Program, Economic Assistance Program, Part-time Study Grant Programs, G.A.R. Memorial Hall Museum, Wisconsin Veterans Home.

Number of Employes: 694.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $296,878,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.49.

History: The department was originally created by Chapter 580, Laws of 1945, and represented a consolidation of several predecessor agencies. The Wisconsin Veterans Home (formerly the Grand Army Home for Veterans) has been operating since 1887, originally under the Grand Army of the Republic, and for many years under the adjutant general's office, before responsibility was transferred to the Department of Veterans Affairs upon its creation. Chapter 333, Laws of 1973, changed the name of the Grand Army Home to the Wisconsin Veterans Home.

The Council on Veterans Programs was created as the Veterans Advisory Committee in the department by Chapter 443, Laws of 1943, and renamed by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967.

Chapter 513, Laws of 1961, combined 3 segregated funds into a single operating fund, the Veterans Trust Fund, from which the department funds the loans and grants programs, the claims service and the G.A.R. Memorial Hall.

Organization: The department is headed by a 7-member board appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of 6 years. All members of the Board of Veterans Affairs must be veterans. The administrative powers and duties are exercised by the secretary, appointed by the board to service at its pleasure.

The Council on Veterans Programs is comprised of one representative each from various organizations; members are appointed for one-year terms by the respective organizations.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides health, educational and economic assistance to specified veterans of the armed forces of the United States and their dependents. Included are low-interest purchase, construction and improvement home loans (including mobile home loans); educational loans for the veteran or the veteran's children and the surviving spouses of deceased veterans; economic assistance loans for home repair, business, debt consolidation, etc.; educational grants to Vietnam Era veterans for full-time study at schools of higher education within the state; educational grants to all eligible veterans for part-time study at schools within the state; health care and temporary subsistence grants; counseling, claims service; grants to service organizations that provide services to veterans, incarcerated veterans and recently released veterans; operation of the Wisconsin Veterans Home, the Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery and a veterans museum, all located at King, Wisconsin; the G.A.R. Memorial Hall located in the State Capitol.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Veterans Programs* administers the Bureaus of Housing Loans, Veterans Services, Claims, and Collections.

The Bureau of Housing Loans administers the department's first and second mortgage home loan programs.

The WISVET (first mortgage) Home Loan Program was initiated by Chapter 208, Laws of 1973. The purpose of this program is to provide first mortgage housing loan funds for the purchase or construction of private housing by qualified Wisconsin veterans of modest means. The popular home loan program has been principally financed through the sale by the state of low interest rate general obligation bonds. G.O. bond monies have provided most of the funding for more than $1.3 billion in veterans first mortgage home loans since the program's inception. For a short time (July 1980 through August 1982), the WISVET program was funded by means of revenue bonds, with $77.9 million in mortgage loans having been committed from this source of funding.

In April 1982 the Legislature returned the funding of the WISVET Home Loan Program to general obligation bonding, with authority for another $100 million in mortgage funds. The 1983 budget provided for an additional $100 million in bonding authorization. There were 4 G.O. bond issues, totaling $130 million, which funded the program between August 1982 and March 1984. Mortgage interest rates for these issues ranged from 9.2 to 10.3%. In November 1984, a fund outage occurred when the Building Commission halted further bonding pending resolution of a cashflow problem which had been brought about by an unanticipated decline in mortgage prepayments.

On April 12, 1985, a general obligation bond sale was held which provided $56.7 million with which to finance an estimated 1,400 veterans home loans. The mortgage interest rate was set at 10.6%.

The WISVET Home Loan Program provides qualified Wisconsin veterans with first mortgage, 30-year home loans at a fixed rate of interest. The administrative and loan self-insurance costs of the program have been met from an interest ad-on to the bond rate charged to the veteran borrower. As of December 31, 1984, the department had committed a total of 40,722 WISVET home loans.

The Second Mortgage Home Loan Program, begun in 1947, is now largely used for home improvement and for mobile home purchase. Qualified Wisconsin veterans can obtain a maximum loan of $5,000 at a current interest rate of 3.42%, which includes the required mortgage cancellation life insurance premiums. Since 1947, more than 52,000 loans have been made.

The Bureau of Veterans Services administers the department's Economic Assistance Loan Program and the educational, health and subsistence grant programs.

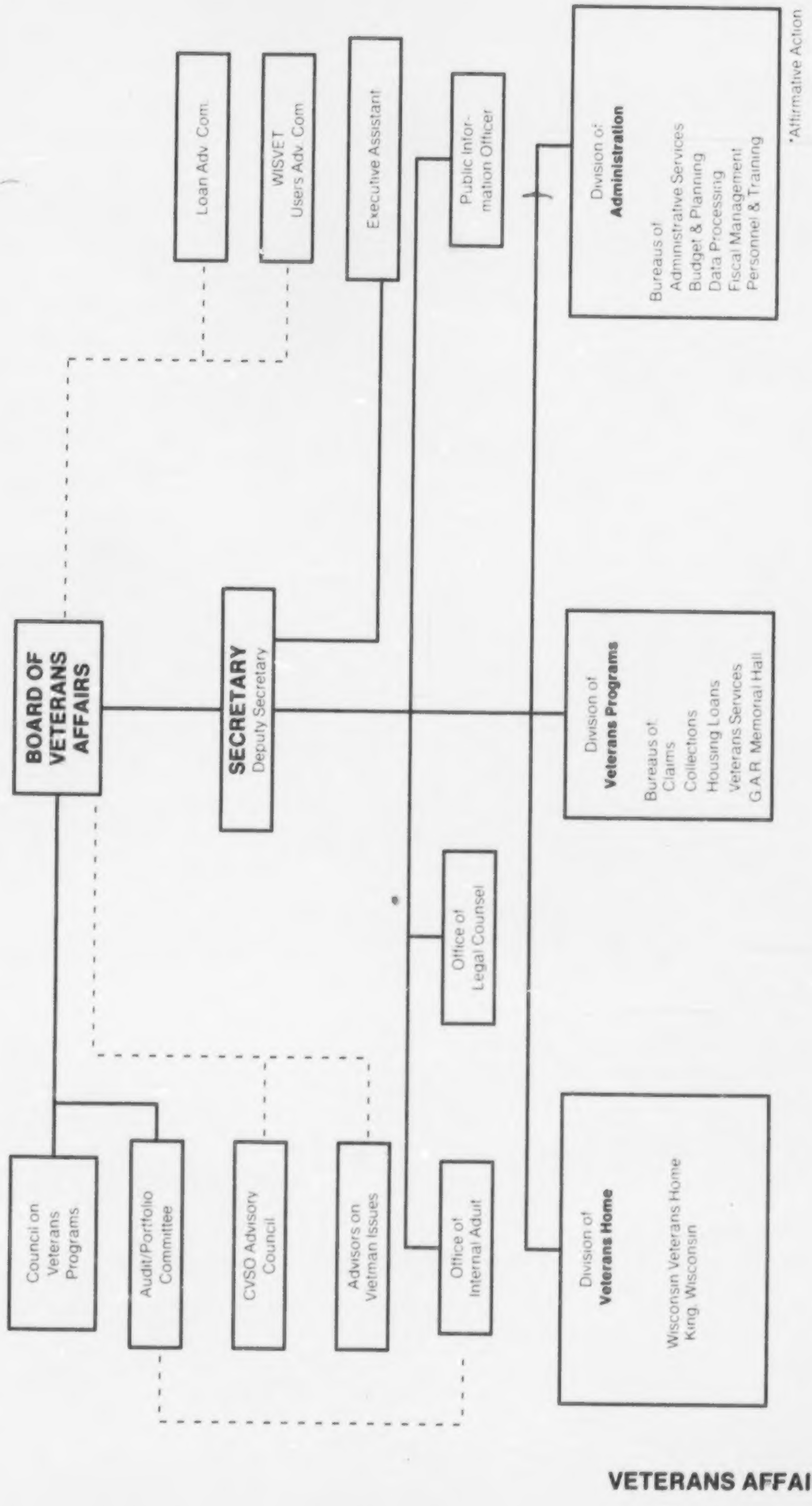
The Economic Assistance Loan Program permits eligible veterans to borrow up to $3,000 at a 3% annual rate of interest. The loan may be used for education of the veteran or the veteran's children; for the purchase or improvement of business property or for operating capital for a business; for repairs or additions to a veteran's home, including construction of a garage; for agricultural purposes, such as construction of outbuildings, feed and seed purchases, purchase of farm machinery; for debt consolidation; for the purchase of furniture, appliances or fixtures, including carpeting and draperies; for payment of medical, dental or funeral expenses; or for other qualifying purposes. Loans are limited to those veterans who have a combined annual income (veteran and spouse or co-applicant) which does not exceed $18,000 annually, plus $500 for each dependent in excess of 2 dependents. The Economic Assistance Loan Program has provided nearly 80,000 low-interest loans since the program began in 1945.

The Grants Section provides full-time study grants to Vietnam Era veterans of up to $200 for single veterans, and $400 for married veterans or those with dependents, per academic year. The veteran must be a full-time undergraduate student in any college or school in Wisconsin approved by the Wisconsin Higher Educational Aids Board. Part-time study grants are available to *all* eligible Wisconsin veterans. The grant provides for reimbursement to veterans, upon satisfactory completion, of the costs of tuition, fees and textbooks for part-time study or correspondent courses from *most* public and private schools in Wisconsin, including all high schools, the VTAE system, the UW system and most private colleges. The Grants Section also administers the National Guard education grant.

The Grants Section also provides temporary, emergency financial aid to the veteran or the veteran's dependents. Subsistence aid may be provided *only* when there is illness or disability, or during treatment for alcoholism or drug addiction, causing loss of income which results in want or distress, or during period of treatment of the veteran in a Veterans Administration hospital for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), in which case loss of income is *not* a determining factor for eligibility. Subsistence grant monies must be used for essential budgetary requirements of the veteran (usually limited to payment for food, utilities and mortgage or rent payments). Health care grants are also available to veterans or dependents of veterans for emergency medical treatment or hospitalization only if necessary to prevent want and distress. Assistance in meeting the cost of nonemergency medical treatment may also be provided, but only when prior authorization has been obtained and when government facilities cannot be utilized.

Each county in the state is required to employ a county veterans service officer to provide advice and counsel locally to veterans residing in the county. Although they are county employes, all applications for state veterans benefits and many claims for federal benefits originate

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS


BOARD OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Loan Adv. Com.
WISVET Users Adv. Com.
Executive Assistant
Public Information Officer
Division of Administration
Bureaus of
Administrative Services
Budget & Planning
Data Processing
Fiscal Management
Personnel & Training
*Affirmative Action
Division of Veterans Programs
Bureaus of
Claims
Collections
Housing Loans
Veterans Services
G.A.R. Memorial Hall
Office of Legal Counsel
Council on Veterans Programs
Audit/Portfolio Committee
CVSO Advisory Council
Advisors on Vietman Issues
Office of Internal Aduit
Division of Veterans Home
Wisconsin Veterans Home
King, Wisconsin

through these offices. The department is authorized to pay a service grant to counties which voluntarily agree to meet operating and budget standards developed by the department to improve the level of service to all veterans of the state. Fifty-seven counties now qualify for the grant. The department is also authorized to make grants to organizations which provide counseling for discharge review, incarcerated and recently released veterans.

The Bureau of Claims is co-located with the Veterans Administration regional office at Wood, Wisconsin. The bureau assists veterans in the prosecution of claims against the federal government for compensation, pension, education, back pay or any other problems arising from military service. Representation by the claims office is free of charge to the Wisconsin veteran. The department is authorized to pay claims service grants to veterans organizations providing similar claims service in the VA regional office; 4 such organizations presently qualify for these grants.

The Bureau of Collections is responsible for the collection of delinquent loan accounts, which may involve acquisition, management and sale of property, real and personal. Other responsibilities include inspection and appraisal of real estate which is the subject of loan applications, and servicing of the Veterans Trust Fund portfolio.

G.A.R. Memorial Hall Museum is maintained on the fourth floor of the State Capitol at Madison and is dedicated to Wisconsin veterans of all wars; it is open to the public year-around. The Memorial Hall is a war museum devoted principally to the Civil War and the Spanish-American War; it houses military weapons, artifacts and battle flags. The official replica of the Wisconsin Medal of Honor is on prominent display at the museum. (The original medal is enshrined at Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, D.C.).

The *Division of Veterans Home* administers the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King, Wisconsin. In continuous operation since its founding in 1887 by the Wisconsin Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, the home is located near Waupaca, about 100 miles north of Madison, on Rainbow Lake in the Waupaca "Chain of Lakes". The home has about 700 members, one-quarter of them women. Members receive complete personal, nursing, medical and rehabilitative care.

Facilities at the home include a new clinic and skilled nursing care building, MacArthur Hall, which is named in honor of 3 famous Milwaukeeans: General of the Army Douglas MacArthur; the general's father, Lieutenant General Arthur McArthur, Jr.; and his grandfather, Governor Arthur MacArthur, Sr. Other facilities at the Wisconsin Veterans Home include: cottages for those couples able to care for themselves, chapels, a post office, a theater, bowling alleys and a library. Services include: food service, laundry, social services, recreational and social activities, and religious services.

Membership at the home is open to veterans who have served honorably during a wartime period specified in the Wisconsin statutes. Veterans who are permanently incapacitated due to age or physical disability and those unable to follow any substantially gainful employment, who meet service and residency criteria, and who apply income and resources to the cost of their care to the extent required under Medicaid eligibility standards, may be admitted to the home. The spouses of such veterans may also be admitted to the home.

The home also operates the Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery. Any member of the home, any honorably discharged veteran of any war who is a resident of the state at the time of death, and any parent or surviving spouse (if application is made within 6 months after the veteran's death) may be buried in the cemetery at King, Wisconsin.

The *Division of Administration* provides coordinating administrative services to the department, including accounting, fiscal control, personnel services, records management, data processing, budget and planning and stenographic services.

The *Council on Veterans Programs* studies and presents policy alternatives and recommendations relating to veterans matters to the Board of Veterans Affairs. It is a statutory advisory body which is comprised of representatives of organizations having a direct interest in veterans affairs.

Interagency Relationships: The department coordinates the activities of all state agencies performing functions relating to veterans and their problems, including medical, hospital and other remedial care, placement and training, educational, economic or vocational training of honorably discharged veterans; and maintains a close working relationship with the Veterans Administration regional office, area VA hospitals and county veterans service officers.

Functional Area:

GENERAL EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

Department of ADMINISTRATION

Secretary of Administration: DORIS J. HANSON, 266-1741.

Deputy Secretary: THOMAS E. ALT, 266-1741.

Legal Counsel: EDWARD MAIN, 266-2765.

Executive Assistant: PETER V. MCAVOY, 266-1741.

Special Assistant: vacancy.

Public Affairs Director: SHIRLEY FULTON, 267-2004.

Federal Liaison Officer (Washington, D.C.): WILLIAM BECHTEL, (202) 624-5870.

Buildings and Grounds, Division of: NEAL STEINHOFF, *administrator*, 266-2815; STAN VINGE, *assistant to the administrator*, 266-1691.

Building Management Specialists, Bureau of: STAN VINGE, *director*, 266-1691.

Building Complex Managers: Capitol, LLOYD BUSKAGER, 266-1173; General Executive Facilities, JACK MITCHELL, 266-1097; Hill Farms, KENNETH MEYER, 266-2119; Wilson/Loraine, LUDWIG JAZDZEWSKI, 266-0913: Out-State, TOM BENDER, 266-5652.

Protective Services, Bureau of: ROBERT HAMELE, *chief*, 266-7546.

Emergency Government, Division of: CAROL Z. HEMERSBACH, *administrator*, 266-0199; vacancy, *assistant to the administrator*, 266-2983.

Administrative and Community Services, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-2983.

Field Services and Disaster Resources, Bureau of: ANTHONY TESTOLIN, *director*. 266-1896.

Plans and Preparedness, Bureau of: DAVID SPEERSCHNEIDER, *director*, 266-1899.

State Agency Services, Division of: RALPH E. HOLLMON, *administrator*, 266-1011; PATRICIA KRAMER, *assistant to the administrator*, 266-1558.

General Services, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-0974.

Procurement, Bureau of: LARRY EISENBERG, *director*, 266-1551.

Contract Compliance, State, Office of: GAIZKA USABEL, *director*, 266-5462.

Minority Business, State, Office of: HERMETTA WILLIAMS, *director*, 267-7806.

State Energy and Coastal Management, Division of: ROY CHRISTIANSON, *administrator*, 266-8234.

Energy and Coastal Policy Analysis, Bureau of: CAROL CUTSHALL, *director*, 266-3687.

Coastal Management Section: WILLIAM BRAH, *director*, 266-3687.

Program Operations, Bureau of: CRAIG ADAMS, *director*, 266-6850.

State Executive Budget and Planning, Division of: LON SPRECHER, *administrator*, 266-1035; DICK LORANG *assistant to the administrator*, 266-1353; *Budget Operations*, JOHN MONTGOMERY, 266-8777; *Educational Resources Budget*, DICK SEAMAN, 266-1037; *Environmental/Commercial Resources Budget*, ROBIN GATES, 266-1040; *General Government Budget*, ANN WILEY, 266-3420; *Human Resources Budget*, MIKE HUGHES, 266-2214; *Analyst for Federal/State Relations*, TOM KRAUSKOPF; *Capital Finance Officer*, JOEL PITTELMAN, 266-2305.

State Facilities Management, Division of: BARRY WANNER, *administrator*, 266-1031.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: HARLYN VERHAGE, *director*, 266-3620.

Energy Engineering, Bureau of: DEWEY EDWARDS, *director*, 266-3710.

Engineering Services, Bureau of: RALPH CULBERTSON, *director*, 266-1330.

Project Management, Bureau of: GERALD GERMANSON, *director*, 266-1412.

Property Planning and Evaluation, Bureau of: ART MCCLURE, *director*, 266-1360.

State Finance and Program Management, Division of: Edward G. Young, Jr., *administrator*, 267-7996; Gregory Krohm, *assistant to the administrator*, 266-3380.

Financial Operations, Bureau of: George R. Natzke, *director*, 266-3628.

Information and Telecommunications Management, Bureau of: Richard L. Godfrey *director*, 266-1774.

Technical Assistance, Bureau of: Gordon G. Gronert, *director*, 266-1866.

Administrative Services, Division of: Sue E. Adix, *administrator*, 266-3508.

Financial Management, Bureau of: Paul McMahon, *director*, 266-1359.

Management Services, Bureau of: Thomas Herman, *director*, 266-0239.

Personnel, Bureau of: Peter Olson, *director*, 266-2308.

Computer Services, Office of: Bill Belleville, *director*, 266-7627.

Boards and Councils:

Emergency Number Systems Board: James Crooks, *chairperson;* Theodore Meekma, *vice chairperson;* Ronald Barnes, Keith Iwen, Lawrence R. Powell, John R. Smith, Patricia Zeller, 4 vacancies.

State Employes Merit Award Board: Mary Grundman, *chairperson;* Michael Lovejoy, Winston O. Olson.

Certification Standards Review Council: Dr. Karl Voelkel, (representing a commercial laboratory), *chairperson;* James Nemke (large municipal wastewater plant), Nancy Mann (small municipal wastewater plant), James Weinbauer (industrial laboratory), John Flickinger (public water utility), Russell Janeshek (solid and hazardous waste disposal facility), Dr. Mary Jo Vodicnik (demonstrated interest in laboratory certification), Ed Liegel (farmer actively engaged in livestock production) (appointed by secretary of administration); Dr. William Sonzogni (appointed by UW-Madison chancellor to represent the state Laboratory of Hygiene).

Council on Data Processing: 2 vacancies (heads of agencies having management responsibility for data processing centers with major multi-agency service missions as determined by secretary of administration); Lowell Jackson, 2 vacancies (appointed by secretary of administration); Donald J. Schneider (designee of Joint Committee on Legislative Organization).

Council on Printing: Stanley Solheim, *chairperson;* Robert W. Felland, *vice chairperson;* David G. Carman, James Hoverson, Al Lewis, A. Douglas Lyke, (all appointed by secretary of administration).

Secretary: vacancy (nonvoting designee of secretary of administration).

Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities: David Granados, *chairperson;* Phil Albert, Gene Boyer, Kim Erzinger, Raymond Heiser, Mitchell Lockhart, Frank Maylord, Gordon McLester, Chris Monahan, 2 vacancies (appointed by secretary of administration).

Secretary: Hermetta E. Williams (nonvoting designee of secretary of administration).

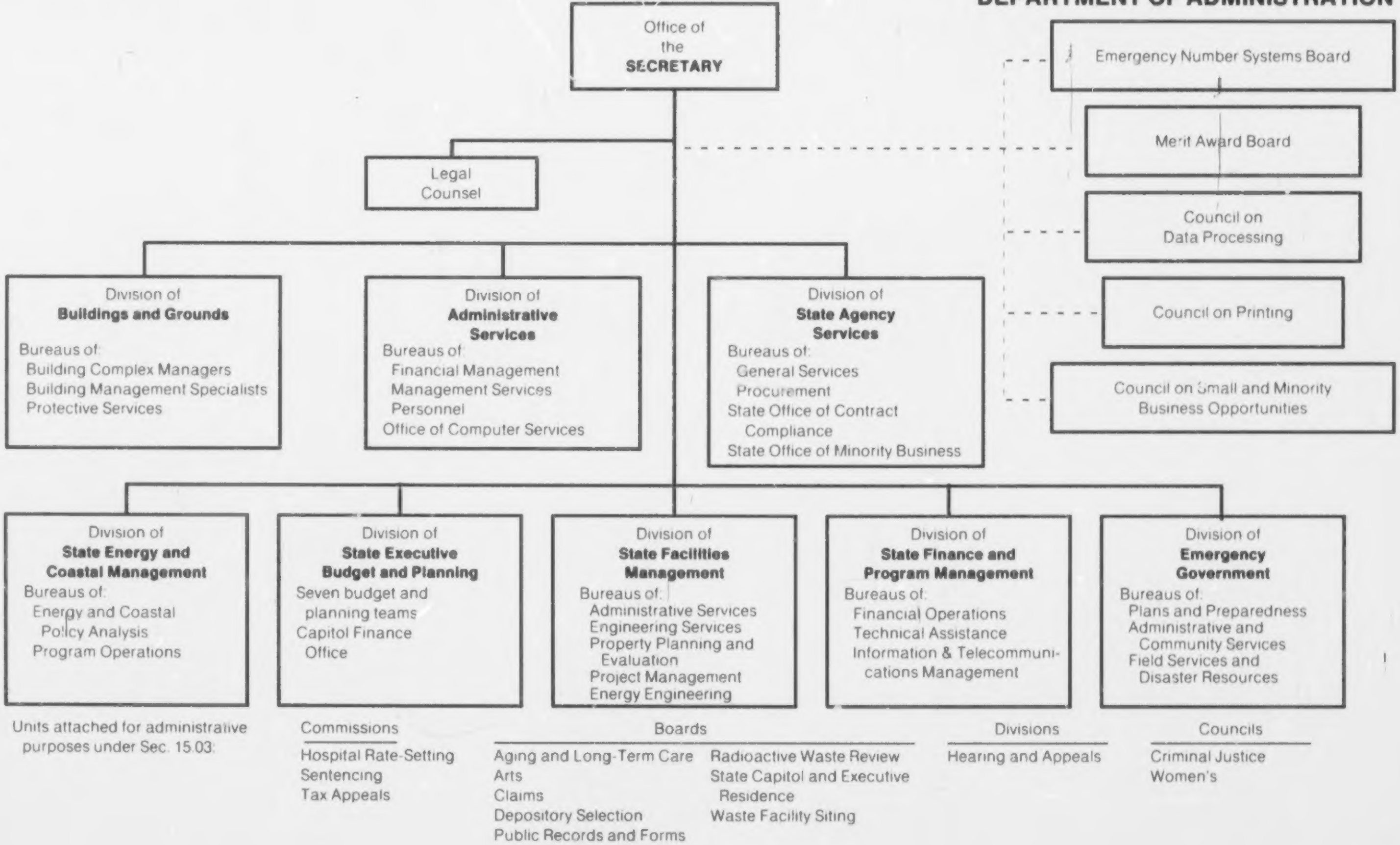
Temporary Councils:

Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council: Harold J. Day, Patricia Goodrich, Caryl Terrell (public members appointed by the Governor); Senator Barbara Lorman, Senator Joseph Strohl, Representative Jeannette Bell, Representative William Kasten (appointed by Legislature).

Radioactive Waste Policy Council: Will Fantle, *chairperson;* Michael Schaepe, *vice chairperson;* Michael Brandt, Naomi Jacobson, Alan P. Jones, Margie Lewis, Carol L'Herault, Marjorie Theiler, Hilary Waukau, Sr., 2 vacancies (appointed by Radioactive Waste Review Board).

Radioactive Waste Technical Council: Du Wayne Gebken (designee of secretary of natural resources), *chairperson;* Robert Halstead (designee of head of subunit on state planning and energy, Department of Administration), Carl Sinderbrand (designee of Attorney General), Teri Vierima (designee of secretary of health and social services), Jerry Mendl (designee of chairperson, Public Service Commission), Cindy Morehouse (designee of secretary of trans-

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION


Office of the **SECRETARY**
Emergency Number Systems Board
Merit Award Board
Council on Data Processing
Council on Printing
Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities
Legal Counsel
Division of **Buildings and Grounds**
Bureaus of:
Building Complex Managers
Building Management Specialists
Protective Services
Division of **Administrative Services**
Bureaus of:
Financial Management
Management Services
Personnel
Office of Computer Services
Division of **State Agency Services**
Bureaus of:
General Services
Procurement
State Office of Contract Compliance
State Office of Minority Business
Division of **State Energy and Coastal Management**
Bureaus of:
Energy and Coastal Policy Analysis
Program Operations
Division of **State Executive Budget and Planning**
Seven budget and planning teams
Capitol Finance Office
Division of **State Facilities Management**
Bureaus of:
Administrative Services
Engineering Services
Property Planning and Evaluation
Project Management
Energy Engineering
Division of **State Finance and Program Management**
Bureaus of:
Financial Operations
Technical Assistance
Information & Telecommunications Management
Division of **Emergency Government**
Bureaus of:
Plans and Preparedness
Administrative and Community Services
Field Services and Disaster Resources
Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Commissions
Hospital Rate-Setting
Sentencing
Tax Appeals
Boards
Aging and Long-Term Care
Arts
Claims
Depository Selection
Public Records and Forms
Radioactive Waste Review
State Capitol and Executive Residence
Waste Facility Siting
Divisions
Hearing and Appeals
Councils
Criminal Justice
Women's

portation), Dr. Michael G. Mudrey, Jr. (Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey), Paul DeLuca (designee of president, University of Wisconsin), David Napierski (designee of administrator, Division of Emergency Government) Robert Arnot, vacancy (appointed by Radioactive Waste Review Board).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707; location: General Executive Facility 2, 101 S. Webster Street; Federal Liaison Officer, Suite 326, 444 N. Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20001.

Telephone: (608) 266-1741 (secretary's office).

Publications: Biennial Report; Executive Budget ($10 per 2-volume set plus $2 postage and handling); Budget in Brief; Annual Fiscal Report; Decisions of Tax Appeals Commission (10 cents per page charge); Wisconsin Population Estimates; State of Wisconsin Telephone Directory ($1 plus postage and handling); Capitol Budget Recommendations 1985-87 (no charge).

Number of Employes: 877.16. (does not include LTEs or individuals working for attached boards and commissions).

Total Budget 1983-85: $126,596,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.10.

History: The Department of Administration was created by Chapter 228, Laws of 1959, which abolished the former independent Bureaus of Engineering, Personnel, and Purchases; the Department of Budget and Accounts; and the Division of Departmental Research in the Executive Office. All functions formerly carried on by these agencies were transferred to the new department. Chapter 645, Laws of 1961, separated the Personnel Board from the department in order to give it quasi-judicial review functions.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, which reorganized Wisconsin state government, transferred the state comprehensive planning responsibility from the Department of Resource Development to the Department of Administration. In addition, the Claims Board, Personnel Board, Public Records Board, and Tax Appeals Commission were attached to the department for administrative purposes.

Since the 1967 reorganization, other units have been attached to the department for administrative purposes. These include the State Capitol and Executive Residence Board, created by Chapter 183, as amended by Chapter 217, Laws of 1967; the Arts Board, attached to the department by Chapter 333, Laws of 1973; the Depository Selection Board, created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977; the Board on Aging and Long-Term Care, created by Chapter 20, Laws of 1981; the Radioactive Waste Review Board, created by Chapter 62, Laws of 1981; the Waste Facility Siting Board, created by Chapter 374, Laws of 1981; the Hospital Rate-Setting Commission and the Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board, created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27; and the Sentencing Commission, created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 371. The Public Records Board was expanded to become the Public Records and Forms Board by Chapter 350, Laws of 1981. The Division of Nursing Home Forfeiture Appeals and the Division of Natural Resources Hearings, created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977, were combined to form the Division of Hearings and Appeals by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27.

Executive Order 36, in September 1976, merged the Office of Emergency Energy Assistance with the State Planning Office to create the Division of State Planning and Energy. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, confirmed this by authorizing the department, through a system of long-range planning, to promote the development and maximum wise use of the energy, natural, and human resources of the state.

Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, created the Department of Employment Relations, which transferred the Division of Employe Relations to the new department. The Personnel Board was removed from the department, and a full-time Personnel Commission was created.

Within the department are several advisory units. One of these is the State Employes Merit Award Board, created by Chapter 278, Laws of 1953, and now staffed by the department.

Chapter 191, Laws of 1967, created an advisory Council on Printing.

Chapter 419, Laws of 1977, created the Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities.

Chapter 392, Laws of 1977, created the Emergency Number Systems Board.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, authorized the department to establish a Demographic Services Center.

Chapter 361, Laws of 1979, transferred the Division of Emergency Government from the Department of Local Affairs and Development (DLAD) to the department. DLAD's Community Management Services Program was also transferred to the department's Bureau of Technical Assistance in the Division of State Finance and Program Management.

The Division of Emergency Government was originally created as the Office of Civil Defense by Chapter 443, Laws of 1951, although in 1940 Governor Julius Heil had created the Wisconsin Council of Defense by executive order. The office was replaced by the State Council on Civil Defense, enacted by a 1943 law. The council was, in turn, abolished and its functions transferred to the Adjutant General's Department in 1945. In 1950, Governor Oscar Rennebohm appointed the adjutant general as director of civil defense, and the adjutant general retained this dual capacity, as permitted by the new law, for several years.

A State Civil Defense Council was created in 1955 (Chapter 377) to advise the director. Chapter 628, Laws of 1959, changed the Office of Civil Defense into the Bureau of Civil Defense within the Executive Department. In 1967, Chapter 75, as implemented by Chapters 211 and 327, transferred the bureau to the Department of Local Affairs and Development, where it became the Division of Emergency Government. In 1979 it was transferred to the Department of Administration.

Organization: The Department of Administration is administered by a secretary appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure with the advice and consent of the Senate. The secretary selects an unclassified deputy and executive assistant to serve at his or her pleasure. The department has 8 divisions: Buildings and Grounds, Emergency Government, State Agency Services, State Energy and Coastal Management, State Executive Budget and Planning, State Facilities Management, State Finance and Program Management, and Administrative Services. In addition, several boards, commissions and councils are attached to the department.

The State Employes Merit Award Board is composed of 3 persons, who may be state officers or employes, appointed by the governor for 3-year terms.

The Council on Printing consists of 2 trade association members, 2 persons knowledgeable in graphic communications, and 2 state members. Appointments are made by the secretary for 2-year terms.

The Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities consists of 11 members appointed by the secretary for 3-year terms. The members are to represent small and minority businesses, handicapped-owned businesses, and rehabilitation centers. One member shall be a consumer and one shall represent the Department of Development.

The Emergency Number Systems Board (9-1-1) consists of 11 members appointed by the governor for staggered, 3-year terms. The board is composed of 3 public members and 8 representatives from emergency services provider groups and telephone common carriers.

The Council on Data Processing consists of the heads of agencies having management responsibility for major data processing centers, a designee of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, and the heads of 3 additional state agencies appointed by the secretary of administration.

The Radioactive Waste Policy Council consists of not more than 11 members appointed for 3-year terms by the Radioactive Waste Review Board. The council consists of 11 members, including 9 state agency heads or officials and 2 members with technical expertise in the field.

The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council consists of 7 members, including 3 public members and 4 legislative members.

The Certification Standards Review Council consists of 9 members appointed for 3-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: Under the direction of the secretary, the department acts as the governor's chief policy advisor and financial manager in preparing Wisconsin's biennial budget. It analyzes administrative and fiscal issues faced by the state and recommends solutions. The department initiates and coordinates statewide planning efforts in energy and coastal management issues.

An equally important function is the department's statutory responsibility for providing and coordinating a wide range of support services to other state agencies. These include procuring services, commodities, and supplies; handling printing requests; developing new information systems; maintaining state-owned facilities; acting as the state's central real estate office; monitoring federal legislation; and administering the state's central payroll operation.

The department's other statutory responsibilities include analyzing and recommending building programs for the State Building Commission, managing those buildings and protecting them from unlawful or unsafe use, administering the state's fleet vehicles, managing the state's liability risk, providing population information and other demographic services, coordinating records management programs among state agencies, and auditing and improving the management of state programs.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Buildings and Grounds* is responsible for the operation and maintenance of state office buildings, the State Capitol, and the Executive Residence. The 19 major buildings of the division are divided into 5 complexes, each headed by a building complex manager. The division also includes the State Bureau of Protective Services and the Bureau of Building Management Specialists.

The *Division of Emergency Government* implements and coordinates statewide programs of emergency preparedness for natural or man-made disaster and also for enemy attack; assists in effecting emergency repairs to, and emergency restoration of, vital public facilities destroyed or damaged by such actions or disasters through coordination of state and federal resources; administers private and public federal disaster and emergency funds; and maintains the state's 24-hour duty officer reporting and response system. The division is also engaged in comprehensive programs of required state and federal emergency planning, training, and education for officials of state and local government, business and industry, and the general public.

The *Division of State Agency Services* is the statewide policy and management agency for purchasing and contracting in state government as well as for printing, transportation, records management, minority business, and contract compliance. The division supports the administration of state agencies with a variety of services that includes printing composition and production, fleet services, records storage and microfilming, alternative transportation modes for state employes, and property disposition. Major organizational components of the division include the State Bureau of Procurement and the Bureau of General Services.

The *Division of State Energy and Coastal Management* is the statewide energy and Great Lakes coastal planning and management agency. Primary office functions include advising DOA and the governor on policies for state and regional energy and coastal management, developing and coordinating implementation of emergency energy policies and programs, administering federal energy conservation funds, and development of annual population estimates for Wisconsin municipalities.

Other activities include renewable energy research and grant administration, energy supply and demand forecasting, assisting in the development of proposed state and federal energy legislation, managing energy conservation within state government, directing the coastal management program, and developing energy conservation programs.

The *Division of State Executive Budget and Planning* provides statewide budget and policy analysis, acts as advisor and staff to the governor in the development of executive budget proposals, and assists agencies in the technical preparation of budget requests.

In addition, the division provides analysis of legislation and prepares or coordinates the fiscal estimates which accompany all expenditure bills.

The division also advises the Building Commission and the Governor in the issuance of state debt.

The division's duties include federal grant review and coordination, demographic research, management and program evaluation, and maintenance of the position management information system and the governor's appointment register. The division's 40 employes are organized into 7 teams along major state functional lines (such as education and environmental resources).

The *Division of State Facilities Management* has the overall responsibility for developing and carrying out the State Building Program under the policy direction of the State Building Commission and provides the primary staff services to the commission.

Other major functions of the division relate to statewide facilities planning and evaluation, real estate acquisition and leasing services, architectural and engineering design and consultation services, management and field supervision of approved construction projects, and the administration of state architectural-engineering and construction contracts.

The *Division of State Finance and Program Management* encompasses such typically comptrollership functions as central accounting, central payroll, audit and payment of all claims against the state, financial reporting, and such other financial management-type services as cash flow projections, tax levy and special charges to counties, calculation and distribution of quarterly interest earnings from the state's investment pool, monitoring agency internal control procedures, and review of state agency write-off requests. In addition, the division is responsible for such statewide programs as risk management, telecommunications, review of agency requests for computer hardware and software, and effective utilization and management of available computer and other data processing resources. The division operates through its State Bureau of Financial Operations, State Bureau of Technical Assistance, and State Bureau of Information and Telecommunications Management.

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides support services to the secretary, the divisions and the attached boards for personnel, records and forms management, financial management, printing, purchasing, mail, and management planning. Major functions are to develop management systems to improve department operations, prepare and monitor the department budget, provide analyses and recommendations to the Secretary's Office on policies and procedures that cross division responsibilities, and to perform internal audits of departmental programs. The division functions through the Bureaus of Financial Management, Management Services, and Personnel.

The *Office of Computer Services* supports the department by providing data processing services, office automation services, computer systems analysis/programming services, special project management services, data entry services, and computer operation services through its computer support teams, its word processing center, its data entry center, and its extensive use and networking of microcomputers, minicomputers, and/or the mainframe computers that are located at one or more regional computer centers. The *Emergency Number Systems Board* seeks to ensure that every local public agency providing emergency services may establish emergency 9-1-1 telephone systems. The purpose of the program is to make it possible to reach any needed emergency service from any telephone at no cost.

The *State Employes Merit Award Board* administers an award program to encourage unusual and meritorious suggestions and accomplishments by state employes, thus promoting efficiency and economy in the performance of the functions of state government and a sense of real participation by state employes.

The *Certification Standards Review Council* is charged with reviewing the laboratory certification and registration program administered by the Department of Natural Resources. In this regard, the council reviews proposed rules and makes recommendations to the DNR concerning the specification of test categories, reference sample testing and standards for certification, registration, suspension and revocation, and other program aspects.

The *Council on Data Processing* advises the secretary of the Department of Administration on the statewide data processing plan and planning process. The council examines and reviews the plan each biennium and suggests necessary changes.

The *Council on Printing* confers with the secretary on policies and procedures with respect to the printing activities of the state.

The *Radioactive Waste Policy Council* provides policy advice to the Radioactive Waste Review Board in the execution of its responsibilities, including such services as the review of proposed federal rules and federal-state agreements.

The *Radioactive Waste Technical Council* provides technical advice to the Radioactive Waste Review Board.

The *Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities* encourages the participation of small and minority businesses in the statewide purchasing program.

Interagency Relationships: The department's functions intimately relate to the internal operations of all state agencies.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

HOSPITAL RATE-SETTING COMMISSION

Hospital Rate-Setting Commission: JOHN C. OESTREICHER, *chairperson;* STEVEN M. BARNEY, KATHERINE M. KIEDROWSKI.

Staff Director: MARK MOODY.

Chief Legal Counsel: DAVID LUDWIG.

Mailing Address: Room 215, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2114.

Number of Employes: 31.00.

Total Budget 1983-1985: $1,056,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (15).

History: The Hospital Rate-Setting Commission was created as part of the 1983 biennial budget bill, 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. The laws pertaining to the commission specified that it must adopt rules and commence setting the rates that hospitals in Wisconsin may charge their private pay patients no earlier than January 1, 1985, and no later than July 1, 1985.

The commencement of rate setting by the commission triggered the replacement of the Wisconsin Hospital Rate Review Program. This program, established in 1972, was initially a voluntary organization in which hospitals could choose to participate and whose review recommendations concerning hospital rates were not mandatory. The program consisted of 21 members; its responsibilities were based on an agreement negotiated between the 3 participating sponsors--the

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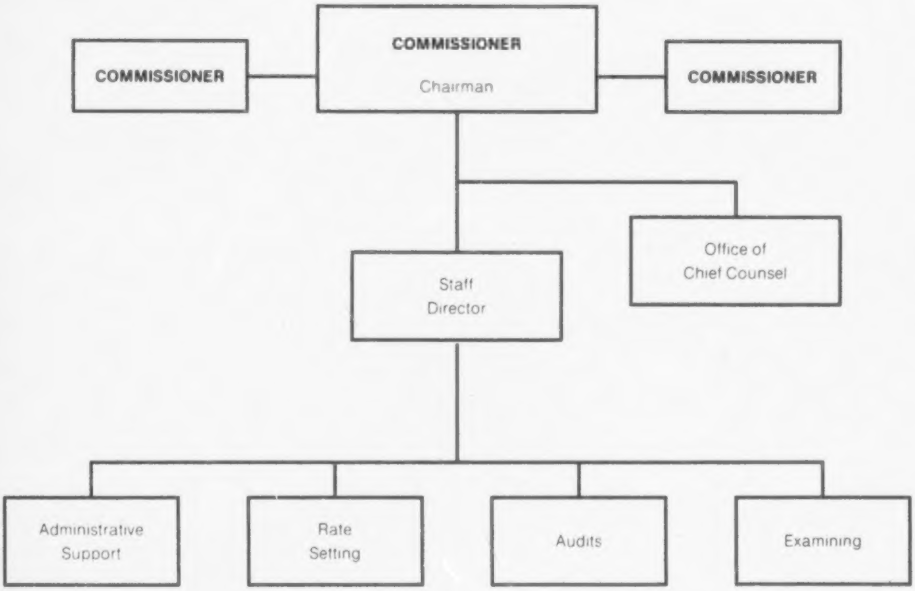
HOSPITAL RATE-SETTING COMMISSION



HOSPITAL RATE-SETTING

Wisconsin Hospital Association, Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Wisconsin and the state. 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 revised the powers of the program, prohibiting hospitals from charging rates that exceeded those established by the program. This act also signaled that a mandatory program would be only an interim solution to rising hospital costs, to be supplanted by the Hospital Rate-Setting Commission upon the effective date of the commission's rules.

Organization: Unlike its predecessor, the Hospital Rate Review Program, the Hospital Rate-Setting Commission is an independent agency of the state. Whereas the program was governed by a quasi-public agreement negotiated between its sponsors, the commission is governed by state law. The commission is attached to the Department of Administration for budgeting, program coordination and related management functions.

The Hospital Rate-Setting Commission consists of 3 members appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for staggered 6-year terms expiring March 1. All members serve on a full-time basis.

Agency Responsibility: The Hospital Rate-Setting Commission sets the rates that each hospital in Wisconsin may charge its private pay patients. Rates charged to Medicare, Medical Assistance and General Relief patients, however, are not set by the commission. The state Legislature, in creating the commission, instructed it to reduce the rate of hospital cost increases while preserving the quality of health care in the state and taking into account the financial viability of economically and efficiently operated hospitals. Each hospital seeking to increase the total revenue it receives from private pay patients must submit a rate request to the commission for its review and approval. The commission inspects each item that may increase the cost of hospital care and demands justification for that expense from the hospital. In addition, the commission sets the rates each hospital may charge private pay patients for certain specific billable items. The commission can prosecute hospitals that fail to comply with rates it has set.

SENTENCING COMMISSION

Sentencing Commission: BRONSON LA FOLLETTE (Attorney General), LINDA REIVITZ (secretary of health and social services), FRED HINICKLE (chairperson, Parole Board), RICHARD J. PHELPS (state public defender) (ex officio members); VIVI L. DILWEG, MICHAEL B. TORPHY, JR., LEE E. WELLS, JON P. WILCOX (judges nominated by Chief Justice, Supreme Court, appointed by Governor); KRISTIN KOEFFLER (nominee of Senate Majority Leader), REPRESENTATIVE DAVID M. TRAVIS (nominee of Speaker of Assembly), GERALD PETERS (nominee of Senate Minority Leader), REPRESENTATIVE DAVID T. PROSSER, JR. (nominee of Assembly Minority Leader) (all appointed by Governor); PHYLLIS A. BERMINGHAM, RONALD BRITTON, ROGERICK L. GRIFFIN, SUSAN HALSETH, MARY LIEDTKE (appointed by Governor).

Executive Director: SANDRA SHANE-DUBOW.

Mailing Address: Suite 901, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 267-2437.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (17).

History: The Sentencing Commission was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 371. It is attached to the Department of Administration under Sec. 15.03 of the statutes. Section 751.13 (4), Wis. Stats., provided that if the Supreme Court did not promulgate an order by September 1, 1984 directing the director of state courts to continue the study of sentencing guidelines initiated by the Sentencing Guidelines Advisory Committee and did not begin preparation of proposed rules, the authority to promulgate rules would transfer to the commission. A Sentencing Council was to become operative if the authority to promulgate rules was not transferred to the commission. Authority has been transferred.

Organization: The commission is composed of 17 members, of whom 4 are ex officio, 4 are circuit judges nominated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and appointed by the Governor, 4 are nominated by legislative leaders and appointed by the Governor, and 5 others are appointed by the Governor (one defense attorney, one prosecuting attorney, and 3 others who are not attorneys and who have been victims of felonies or who have demonstrated concern for crime victims). The Governor selects the chairperson.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is directed to promulgate rules providing guidelines for use by judges for sentencing defendants convicted of felonies. Such rules shall be based on sentencing experience in this state and shall set forth recommended sentence lengths; include consideration of previous criminal history, severity of the offense, status relating to incarceration, probation, parole or pretrial release; and include mitigating and aggravating factors and other relevant factors.

Beginning November 1, 1985, courts are directed to take the guidelines into consideration when imposing sentence.

TAX APPEALS COMMISSION

Tax Appeals Commission: JOHN P. MORRIS, *chairperson;* WILLIAM BRADFORD SMITH, *secretary;* CATHERINE M. DOYLE, THOMAS R. TIMKEN, MARY K. WAGNER-MALLOY.

Administrative Assistant to the Commission: JOSEPH P. ZIESEL.

Mailing Address: 6th Floor, GEF 2, 101 S. Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1391.

Number of Employes: 10.50.

Total Budget 1983-85: $847,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (1).

History: The Tax Appeals Commission was originally created as the 3-member Board of Tax Appeals by Chapter 412, Laws of 1939 (effective September 7, 1939). That law abolished and transferred to the new board the appeals duties of the Tax Commission (which heard appeals of corporations) and of county boards of review (which heard appeals of individuals and fiduciaries). The law established the board as a separate state agency, apart from the tax assessment and collection agency of state government.

The Board of Tax Appeals was renamed the Tax Appeals Commission by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (effective August 1, 1967). The commission remained an independent state agency, but was attached to the Department of Administration for budgeting, program coordination and related management functions.

Two additional commissioners were added to the Tax Appeals Commission by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977 (effective July 1, 1977).

Organization: The Tax Appeals Commission consists of 5 members appointed by the governor with Senate consent for staggered 6-year terms expiring March 1. One member is designated by the governor to serve as chairperson for 2 years and serves on a full-time basis; the remaining 4 members serve on a part-time basis. Members are chosen based on their qualifications and experience in tax matters.

Agency Responsibility: The Tax Appeals Commission is independent from the Department of Administration and the Department of Revenue. It hears and determines disputes between persons and the Department of Revenue involving the following taxes: individual income, corporation franchise/income, fiduciary, withholding, gift, sales and use, car line, cigarette use, metalliferous minerals occupation, and floor taxes imposed when the tax rates change for motor fuel, intoxicating liquor, cigarettes and tobacco products. The commission also hears and determines appeals arising under the following tax credits: homestead and farmland preservation. In addition, the commission decides appeals of state assessments of manufacturing property, penalties for late filing by manufactures of the annual standard manufacturing report form, taxation district appeals regarding the relative value of taxable property in taxation districts of a county, real estate transfer fees, telephone license fees, and electric cooperative association license fees.

BOARD ON AGING AND LONG-TERM CARE

Board on Aging and Long-Term Care: EDITH ALLEN, ALFRED HIRSCH, FAYE LAPORTE, THADIS PATTERSON, JACQUELINE PAVELSKI, JOYCE G. POULSEN, GLADYS VOEGTLI.

Executive Director: GEORGE F. POTARACKE.

Mailing Address: Room 17, General Executive Facility 3, 125 S. Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8944; Milwaukee (414) 224-4386; Wausau (715) 847-5251; Eau Claire (715) 836-3627.
Hotline: (800) - 242-1060.

Publications: Annual Report; *Bridge Building;* Analysis of a Residents' Council; Musical Beds — Wisconsin's Bedhold Policy; Quarterly Report.

Number of Employes: 8.50.

Total Budget 1983-85: $445,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (10).

History: The Board on Aging and Long-Term Care was created by Chapters 20 and 182, Laws of 1981, when the Board on Aging and the Governor's Ombudsman Program for the Aging and Disabled were merged.

This merger came as a result of an extensive study prepared for the Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules by the Special Subcommittee on Nursing Home Regulation. This places the ombudsman function under the control of a citizens' board and links investigative results to legislative initiatives.

Predecessor agencies include the State Commission on Aging (created by Chapter 581, laws of 1961), which was succeeded in 1967 (Chapters 75 and 327) by the Division on Aging in the Department of Health and Social Services and the Council on Aging. Chapter 332, Laws of 1971, replaced the council with the Board on Aging.

Organization: The Board on Aging and Long-Term Care is comprised of 7 members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate to serve 5-year, staggered terms. At least 4 of these shall be public members who have no financial or other interest or affiliation with any nursing home. The board is attached to the Department of Administration for administrative purposes. The board appoints the executive director from outside the classified system.

Agency Responsibility: The Board on Aging and Long-Term Care through legislative mandate performs the following functions:

(1) The board reports annually to the governor and the legislature, setting forth the scope of the programs developed in the state for providing long-term care for the aged and disabled, findings regarding the state's activities in the field of long-term care for the aged and disabled, recommendations for a more effective and efficient total program, and actions taken by the agencies of the state to carry out the board's recommendations.

(2) The board monitors the development and implementation of federal, state and local laws, regulations, rules, ordinances, and policies that relate to long-term care facilities for the aged and disabled.

(3) As a result of information received while investigating complaints and resolving problems or disputes, the board publishes material that assesses existing inadequacies in federal and state laws, regulations and rules concerning long-term care for the aged and disabled. The board initiates legislation as a means of correcting these inadequacies.

(4) In May 1984, the board assumed responsibility for the Medigap Hotline. The hotline provides information and counseling to Wisconsin residents on health insurance in addition to Medicare, that is, Medicare supplement insurance, hospital indemnity, cancer and nursing home insurance. The hotline also provides information on the Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan, group insurance continuation and conversion rights, and health maintenance organization plans for Medicare beneficiaries.

ARTS BOARD

Arts Board: JOSEPH W. GARTON, *chairperson;* JEANNE TREGONING, *vice chairperson;* BENNA WILDE, *secretary;* PATRICIA BLANKENBURG, JESS BROWNELL, DIANA B. CHEEKS, DUANE DELORME, RICHARD HAWKINS, LLOYD HERROLD, KARLYN HOLMAN, BEN SIDRAN, MICHAEL WALTER.

Executive Director: ARLEY CURTZ.

Mailing Address: 107 South Butler Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-0190.

Publications: Wisconsin Arts Board Bulletin (a quarterly newsletter); Guides to Programs and Services; Arts and Crafts Fairs Directory; Guidebook for Residencies; Artists Directory; Percent for Art Opportunities Bulletin.

Number of Employes: 10.50.

Total Budget 1983-85: $3,003,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (8).

History: The Arts Board was created as a statutory agency by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, and attached to the Department of Administration by Chapter 333, Laws of 1973. It was preceded by a nonstatutory committee, the Governor's Council on the Arts, created in 1963.

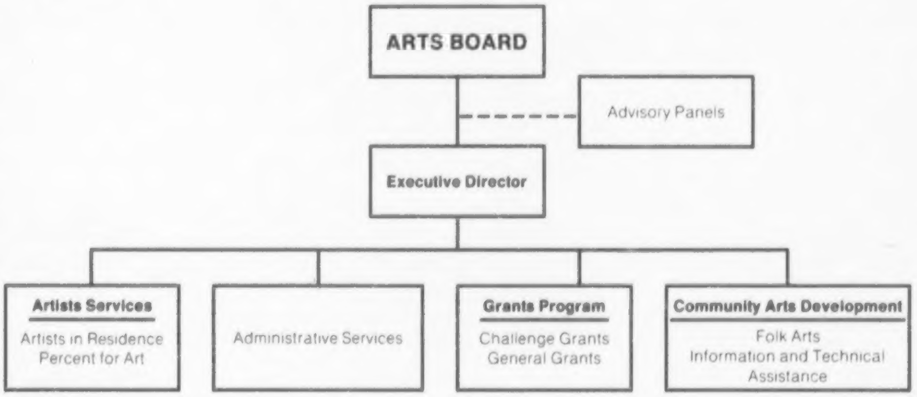
Organization: The Arts Board consists of 12 members appointed by the governor for 3-year, staggered terms.

Agency Responsibility: The Legislature directed the Arts Board to: 1) continually study the artistic and cultural activities within the state; 2) assist arts activities in the state; 3) assist communities in creating and developing their own arts programs; and 4) plan and implement funding programs for groups or individuals engaged in the arts.

In carrying out these responsibilities, the Arts Board acts as both a funding agency providing financial support to the arts and a service agency promoting communication and information about the arts.

As a funding agency, the Arts Board assists arts organizations and individual artists through a variety of programs designed to provide broad public access to the arts, strengthen the state's artistic resources, and create opportunities for individuals of exceptional talent. Financial support programs include Organizational and Individual Projects, Artistic Program Support, Pan-Wisconsin, Salary Assistance, Community Projects, Fellowships, Artists-in-Residence, Percent for Art, and the Wisconsin Challenge Grant Program.

ARTS BOARD


ARTS BOARD
Advisory Panels
Executive Director
Artists Services
Artists in Residence
Percent for Art
Administrative Services
Grants Program
Challenge Grants
General Grants
Community Arts Development
Folk Arts
Information and Technical Assistance

ARTS BOARD

As a service agency, the Arts Board assists the interest of Wisconsin's artistic and arts community through an information program which includes workshops, conferences, research projects, and publications. The Arts Board regularly produces and distributes materials on local, state, and national arts activities for both the arts community and the general public.

CLAIMS BOARD

Claims Board: WILLIAM H. WILKER (representative of Department of Justice designated by Attorney General), *chairperson;* EDWARD MAIN (representative of Department of Administration designated by secretary), *secretary;* JUAN COLAS (representative of Office of Governor designated by Governor); SENATOR GARY GEORGE (chairperson of the Senate Committee on Finance), REPRESENTATIVE MARLIN SCHNEIDER (chairperson of the Assembly Committee on Finance).

Program Assistant: DONNA SORENSON.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707; location: General Executive Facility 2, 101 S. Webster Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-1743.

Number of Employes: 1.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $292,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (2).

History: The Claims Board was originally created as the Claims Commission by Chapter 669, Laws of 1955. Prior to its adoption, the statutory procedure for making claims against the state was to file the claim with the director of budget and accounts or to have a legislator introduce the claim as a bill. In 1967, under the reorganization act, the Commission for the Relief of Innocent Persons and the Judgment Debtor Relief Commission were absorbed by the Claims Board.

Organization: The Claims Board consists of a representative each from the Office of the Governor, Department of Administration, and Department of Justice, and the chairpersons of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Finance or their designees.

Agency Responsibility: The Claims Board receives, investigates and makes recommendations on all money claims against the State of Wisconsin. Its findings and recommendations are reported to the legislature together with appropriate legislative proposals to implement it findings.

DEPOSITORY SELECTION BOARD

Depository Selection Board: KENNETH E. CODLIN, DORIS HANSON, CHARLES SMITH.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (3).

History: The Depository Selection Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board consists of the state treasurer, the secretary of administration, and the executive director of the Investment Board or their designees.

Agency Responsibility: The board: 1) establishes procedures for the selection of public depositories by state agencies and departments and procedures for contracting for banking services by them; 2) establishes procedures by which state agencies and departments pay for such services; 3) establishes by rule minimum banking operation requirements to be met by institutions in order to be eligible to be considered for serving as a public depository; and assists, upon request, a state agency or department in selecting a depository.

PUBLIC RECORDS AND FORMS BOARD

Public Records and Forms Board: TOM HERMAN (designee of Governor), BILL WILKER (designee of Attorney General), DALE CATTANACH (state auditor), GERALD HAM (designee of director of State Historical Society), BONNIE REESE (executive director of Legislative Council); DIANE EVERSON (newspaper representative), DIANE SEDER-ROSEN (small business representative) (appointed by Governor); ROLF WEGENKE (representative of Permit Information Center).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (4).

History: The Public Records Board, originally created by Chapter 316, Laws of 1947, under the State Historical Society, was transferred to the Executive Department by Chapter 547, Laws of 1957, and attached to the Department of Administration by the reorganization act in 1967. Chapter 350, Laws of 1981, renamed the board and added duties to the board for forms management. The Public Records and Forms Board is scheduled to terminate January 1, 1987 and be replaced by the Public Records Board.

Organization: The board consists of the Governor, the director of the State Historical Society, the Attorney General, the state auditor, and the executive secretary of the Legislative Council, or their designated representatives, plus a representative from the small business community and a state newspaper appointed by the Governor, and a representative of the Permit Information Center.

Agency Responsibility: The board provides for the preservation of important state records, the orderly disposition of state records which have become obsolete and cost-effective management of forms and records by state agencies.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE REVIEW BOARD

Radioactive Waste Review Board: SENATOR JOSEPH STROHL (appointed as are standing committees), *chairperson;* TED MINER, *vice chairperson;* WILLIAM CLARE (public member appointed as are Senate standing committees); REPRESENTATIVE STAN GRUSZYNSKI (appointed as are Assembly standing committees), PETER ANDERSON (public member appointed as are Assembly standing committees); WILL FANTLE (chairperson, Radioactive Waste Policy Council), DUWAYNE GEBKEN (chairperson, Radioactive Waste Technical Council); HAL BERGAN, JAME SCHAEFER, MARY LOUISE SYMON.

Executive Director: JAMES KLEINHANS.

Mailing Address: Room 921, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-0597.

Number of Employes: 0.25.

Total Budget 1983-85: $137,600 (state); $500,000 (federal).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (11).

History: The Radioactive Waste Review Board was created by Chapter 62, Laws of 1981, to represent the State of Wisconsin in the federal Department of Energy's search for 2 high-level radioactive waste repositories.

Organization: The Radioactive Waste Review Board consists of a member of the Senate and a member of the Assembly, a public member selected by the Senate and one public member selected by the Assembly, 4 members selected by the Governor, the chairperson of the Radioactive Waste Review Policy Council, and the chairperson of the Radioactive Waste Review Technical Council. The board has 2 ancillary bodies attached to it: the Radioactive Waste Review Policy Council with 11 members and the Radioactive Waste Review Technical Council with 11 members.

Agency Responsibility: The Radioactive Waste Review Board is charged with responsibility to act as an advocate on behalf of Wisconsin residents before the federal Department of Energy and other federal agencies in considering the location of long-term disposal sites for high-level radioactive waste.

STATE CAPITOL AND EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE BOARD

State Capitol and Executive Residence Board: SENATORS ALAN LASEE, FRED RISSER, BARBARA ULICHNY (appointed as are standing committees); REPRESENTATIVES LOLITA SCHNEIDERS, RICHARD SHOEMAKER, DAVID TRAVIS (appointed as are standing committees); LEWIS STARK (designee of the secretary of administration), RALPH D. CULBERTSON (head of engineering function, Department of Administration), RICHARD ERNEY (director, State Historical Society); PATRICIA A. FROST, ROBERT B. GRAVES, GARY JORGENSEN, ROBERT E. LEWCOCK, EUGENE POTENTE, MARILYNN SCHALL, WALTER L. WILSON (citizen members).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (5).

History: Chapter 183, as amended by Chapter 217, Laws of 1967, created the State Capitol and Executive Residence Board.

Organization: The State Capitol and Executive Residence Board consists of the secretary of administration or designee, the director of the State Historical Society, the head of the engineering function or designee, 3 members of the Senate and 3 members of the Assembly appointed as are standing committees, and 7 citizen members, of whom at least 2 shall be architects, 1 a landscape architect, and 3 shall hold membership in the American Institute of Interior Designers, appointed for staggered 6-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: The board annually inspects the condition of the Capitol and executive residence. It is responsible for setting standards for design, composition and appropriateness of repairs, replacements, and additions to these structures and their furnishings.

WASTE FACILITY SITING BOARD

Waste Facility Siting Board: LYNN NIMZ, (town appointee of Governor), *chairperson;* JOHN COTTINGHAM (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), GREG HYER (designee of secretary of development), ED MCCLAIN (designee of secretary of industry, labor and human relations), CHARLES ATEN (designee of secretary of transportation); INGEBORG LOTHE (county appointee of Governor), ELMON OTT (town appointee by Governor).

Executive Secretary: PATTI WRIGHT CRONIN.

Mailing Address: Room 201, 132 E. Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 267-7854.

Publications: Annual Report.

Number of Employes: 1.50.

Total Budget 1983-85: $107,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (12).

History: The Waste Facility Siting Board, created by Chapter 374, Laws of 1981, implements the negotiation-arbitration process in the siting of solid and hazardous waste disposal facilities in the state. The negotiation-arbitration process was designed and created by an ad hoc legislative committee representing the interests of the state Senate and Assembly, industry, environment, state agencies, regional planning, and local government.

Organization: The Waste Facility Siting Board consists of the secretaries of the Departments of Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Transportation; Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; and Development (or their designees); 2 town officials and one county official appointed by the governor for 3-year terms. The board appoints an executive secretary, who administers the daily functions of the office and who serves as an attorney-advisor to the board.

Agency Responsibility: The Waste Facility Siting Board administers the negotiation-arbitration process between the license applicant and the local government committee of the affected municipality when the parties fail to produce a settlement. The board decides the disputes between the applicant and local committee and makes the final awards in arbitration hearings.

The board also enforces the legal deadlines and other obligations of the applicants, and the local committees of affected municipalities.

DIVISION OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

Hearings and Appeals, Division of: DAVID H. SCHWARZ, *administrator.*

Mailing Address: Suite 308, 310 North Midvale Boulevard, Madison 53705

Telephone: (608) 266-7709.

Number of Employes: 6.50.

Total Budget 1983-85: $524,600.00.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.103 (1).

History: The division is an amalgamation of the previous Divisions of Natural Resource Hearings and Nursing Home Appeals. It was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27.

Organization: The division of Hearings and Appeals operates with 3 attorney hearing examiners, one of whom is the division administrator. In addition, the staff includes clerical support, court reporter and transcription personnel. The division is an independent unit of state government which is attached to the Department of Administration for administrative functions only.

Agency Responsibility: The division's hearing examiners conduct and decide all contested administrative proceedings for the Department of Natural Resources. It also handles appeals brought by nursing homes desiring to contest actions of the Department of Health and Social Services involving alleged violations of Chapter HSS 132 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. As the only group of hearing officers not housed within the agency for which it hears cases, the division also frequently conducts hearings for other state agencies when neutral and independent decision making is required.

COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Council on Criminal Justice: SARAH C. ETTENHEIM, *chairperson;* WILLIAM DRENGLER, *vice chairperson;* RON BIENDSEIL, WARREN BRAUN, JUDGE MICHAEL W. BRENNAN, DEREK BREWER, JOHN CADOTTE, JUAN COLAS, MARY JO KEATING, THOMAS KOCOUREK, PHILLIP KOLODZIEJ, JOHN PEDROZA, LEONOR ROSAS, THOMAS SIMON, SISTER CLAIRE MARIE WICK.

Executive Director: RICHARD FLINTROP.

Deputy Executive Director: NATHANIEL E. ROBINSON.

Mailing Address: Suite 1000, 30 W. Mifflin Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3323.

Publications: *The Exchange* (bimonthly newsletter); Annual Juvenile Justice Plan (1985-1987); reports on (including but not limited to): various counties' inmate profiles and population forecasts; Wisconsin's crime and arrests; Statistical Analysis Center (annual); secure detention; recidivism; sexual assault; law enforcement training; restitution.

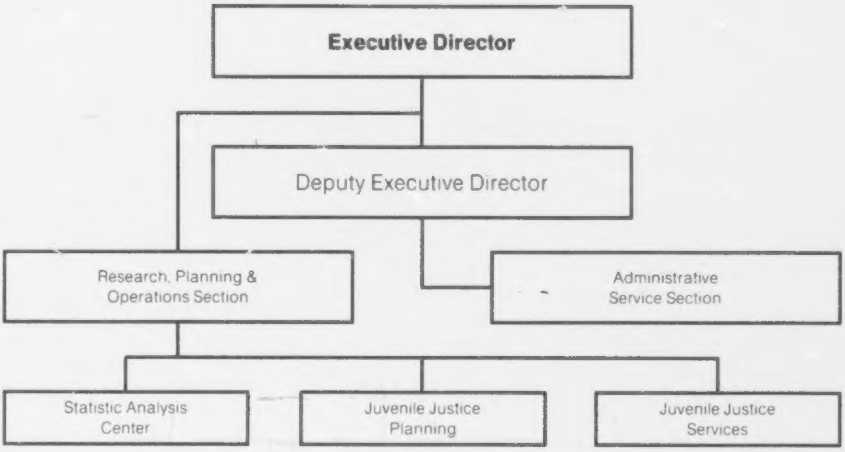
Number of Employes: 22.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $2,684,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.107 (1).

History: The Wisconsin Council on Criminals Justice (WCCJ) was originally created by executive order in 1969 as the state planning agency required by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The council replaced the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime and operated within the Department of Justice. In 1971, the council was recreated by executive order and was transferred to the Executive Office. In 1983, Wisconsin Act 27 recreated the council and transferred it to the Department of Administration.

WISCONSIN COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE


Executive Director
Deputy Executive Director
Research, Planning & Operations Section
Administrative Service Section
Statistic Analysis Center
Juvenile Justice Planning
Juvenile Justice Services

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Organization: The council is attached to the Department of Administration for administrative purposes and consists of no more than 20 members with a recognized interest in and knowledge of criminal justice matters. All members are appointed by the governor and serve at his pleasure. The governor also appoints the executive director.

Agency Responsibility: The Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice (WCCJ) provides direct assistance to local units of government, state agencies and private nonprofit organizations through the provision of technical assistance, the collection and analysis of criminal justice system data, and the award of grants to improve the criminal/juvenile justice system in Wisconsin.

WCCJ's responsibilities include the administration of federal juvenile justice funds (about $850,000 per year), operation of a statistical analysis center, conducting evaluation studies of the juvenile justice system, and the development of policies and strategies to improve the criminal justice system. These responsibilities are coded in Sec. 16.969, Wisconsin Statutes.

The council is responsible for the administration of funds received under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) of 1974, as amended, and the Justice System Improvement Act (JSIA) of 1979. The council is the FBI-recognized agency for the collection of Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) in Wisconsin. Additionally, the council has received a grant from the United States Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to operate a crime statistics and analysis center. That BJS grant of $150,000 per year requires a 50% state match as of April 1, 1985. Effective April 1, 1986, no federal funds will be available. On February 4, 1985, Governor Earl designated the agency to administer the new federal anti-crime initiative, "Justice Assistance Act of 1984". Over $700,000 are available under this act for local units of government. Finally, the WCCJ is the responsible agency for advising the governor and the Legislature on all major issues involving the criminal/juvenile justice system.

The council maintains local community assistance or outreach offices in Spooner, Appleton and Milwaukee for the purpose of providing training and technical assistance to local centers of government and private nonprofit agencies interested in implementing the criminal/juvenile justice system.

HOSPITAL RATE-SETTING COUNCIL

Hospital Rate-Setting Council: C. WILLIAM FREEBY, THOMAS M. GAZZANA, DIANE GREENLY, LAUNCELOT E. JONES, MARY LARKIN, EUGENE I. LEHRMANN, BONNIE MURPHY, LELAND OLKOWSKI, PETER A. PESHEK, LOWELL E. SCHOENHERR, vacancy.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.107 (1m).

History: The Hospital Rate-Setting Council was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27.

Organization: The council is attached to the Department of Administration for administrative purposes. It consists of 11 members appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms. Seven of the members are nominated by various groups, and not more than 3 may be state employes.

Agency Responsibility: The council advises the Hospital Rate-Setting Commission on containing hospital costs while maintaining the quality of health care; reviews proposed commission rules; issues reports on the performance of the commission and its operations, recommends alternate rate-setting methodologies, the degree to which government health care rates do not equal nongovernment health care rates, and the policy implications to hospitals and nongovernment payers of discounts granted to nongovernment payers; and issues recommendations concerning methods of scheduling rate requests.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Women's Council: SARAH HARDER, *chairperson;* ROBERTA GASSMAN (Governor's designee), *vice chairperson;* SENATOR BARBARA LORMAN, SENATOR JOHN NORQUIST, REPRESENTATIVE MARCIA COGGS, REPRESENTATIVE LOLITA SCHNEIDERS(appointed as are standing committees); KAY CLARENBACH, SUSAN HOBART (appointed by Senate president); KATHLEEN SODERBLOOM, MARY KAY WAGNER-MALLOY (appointed by Assembly speaker); SUSAN DUBOIS, MARGARET KLESSIG, BLANCA MALPARTIDA, SANDRA THOMAS, LORETTA WEBSTER.

Executive Director: HANNAH ROSENTHAL.

Mailing Address: Suite 512, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2219.

Publications: What is Comparable Worth?; The Wisconsin Women's Council; JTPA: Job Training for Wisconsin Women; The Marital Property Fact Sheets; A Directory of Wisconsin Women's Services and Organizations; Educational Equity for Wisconsin Students: Time for a Change?

Number of Employes: 2.50.

Total Budget 1983-85: $187,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.107 (10).

History: The Wisconsin Women's Council was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 to access and improve the status of women in Wisconsin. It was preceded by a nonstatutory commission, the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, created in 1964 and abolished in 1979.

Organization: The council is attached to the Department of Administration for administrative purposes. The council is composed of the governor or his or her designee, 6 public members appointed by the governor, 2 public members appointed by the president of the Senate, 2 public members appointed by the speaker of the Assembly, 2 members of the Senate and 2 members of the Assembly appointed as are standing committees. All members, except the 2 Assembly representatives and the governor or designee, serve staggered 2-year terms, and the governor or designee serves a 4-year term.

Agency Responsibility: The Wisconsin Women's Council is charged with the responsibility to identify the barriers that prevent women in Wisconsin from participating fully and equally in all aspects of life; conduct statewide hearings on issues of concern to women; review, monitor, and advise all state agencies regarding the impact upon women of current and emerging state policies, procedures, practices, laws and administrative rules; recommend changes in the public and private sectors and initiate legislation to further women's economic and social equality and improve Wisconsin's tax base and economy; and disseminate information on the status of women in this state.

ELECTIONS BOARD

Elections Board: JOHN H. NIEBLER (designated by Assembly minority leader), *chairperson;* RON MONAT (designated by Senate majority leader), *secretary;* ESTHER A. KAPLAN, (designated by Governor), PETER R. DOHR (designated by Chief Justice, Supreme Court), EVAN ZEPPOS (designated by Assembly speaker), ROBERT M. ELCONIN (designated by Senate minority leader), PEGGY A. LAUTENSCHLAGER (designated by Wisconsin Democratic Party), SAM HAY (designated by Wisconsin Republican Party) (all appointed by Governor).

Executive Secretary: KEVIN J. KENNEDY, 266-8087.

Legal Counsel: KEVIN B. CRONIN, 266-0136.

Mailing Address: Third Floor, 132 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8005, general office; 266-3276, election services; 266-3061, campaign finance services.

Publications: Biennial Report; Campaign Finance Instruction and Bookkeeping Manual; Election and Campaign Manual; Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund Information and Instruction Manual; various guides and checklist for candidates, political committees, election officials and clerks.

Number of Employes: 9.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $1,703,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.61.

History: The Elections Board was created by Chapter 334, Laws of 1973. At that time, administration of the state's election laws was transferred from the secretary of state to the board.

Chapter 85, Laws of 1975, created an Elections Advisory Council in the board.

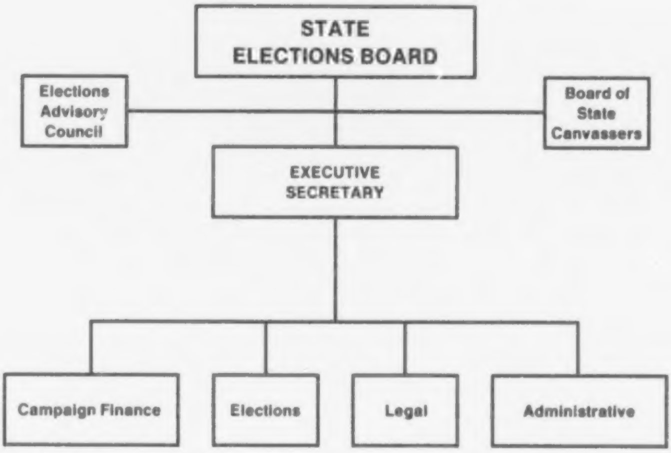
Organization: The Elections Board is composed of persons appointed by the governor for 2-year terms as follows: one person selected by the governor, one member each designated by the chief justice of the Supreme Court, the speaker of the Assembly, the leader of the most numerous party in the Senate, the leader of the second most numerous party in each house of the legislature, and the chief officer of each political party whose candidate for governor received at least 10 percent of the vote in the most recent election.

The board employs an executive secretary (unclassified) and a legal counsel and other technical, administrative and support staff as authorized under the classified service. Administrative and supportive services are provided by the Department of Administration, and data processing services are provided by the University of Wisconsin Computing Center.

The Elections Advisory Council consists of 5 county and municipal clerks appointed by the board.

Agency Responsibility: The Elections Board administers the state election and campaign laws, investigates violations of such laws, brings civil actions to collect forfeitures from violators of the law, subpoenas records and violators as necessary and notifies the district attorney or the attorney general of any grounds for civil or criminal prosecution. The board also issues formal opinions upon request and promulgates administrative rules as necessary. The board holds information and training meetings with local election officials to promote uniform election procedures and to emphasize the integrity and importance of the vote of each citizen.

ELECTIONS BOARD



Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Board of State Canvassers

ELECTIONS BOARD

The board administers the campaign finance registration and reporting system enacted by the 1973 Legislature to maintain the integrity of elections. The procedures are designed to disclose fully contributions and disbursements made on behalf of every candidate for public office and to place reasonable limitations on contribution activity and on campaign expenditures if the candidate applies for and accepts public financing.

Political parties, committees or groups making or accepting contributions or disbursements or incurring obligations over $25 in a calendar year are required to register and file detailed, verified statements with the appropriate filing officer. Candidates and other individuals making disbursements and accepting contributions are also required to file and report. (In the case of political parties and candidates for state and judicial offices, the Elections Board is the filing officer.) Each party, committee, group or individual subject to this registration requirement is required to make full reports of all contributions, disbursements and obligations unless statutorily exempt from reporting. Nonresident committees or groups making contributions and individuals making disbursements must also register and report. Each candidate must appoint a campaign treasurer and designate one campaign depository, and every committee must appoint a treasurer. The law also sets specific limitations on campaign contributions, and on campaign expenditures if the candidate has applied for and accepts public financing.

Unit Functions:

Board staff is divided into 4 functional units: legal services, campaign finance services, election services, and administrative services.

The *Elections Advisory Council* promotes communication and cooperation between local election officials and the board, and advises the board in matters pertaining to publications, training, legislation and other matters.

Interagency Relationships: The board interacts on a continuing basis with clerks and election officials of every county, city, village and town in Wisconsin.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS

Board of State Canvassers: BRONSON C. LA FOLLETTE (Attorney General), CHARLES P. SMITH (State Treasurer), JOHN NIEBLER (chairperson, Elections Board).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.615.

History: The Board of State Canvassers was originally created by Chapter 6, Sec. 69, Revised Statutes 1849. Under Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, the reorganization act, it was transferred to the Office of the Secretary of State as an independent unit. Chapter 334, Laws of 1973, attached the board to the Elections Board.

Organization: The board is composed of the chairperson of the Elections Board, the state treasurer and the attorney general.

Agency Responsibility: The board examines the certified statements of county canvassers and determines which persons have been elected to various offices.

Department of
EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS

Employe Trust Funds Board: JAMES T. DILLMAN (representing Wisconsin Retirement Board), *chairperson;* H. GAYLON GREENHILL (representing Teachers Retirement Board), *vice chairperson;* MARVIN E. VAN CLEAVE (representing Wisconsin Retirement Board), *secretary;* ROBERT DEAN, WILLIAM F. KIENZLE, KENNETH F. STELZIG (representing Teachers Retirement Board); MARVIN GROSSKREUTZ, DONALD SCHULTZ (representing Wisconsin Retirement Board); DORIS HANSON (Governor's designee on Group Insurance Board), HOWARD FULLER (secretary of Department of Employment Relations); DONALD SMART (public member).

Secretary of Employe Trust Funds: GARY I. GATES.

Deputy Secretary: DALE M. HANSON.

Executive Assistant: KATHLEEN M. WOLFF.

Benefit Plan Operations, Division of: LEDELL ZELLERS, *administrator.*

Finance, Division of: vacancy, *administrator.*

Program Research and Development, Division of: vacancy, *administrator.*

Group Insurance Board: HOWARD J. KOOP (designee of Attorney General), *chairperson*; ANTHONY V. DUFEK (insured participant of local government), *vice chairperson*; DORIS HANSON (Governor's designee), *secretary*; LINDA REIVITZ (designee of secretary of administration), HOWARD FULLER, (secretary of employment relations), THOMAS FOX (commissioner of insurance); DONNA L. KING (insured teacher participant), MARTIN BEIL (insured participant not a teacher), JENNIFER BLACKSTONE (appointed by Governor).

Teachers Retirement Board: GEORGE HAHNER (elected public school teacher), *chairperson;* KENNETH F. STELZIG (elected vocational school teacher), *vice chairperson;* MARCIA E. TOPEL (elected public school teacher), *secretary;* DAVID DEWAN, PAUL SCHLINDWEIN, WILLIAM TRARBACH, JOHN WALSH (public school teachers elected by participants); ELMER HOMBURG (elected teacher annuitant),WILLIAM F. KIENZLE (elected Milwaukee teacher); JOANN ELDER, H. GAYLON GREENHILL (UW representatives), ROBERT DEAN (public school administrator), VINCENT J. GRAHAM (school board member) (appointed by Governor).

Wisconsin Retirement Board: JAMES J. DILLMAN (public member), *chairperson;* DONALD SCHULTZ (finance officer of city or village), *vice chairperson;* MARVIN E. VAN CLEAVE (designee of commissioner of insurance), *secretary;* MARILYN WIGDAHL (participating state employe), JOANNE LESTER (county clerk or deputy), MARVIN GROSSKREUTZ (county employe), DAVID J. ANDERSON (county or town governing body member), LEO HAMILTON (city or village executive), JEROME SMITS (city or village employe).

Mailing Address: General Executive Facility 1, 201 E. Washington Avenue, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3285.

Publications: *Department:* Annual Report to the Governor and Legislature. *Wisconsin Retirement System:* Handbook of Information for Members; a series of different brochures on specific benefit provisions; Procedures for Becoming a Participating Employer under the Wisconsin Retirement System; manuals of coverage and reporting instructions for employers. *Group Insurance Board:* Group Life Insurance for Employes of the State of Wisconsin and for Employes of Wisconsin Public Employers; How Wisconsin Public Employers May Join the Group Life Insurance Plan; Administration Manuals for employers under the Group Life Insurance Plan; Group Health Insurance Benefits for State of Wisconsin Employes; State Medicare Plus $100,000; Income Continuation Insurance; Administration Manuals for state agencies on health insurance and on income continuation insurance; a series of pamphlets describing special benefit provisions. *Public Employes Social Security:* The Inclusion of Public Employes in Wisconsin under the Federal Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance System; Employer Manual for Public Employes Social Security in Wisconsin.

Number of Employes: 154.50.

Total Budget 1983-85: $30,952,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.16.

History: The first statewide teacher retirement law in Wisconsin was enacted by Chapter 323, Laws of 1911, following several years' effort. A pension system for Milwaukee teachers had been authorized in 1909. The statewide program adopted in 1911 was voluntary and required no employer contributions. It was administered by the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund.

In 1921 the first compulsory, joint contributory, statewide system was enacted. Also in 1921 (Chapter 459), the board was abolished, and the Annuity Board was created to administer the state retirement system, operating through 3 retirement boards (Public School, Normal School, and University).

Chapter 491, Laws of 1929, abolished the Annuity Board and created the State Annuity and Investment Board to administer the state teachers' retirement law and invest the retirement funds as well as other state funds.

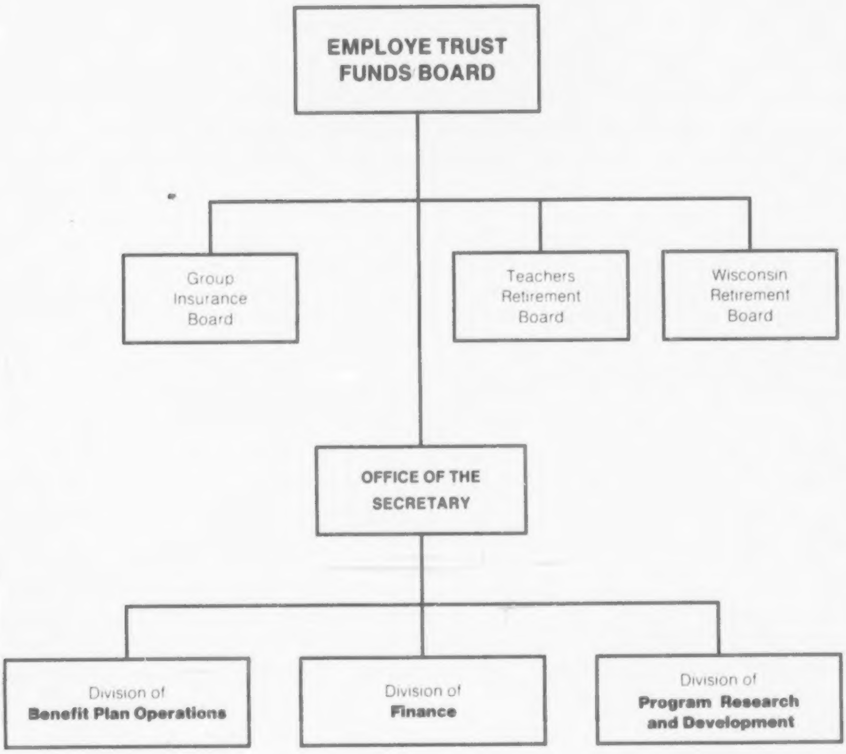
In order to provide retirement coverage for state employes, Chapter 176, Laws of 1943, created the State Employes Retirement System under the Annuity and Investment Board. In the same session, Chapter 175, Laws of 1943, created the Wisconsin Municipal Retirement Fund to provide a general municipal retirement system.

As a result of recommendations by the Joint Interim Committee on Pension and Retirement Plans, Chapter 206, Laws of 1947, closed a number of separate municipal retirement plans and the Conservation Wardens Pension Fund to new entrants and consolidated the Wisconsin Municipal Retirement Fund and the State Employes' Retirement System into the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board, effective January 1, 1948. The Wisconsin Retirement Fund thus became the basic retirement program for both state and municipal nonteaching employes throughout the state (except employes of the city and county of Milwaukee).

The State Annuity and Investment Board was abolished in 1951 (Chapter 511). The State Investment Board succeeded to its duties in the investment of state funds (including retirement funds), and the State Retirement System Administration Board succeeded to its duties in the administration of the state retirement system for teachers. It became the State Teachers Retirement Board in 1953 (Chapter 204).

The Group Insurance Board was originally created by Chapter 512, Laws of 1957, as the Group Life Insurance Board to provide a program of group life insurance for state employes.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS


EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS BOARD
Group Insurance Board
Teachers Retirement Board
Wisconsin Retirement Board
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Division of Benefit Plan Operations
Division of Finance
Division of Program Research and Development

EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS

In 1959 (Chapter 211) a group health insurance program was enacted for state employes, and the group life insurance was extended to municipalities (Chapter 412). With the adoption of the group health insurance program in 1959, the name of the board was changed to Group Insurance Board. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (Reorganization Act), attached the board to the Department of Employe Trust Funds under Section 15.03.

Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, provided for creation of an income continuation plan (disability insurance) for state employes and the statutory authorization for using unused sick leave credits to pay insurance premiums for health care coverage either for state employes after retirement or for surviving dependents. Both changes became effective in 1972 and are administered by the Group Insurance Board.

Chapter 214, Laws of 1971, gave the Group Insurance Board the authority to initiate any other group insurance plan it found necessary or desirable. This chapter also required group insurance plans not sponsored by the board to receive board approval before they could benefit from payroll deductions from state employes' paychecks.

The Public Employes Social Security Fund was created by Chapters 60 and 631, Laws of 1951, to permit state and local government employes not covered by an existing retirement system to come under social security. As soon as permitted by federal law, 1953 legislation covered all positions under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund excepting firefighters. Pursuant to 1956 federal legislation, the 1957 Legislature enabled other state and municipal retirement systems to divide into 2 groups — one coming under social security, the other declining social security. All new personnel must come under social security.

The executive branch reorganization bill enacted in 1967 (Chapter 75) created the Department of Employe Trust Funds to administer the trust funds described above except that municipal retirement plans which were closed to new entrants in 1947 and the Milwaukee city and county retirement plans for nonteaching employes continued to be administered by the respective municipalities.

In 1973, Chapter 151 merged the Conservation Wardens Pension Fund into the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, Chapter 137 pooled all investments of the several retirement funds into investment trusts, and Chapter 127 provided that the benefits of a person who had coverage under two or more plans could be computed as if all service had been under the same plan.

In 1975, Chapter 280 merged the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, the State Teachers Retirement System and the Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Fund into a new system named the Wisconsin Retirement System under the control of the Employe Trust Funds Board. Chapter 39 transferred responsibility for the old State Employes Retirement System annuitants to the Wisconsin Retirement Fund.

In 1977, Chapter 182 merged local police and fire pension funds, which were previously closed to new entrants in 1947, with the Wisconsin Retirement Fund for administrative purposes and provided for supplemental benefit payments to retired members or surviving spouses previously covered by those plans. Chapter 221 repealed the statutory requirements for the Division of Teachers and the Division of Municipal and State Government.

During 1979-1981 the functional reorganization of the department, in accordance with the legislative intent of Chapter 280, Laws of 1975, was completed. Three divisions were established to perform the duties of the former program-oriented bureaus and divisions.

Chapter 96, Laws of 1981, effective January 1, 1982, completed the merger of the technical benefit provisions of the 3 previously separate retirement funds into the Wisconsin Retirement System.

There is now one retirement system covering eligible teaching and nonteaching employes of the State of Wisconsin and participating public employers.

Chapter 96, Laws of 1981, also gave the Group Insurance Board the authority to contract directly with providers of health care services in lieu of an addition to contracts with insurance companies.

As part of the 1983-1985 biennial budget (1983 Wisconsin Act 27), the Legislature adopted major health care cost containment provisions that affected the health insurance program for state employes. The legislation allowed health maintenance organizations to form on a closed panel basis and changed the way in which the state's contribution toward its employes' health insurance premium is computed. In one year (from 1983 to 1984) participation in HMOs by state employes went from 15% to 67%.

In 1984, legislation was passed (1983 Wisconsin Act 141) which significantly improved the retirement benefits provided to members of the Wisconsin Retirement System. A 1984 comparative study by the Retirement Research Committee after this "Benefit Improvement Bill" became law shows that the Wisconsin Retirement System is now at the approximate median point on the level of benefits provided by all public retirement systems.

Organization: The department is under the policy direction of the Employe Trust Funds Board and operates through 3 divisions and the Office of the Secretary. The Wisconsin Retirement, the Group Insurance, and the Teachers Retirement Boards are boards within the department. The secretary is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Employe Trust Funds Board, while the deputy secretary is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the secretary.

Agency Responsibility: The department administers retirement, group insurance, deferred compensation, and social security programs for state and municipal employes including teachers.

Unit Functions:

The *Employe Trust Funds Board* approves or rejects all administrative rules, hears appeals on benefit determinations, coordinates program development, and appoints the departmental secretary.

The *Division of Benefit Plan Operations* has the responsibility for coordinating and executing the day-to-day operation of the benefit plans and provides records management, data processing, and other central administrative services.

The Division of Finance has the responsibility for developing controls and monitoring the performance of the various systems administered by the Benefit Plan Operations Division, and also provides management information services to the department.

The *Division of Program Research and Development* is responsible for planning and developing proposals for future benefit program changes, negotiating contracts with insurance companies, deferred compensation administrators and providers and actuarial firms, researching and advising on statutory benefit and coverage requirements, developing administrative rules, and researching and developing other policy and program issues.

Interagency Relationships: The department administers employe benefit plans covering personnel of state and municipal employers throughout the state. Accordingly, it is in frequent contact with state agencies and local governments concerning coverage and reporting problems and is in frequent contact with their personnel officers and employes to explain the benefit programs. The department administers the federal-state contract providing social security coverage for state and local public employes, including resolving coverage questions and collecting and transmitting contributions for public employes in Wisconsin to the federal Social Security Administration.

Department of
EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

Secretary of Employment Relations: HOWARD FULLER.

Deputy Secretary: PEGGY JOHNSON HOWARD.

Executive Assistant: DAVID HINRICHS.

Office of Employe Development and Training: LETICIA SMITH, *director.*

Office of Legal Services: KATHRYN R. ANDERSON.

Affirmative Action Division: FREDRICK GORDON, *administrator.*

Classification and Compensation Division: BARBARA P. HORTON, *administrator; Compensation Team,* KEITH KRINKE; *Classification and Surveys, Team A,* CHARLES MCDOWELL; *Classification and Surveys, Team B,* ROBERT BELONGIA.

Collective Bargaining Division: KRISTIANE RANDAL, *administrator.*

Merit Recruitment and Selection Division: SUSAN K. CHRISTOPHER, *administrator.*

Recruitment and Examination Services, Bureau of: DALE BRUHN, *director.*

Examination Development and Register Establishment, Bureau of: DANIEL WALLOCK, *director.*

Administrative Services Division: DAVID HINRICHS, *acting administrator.*

Council on Affirmative Action: FRANK MARRELLI, *chairperson;* LINDA ANDERSON (appointed by speaker of Assembly), *vice chairperson;* ROSA RAMIREZ GIVENS, *secretary;* LYNN HAANEN (appointed by president of Senate), JANET SCHIPPER (appointed by Assembly minority leader), JUDY JORGENSEN (appointed by Senate minority leader); WILLIAM DYESS, NOEL CLEVEN, VERONICA LUSTER, KIRBIE MACK, MICHAEL NELIPOVICH, CHRISTOPHER OLSON, TAM C. PHAN, FELIPE RODRIGUEZ, JR., J. ALLEN STOKES.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7855, Madison 53707; location: 149 East Wilson Street.

Telephone: Secretary's Office — (608) 266-9820; State Job Information — (608) 266-1731.

Publications: Affirmative Action Annual Report; Affirmative Action Council Quarterly Newsletter; Classification and Compensation Plan ($3.75); Alphabetical Listing of Classifications ($3); Standards for the Implementation of Chapter 230: Affirmative Action Plan; Current Employment Opportunities Bulletin (free public posting or $9 for 18 issues by subscription); Continuous Recruitment Bulletin; Wisconsin Civil Service Job Information; Course Announcements and Training Schedule; Affirmative Action Recruitment Resource Directory ($6.50); Appeals Report.

Number of Employes: 96.50.

Total Budget 1983-85: $8,037,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.17.

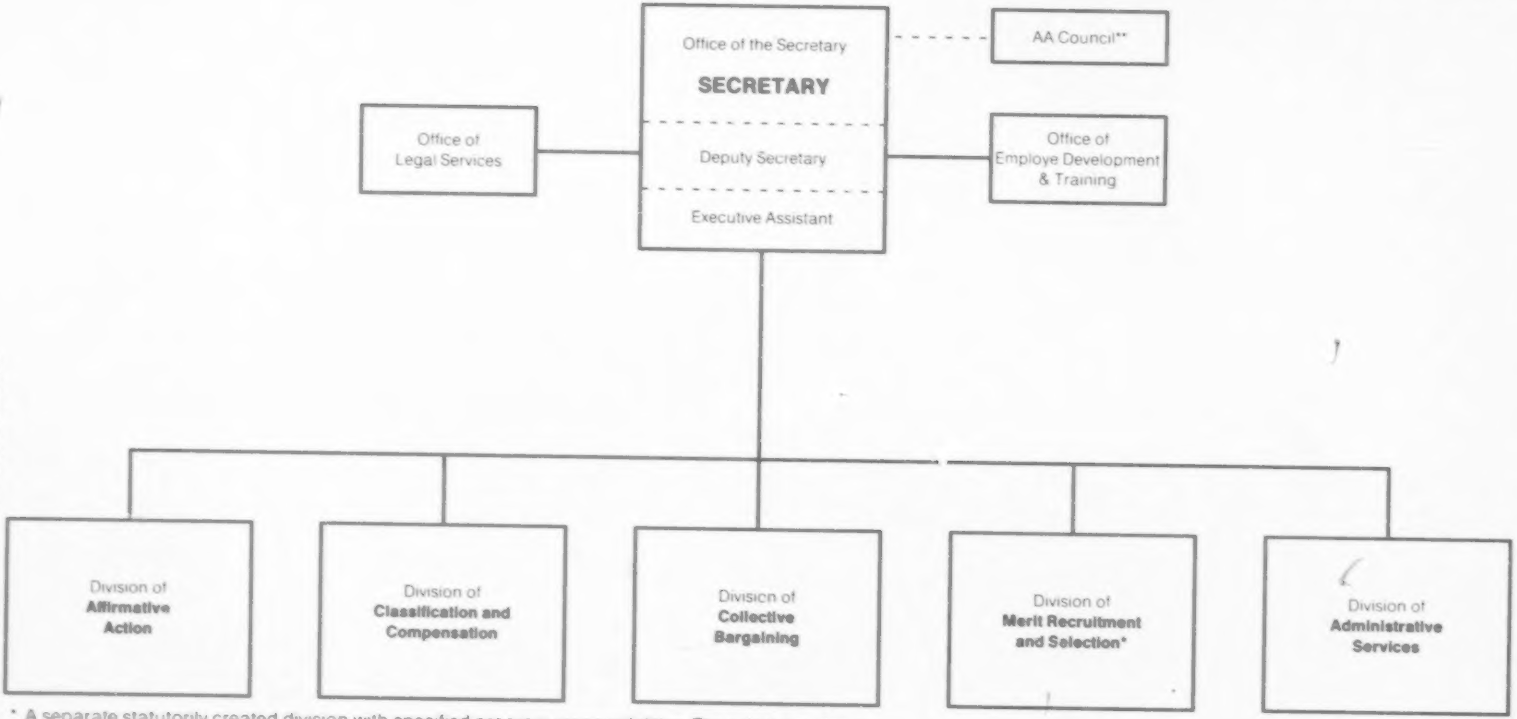
History: Although the Department of Employment Relations was established in 1977, its antecedents extend quite far back in the state government. Wisconsin replaced its Civil Service Commission, created in 1905, by a Bureau of Personnel in 1929 (Chapter 465). A separate Personnel Board was created within the bureau. In 1959 Chapter 228 placed both the board and the bureau within the newly created Department of Administration. In 1961 the board was removed from the department, but was subsequently attached to it for administrative purposes by the 1967 Reorganization Act (Chapter 75). The Department of Employment Relations was created by Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, which essentially transferred the organizational units and functions of the Employe Relations Division (including the Bureaus of Personnel, Collective Bargaining, and Human Resource Services) and the Affirmative Action Office from the Department of Administration to the new department. A statutory Affirmative Action Council was also established in the department, succeeding the former Affirmative Action Executive Commission established by executive order. Under 1983 Wisconsin Act 27, the Affirmative Action Council was made advisory to the secretary. Act 27 also realigned functions of the former Division of Personnel by assignment of classification and compensation responsibility to the secretary and placing recruitment and examination functions under the newly created Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection.

Organization: The Department of Employment Relations is administered by a secretary, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate to serve at the governor's pleasure. The secretary selects a deputy and executive assistant to serve at the secretary's pleasure. The department is organized into 5 divisions: Merit Recruitment and Selection, Classification and Compensation, Collective Bargaining, Affirmative Action, and Administrative Services, and 2 offices: Employe Development and Training, and Legal Services. The Divisions of Classification and Compensation, Collective Bargaining, and Affirmative Action are headed by unclassified division administrators who are appointed by the secretary to serve at his or her pleasure. The administrator of the statutorily created Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection is appointed to a 5-year term by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, from a register certified by the Personnel Board, which prepares and conducts the examination in accordance with requirements specified for classified positions. All other employes of the department are in the classified service.

The Council on Affirmative Action consists of 15 members, who serve terms of 3 years. The president of the Senate, speaker of the Assembly, and minority leaders of the Senate and Assembly each appoint one council member. The governor appoints the other 11 members.

Agency Responsibility: Under the overall direction of the secretary, the department is responsible for personnel and employment relations policies and programs for the state government as an employer. The department's primary mandate is to provide state governmental agencies with competent personnel who will furnish state services to citizens as fairly, efficiently and effectively as possible. The department achieves this goal through the administration of a civil service system which assures that jobs are filled on the basis of merit, that the value of employes' work is properly determined, that employe performance and training needs are adequately evaluated so each employe can achieve his or her full potential, and that managers have appropriate personnel management tools to achieve the state's program objectives. In administering the civil service system, the department has the responsibility to carry out the state's equal employment opportunity mandate and, through affirmative action, to correct imbalances in the state's workforce and eliminate the present effects of past discrimination. The department represents the executive branch as an employer in relations under the State Employment Labor Relations Act.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS


Office of the Secretary
SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
AA Council**
Office of Legal Services
Office of Employe Development & Training
Division of Affirmative Action
Division of Classification and Compensation
Division of Collective Bargaining
Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection*
Division of Administrative Services

* A separate statutorily created division with specified program responsibilities. The administrator of this division is appointed by the governor for a 5-year term under Sec. 15.173, Stats.

** Advisory to the secretary.

Unit Functions: The *Secretary's Office* provides policy and program direction to the department's divisions and offices.

The *Division of Affirmative Action* operates an affirmative action program. It provides staff support to the Affirmative Action Council; prepares an annual summary to the governor and the Legislature on agencies' affirmative action program accomplishments, future goals and recommendations; implements equal opportunity/affirmative action executive orders including development of planning standards for the executive agencies, university system, and legislative service agencies; implements handicapped reporting guidelines; provides training and technical assistance, including assistance to internal agency committees, and monitoring of training for new supervisors; and monitors the implementation of state affirmative action plans to ensure agency compliance with the administrative rules and affirmative action plan standards.

The *Division of Classification and Compensation* conducts ongoing systematic personnel management classification and compensation surveys to ensure equitable and internally consistent pay and benefit programs. The division allocates positions to classifications, assigns classifications to pay ranges, and develops and administers the compensation plan.

The *Division of Collective Bargaining* represents the executive branch as an employer in negotiations with certified representatives of employes in collective bargaining units. The division negotiates tentative agreements subject to approval by the Joint Committee on Employment Relations and the Legislature, and trains management representatives on contract provisions, contract interpretation, and grievance handling, and represents the state in arbitrations.

The *Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection* coordinates all recruitment, develops and administers examinations, and establishes recruitment and certification policies which ensure equal opportunity for the state's classified positions. The division shares responsibility with other governmental units and appointing authorities for affirmative action efforts, establishes opportunities for career development, and administers layoffs and the code of ethics. In addition, upon request, the division prepares and administers examinations for local governmental units.

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides the internal operating functions of the department, including: budgeting; fiscal monitoring and control; accounting; developing and coordinating computerized management information systems; personnel and payroll; conducting organization, management, and policy and planning analysis studies; purchasing; and telecommunications.

The *Office of Employe Development and Training* formulates and implements policies for the development and training of state government employes. The office provides training in basic supervisory development to state supervisors, coordinates state-sponsored training programs, approves agency training recordkeeping systems, establishes standards for agency training programs, and monitors state agency training programs.

The *Office of Legal Services* provides advice to the secretary on all legal matters and represents the secretary and the administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection on employe appeals to the Personnel Commission.

The *Affirmative Action Council* serves in a direct advisory capacity to the secretary and works to strengthen the state's programs and performance in equal opportunity and affirmative action by evaluating the progress of affirmative action programs throughout the civil service system, seeking compliance with state and federal regulations, and recommends improvements in the affirmative action efforts of the state. The council also recommends legislation, consults with agency personnel and other interested groups, and conducts hearings.

Interagency Relationships: The department's functions relate extensively to the internal operations of all state agencies.

ETHICS BOARD

Members: DR. THOMAS S. SMITH, *chairperson;* JAMES R. MORGAN, *vice chairperson;* MARION C. VISTE, *secretary;* DOROTHY W. AUSTIN, DIANE CONWAY, FREDDIE L. WRIGHT.

Executive Director: R. ROTH JUDD.

Mailing Address: General Executive Facility 3, 125 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8123.

Publication: Annual Report and Opinions of the Ethics Board.

Number of Employes: 2.50.

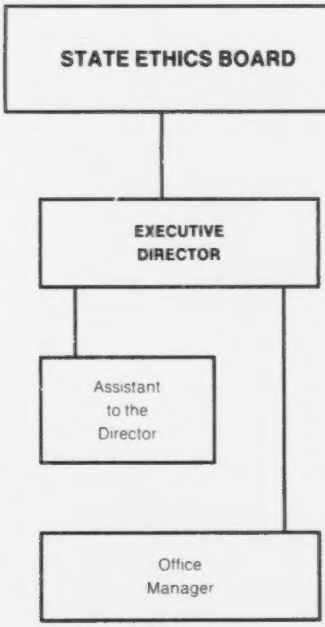
Total Budget 1983-85: $257,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.62.

History: The Ethics Board and the statutes it administers were created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973. Chapter 277, Laws of 1977, revised virtually every aspect of the Ethics Code by clarifying and strengthening the standards of conduct to which state officials are held, by requiring officials to identify publicly more information about their personal financial interests than had previously been necessary, and by facilitating the code's enforcement. The laws of 1977 also extended the code's provisions to the Supreme Court and to circuit and appellate judges. Chapter 120, Laws of 1979, enhanced local governments' abilities to enforce codes of ethics for their officials. During the 1981 session the Legislature applied the Ethics Code to nonclerical employes of the Wisconsin Housing Finance Authority (now Housing and Economic Development Authority) and members of the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education district boards, as well as to the directors of those boards and to the directors' assistant, associate and deputy district directors (Chapters 269 and 349). The 1983 Legislature extended the Ethics Code's application to municipal judges(1983 Wisconsin Act 27).

Organization: The board consists of 6 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered 6-year terms. While serving on the board and for one year prior to appointment, no member may have been a member of a political party or a partisan political organization or have been a candidate for partisan office. The board appoints an executive director to oversee the daily administration of the office and to act as attorney-advisor to the board.

ETHICS BOARD



ETHICS BOARD

Agency Responsibility: The board administers the Code of Ethics for Public Officials and Employes and has 3 major responsibilities. It retains for public examination Statements of Economic Interests that must be filed by state public officials and by candidates and nominees for state public office. Secondly, the board, upon request, advises state public officials and those who deal with them on the propriety of matters to which they are or may become parties. Third, the board investigates possible violations of the Ethics Code whenever warranted and, when appropriate, conducts public hearings and imposes civil penalties or refers matters to appropriate district attorneys for criminal prosecutions.

Interagency Relationships: The board deals with offices and agencies in all branches of government both in receiving financial statements and in enforcing the Code of Ethics.

Office of The GOVERNOR

See OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, page 390, for description.

INVESTMENT BOARD

Members: JOHN F. KONRAD (public member), *chairperson;* JOHN D. NABER (public member), *vice chairperson;* GARY I. GATES (representing Wisconsin Retirement Fund), *secretary;* DORIS HANSON (secretary of administration); ELMER L. HOMBURG (representing State Teachers Retirement System); DAVID R. MILLER, JAMES R. NELSEN (public members).

Executive Director: KENNETH E. CODLIN, 266-2044.

Executive Assistant: PATRICIA LIPTON, 266-9451.

Common Stocks Division: JAMES SEVERANCE, *investment director,* 266-2385.
Legal Services Division: GEORGE W. CROWNHART, *general counsel,* 266-8866.
Liquid Asset Division: RICHARD V. GIBSON, *investment director* 266-2045.
Mortgages and Real Estate Division: CHARLES B. MILLER, *investment director,* 266-0809.
Private Placements Division: ROBERT L. ZOBEL, *investment director and assistant director,* 266-1316.
Public Bonds Division: JOHN J. ZWADZICH, *investment director,* 266-2047.
Special Equities Division: RONALD L. NEDZIELA, *investment director,* 266-7232.
Administrative Services Division: GERALD T. MAHAFFEY, *administrator,* 266-2384.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7842, Madison 53707; location: 121 East Wilson Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-2381.

Publication: Annual Report.

Number of Employes: 51.00.

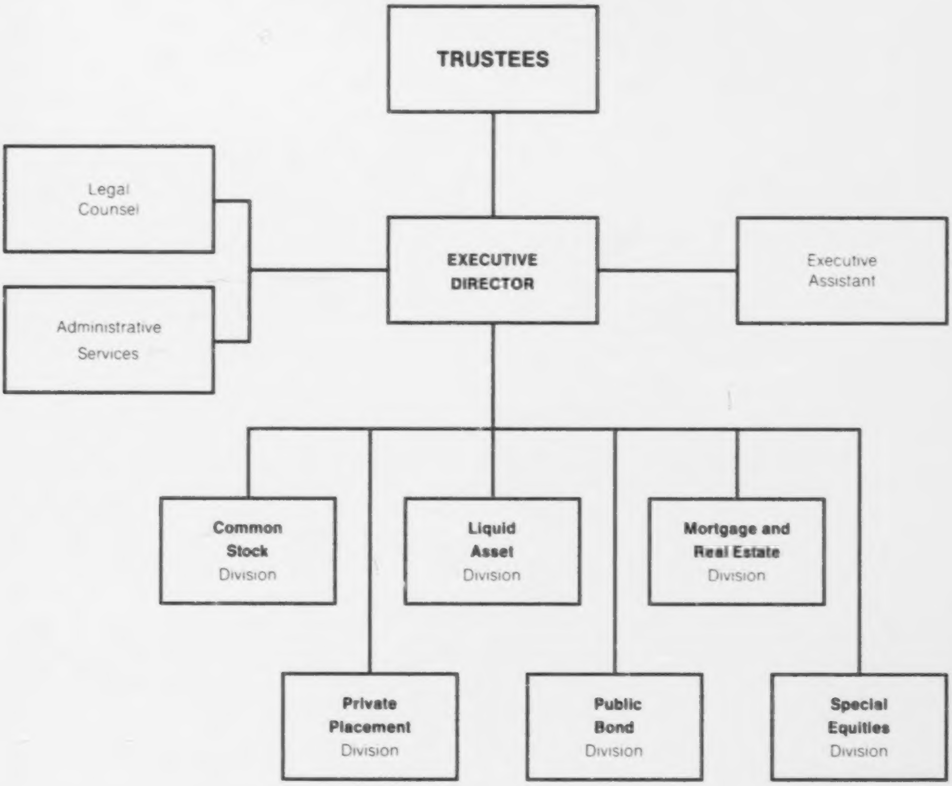
Total Budget 1983-85: $4,086,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.76.

History: The Investment Board was created by Chapter 511, Laws of 1951, to succeed to the investment functions of the State Annuity and Investment Board and the Board of Deposits. Although state funds had been invested since 1911, the reorganization in 1951 which created the new board enlarged the scope of such investments. The 1967 act (Chapter 75) reorganizing the executive branch of the state government continued the Investment Board as an independent agency.

Chapter 164, Laws of 1975, created a Local Government Pooled-Investment Fund within the State Investment Fund.

STATE OF WISCONSIN INVESTMENT BOARD


TRUSTEES
Legal Counsel
Administrative Services
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Executive Assistant
Common Stock Division
Liquid Asset Division
Mortgage and Real Estate Division
Private Placement Division
Public Bond Division
Special Equities Division

INVESTMENT

Organization: The Investment Board is comprised of 7 members or trustees. One member is the secretary of the Department of Administration. Two are participants in the Wisconsin Retirement System; one a teacher appointed by the Teacher Retirement Board, and the other a participant other than a teacher appointed by the Wisconsin Retirement Board. The remaining 4 members are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. These 4 members each must have had a minimum of 10 years' investment experience. All appointed board members serve 6-year terms.

Staff is headed by an executive director, who is appointed by the board. There are 8 divisions.

Agency Responsibility: The board is responsible for investing the assets of the Wisconsin Retirement System. For the purpose of investment, the system's assets are divided into 2 funds — a Fixed Retirement Investment Trust and a Variable Retirement Investment Trust. The Fixed Trust Fund is a broadly diversified portfolio of bonds, common stocks, mortgages and real estate holdings. The Variable Trust Fund is primarily invested in common stocks.

In addition, the board invests the assets of the State Life Insurance Fund, the Local Government Property Insurance Fund, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Trust Fund, and the State Investment Fund.

The State Investment Fund has been established to invest temporary cash balances on a commingled basis in short-term investments. The monies of this fund include retirement funds' cash awaiting permanent investment and monies in 34 other accounts — including the state's General Fund and various agency and department accounts. The State Investment Fund is invested in U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency investments, high quality commercial paper, bank certificates of deposit, and bankers' acceptances.

The Investment Board entered into fiscal 1984 with a total of $8.7 billion under management. It ended the fiscal year with $10.0 billion — a 15.5% increase.

Unit Functions:

The *Common Stocks Division* regularly buys and sells common stock for both the fixed and variable retirement investment trust funds.

The *Legal Division* prepares or reviews documentation for transactions when necessary and handles all internal legal work.

The *Liquid Asset Division* manages the State Investment Fund. This fund is made up of the cash positions of 36 separate accounts, which are pooled for investment purposes. Investments are limited to high quality, highly liquid securities with short maturities.

The *Mortgages and Real Estate Division* buys and sells real estate and makes mortgage investments.

The *Private Placements Division* makes individually negotiated long-term loans to a wide range of industries.

The *Public Bonds Division* regularly purchases and sells marketable bonds, which are the board's largest single class of holding.

The *Special Equities Division* invests in publicly traded equity securities of small and young companies for both the fixed and variable retirement investment trust funds.

The *Administrative Services Division* provides support services and maintains financial records for the board and staff.

Interagency Relationships: The board is the state's investment agency. It provides each investment fund with an accounting of the money expended on its behalf. The board's expenses are determined every 6 months and the expenses are prorated and billed in advance to the funds for which investments are made.

Office of The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

See OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, page 423, for description.

PERSONNEL BOARD

Personnel Board: SANGER B. POWERS, SR., *chairperson;* MARY L. LINTON, KENNETH J. MERKEL, MARY M. NICK, EUGENE PARKS.

Program Assistant: LORRAINE C. STOLTZFUS.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7855, Madison 53707; location: 149 East Wilson Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-8434.

Number of Employes: 1.

Total Budget 1983-85: $58,200.

Statutory Reference: Sec. 15.77.

History: The Personnel Board dates back to the Civil Service Commission established in 1905, but was created as a board within the Bureau of Personnel when the commission was abolished and the bureau was created in 1929 (Chapter 465). Although the board was placed within the

Department of Administration when the department was created in 1959 (Chapter 228), it was subsequently removed in 1961 and then attached for administrative purposes in 1967 (Chapter 75). Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, created the Personnel Board as an independent agency.

Organization: The board is comprised of 5 members who serve staggered 5-year terms. Members are nominated by the governor and appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate. Four of the 5 members shall be nominated one each from a list of 5 names submitted individually by the president of the Senate, the speaker of the Assembly, the minority leader of the Senate, and the minority leader of the Assembly.

Agency Responsibility: The Personnel Board participates in public hearings held by the administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection in the rule-making process and reviews and approves proposed rules and amendments of rules of the administrator. The board may also make investigations and hold hearings at the request of interested persons and issue recommendations concerning the enforcement and effect of civil service rules. The board acts in an advisory capacity to the administrator. It may also issue an enforceable order to remand an illegal act

The board provides the governor with a list of at least 5 names for vacancies on the Personnel Commission, appoints the chairperson of the Personnel Commission, and certifies to the governor a register of candidates for administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection. It also prepares and conducts the examination for the administrator position, evaluates the performance of the administrator annually, and advises the governor as to reappointment.

PERSONNEL COMMISSION

Personnel Commission: DENNIS P. MCGILLIGAN, *chairperson;* LAURIE R. MCCALLUM, DONALD R. MURPHY.

General Counsel: ANTHONY J. THEODORE.

Mailing Address: Second Floor, 121 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1995.

Publications: Biennial Reports; Digest of Decisions.

Number of Employes: 12.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $850,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.80.

History: The Personnel Commission is an independent agency created by Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, to act as an administrative appeals body for certain state employe grievances and equal rights complaints. Formerly these quasi-judicial functions were performed by the Personnel Board, which dates back to the Civil Service Commission, established in 1905, and the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, created in 1967.

Organization: The commission consists of 3 members who serve staggered 5-year terms. The Personnel Board, after a specified personnel selection process, submits at least 5 names to the governor for each vacancy. The governor nominates one of the 5, who is then appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Agency Responsibility: The Personnel Commission has the program responsibilities specified for the commission under Subchapters II and III of Chapter 230 and specifically Section 230.45, Wis. Stats. Under this statutory authority, the commission hears appeals from decisions of the administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection and of the secretary of the Department of Employment Relations, appeals from employes denied benefits under the hazardous employment provisions, certain appeals from county personnel administering welfare aids, appeals of certain disciplinary actions involving employes not subject to union contracts, and appeals of certain appointment transactions. The commission processes complaints of discrimination filed against state agencies as employers under the Fair Employment Law as well as complaints alleging retaliation for reporting elder abuse, for disclosing improper governmental activities, or for exercising a right relating to occupational safety and health. It also serves as final step arbiter in a state employe grievance procedure relating to conditions of employment and has statutory authority to review hearing examiners' decisions on certain nonbargainable transactions. The commission's single program structure encompasses all of the commission's functional activities.

Interagency Relationships: The commission, as an ajudicatory body, has direct authority to review specified personnel actions of any state agency. The commission also acts as a deferral agency of the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, primarily for the purpose of avoiding dual processing of discrimination charges filed with both state and federal agencies.

Department of REVENUE

Secretary of Revenue: MICHAEL LEY, 266-1611.

Deputy Secretary: Eileen Mershart, 266-1611.

Executive Assistant to the Secretary: John M. Laabs, 266-1611.

Legal Staff: Allan P. Hubbard, *chief counsel*, 266-2845.

Income, Sales, Inheritance and Excise Tax Division: vacancy, *administrator;* Jack E. DeYoung, *assistant administrator*, 266-1911.

- *Appellate Bureau:* Clayton E. Seth, *director*, 266-8920.
- *Audit, Bureau of:* Harold W. Ericksen, *director*, 266-8518.
- *Compliance, Bureau of:* Jerome T. Pionkowski, *director*, 266-8028.
- *Inheritance and Excise Tax Bureau:* C. Lee Cheaney, *director*, 266-2797.

Research and Analysis Division: Michael Vlaisavljevich, *administrator*, 266-2700.

- *Local Fiscal Policy Bureau:* Monroe Rosner, *director*, 266-0938.
- *State Tax Policy Bureau:* Yeang Eng Braun, *director*, 266-5773.

State/Local Finance Division: Sylvan Leabman, *administrator*, 266-1611.

- *Local Financial Assistance Bureau:* Ralph Taylor, *director*, 266-1657.
- *Local Government Services Bureau:* Dennis Strachota, *director*, 266-8995.
- *Property Tax, Bureau of:* Glenn L. Holmes, *director*, 266-1187.
- *Utility and Special Taxes, Bureau of:* Werner Doering, *director*, 266-3964.

Administrative Services Division: Pamela Wegner, *administrator*, 266-1611.

- *Budget and Business Operations, Bureau of:* Roland Budnar, *director*, 266-3347.
- *Personnel and Employment Relations, Bureau of:* Gerald Hoddinott, *director*, 266-8875.
- *Information Systems, Bureau of:* Sandra Burie, *director*, 266-0218.

State Board of Assessors: Charles Turner (chief, Assessment of Manufacturing Property Section, Department of Revenue), *chairperson;* Dennis Bonk, Brian Hanke, Richard Klimek, Gregory Landretti, James Murphy, Robert Vosen.

Mailing Address: General Executive Facility 3, 125 South Webster Street, Madison 53702; and 4638 University Avenue, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 266-1611.

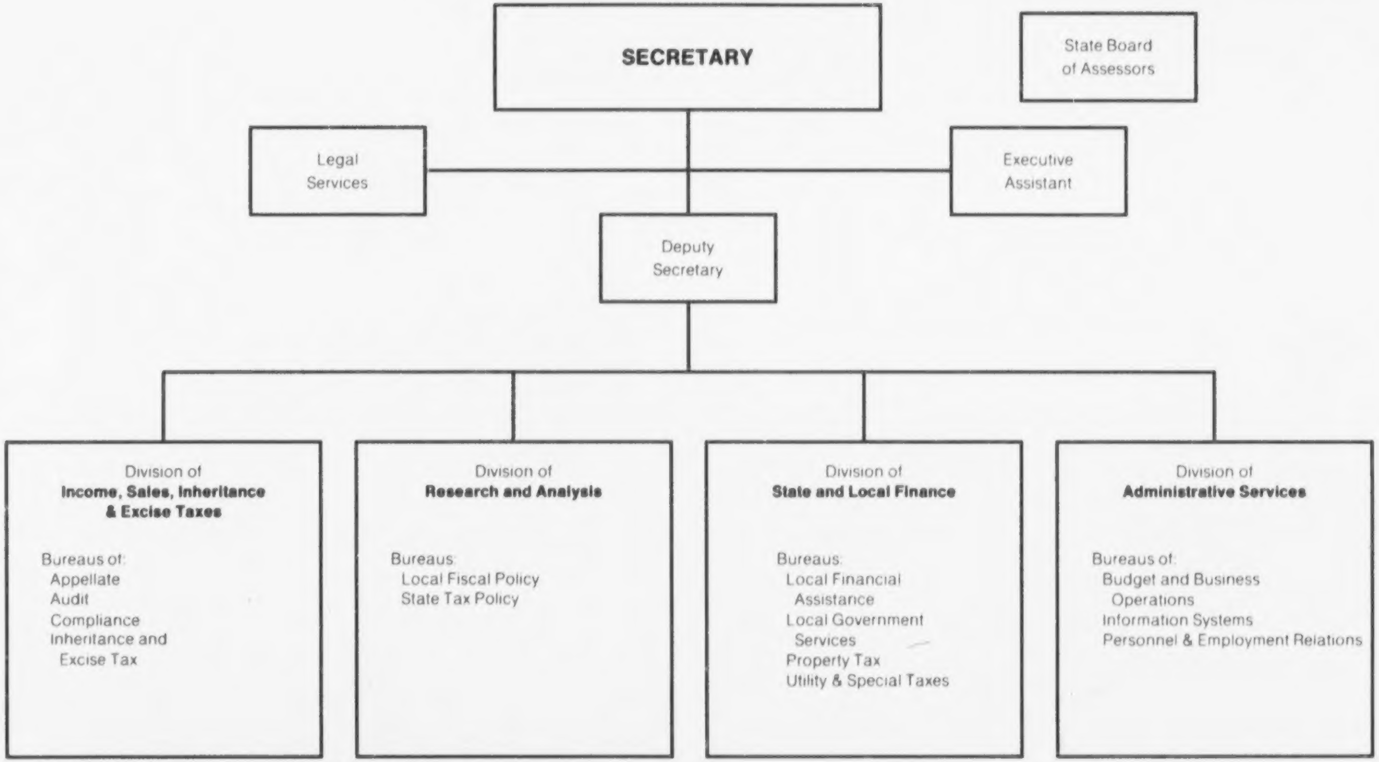
Publications: Biennial Report; Comporate Tax Climate: A Comparison of Sixteen States; Summary of Tax Exemption Devices; A Guide for Property Owners; Wisconsin Tax Bulletin (by subscription); and various brochures on specific issues.

Number of Employes: 1,171.80.

Total Budget 1983-85: $86,735,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.43.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE


SECRETARY
State Board of Assessors
Legal Services
Executive Assistant
Deputy Secretary
Division of **Income, Sales, Inheritance & Excise Taxes**
Bureaus of:
Appellate
Audit
Compliance
Inheritance and Excise Tax
Division of **Research and Analysis**
Bureaus:
Local Fiscal Policy
State Tax Policy
Division of **State and Local Finance**
Bureaus:
Local Financial Assistance
Local Government Services
Property Tax
Utility & Special Taxes
Division of **Administrative Services**
Bureaus of:
Budget and Business Operations
Information Systems
Personnel & Employment Relations

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Badger Board
Investment and Local Impact Fund Board

History: Chapter 75, the reorganization act of 1967, renamed the Department of Taxation the Department of Revenue.

As the Department of Taxation, the agency was originally created by Chapter 412, Laws of 1939, but its antecedents go back to at least 1868, when the State Board of Assessments was established to perform the taxing functions of the state. The property tax was then the primary source of state tax revenue. Originally set up to consist of the secretary of state and the members of the state Senate, the board was reorganized in 1873 to consist of 3 constitutional officers. The 1899 Legislature provided for the office of Tax Commissioner to supervise the system of taxation throughout the state. This agency did not replace the Board of Assessment, but the 2 were coordinated when the tax commissioner was made a member and presiding officer of the board. In 1901 the tax commissioner and the 2 assistant commissioners became the State Board of Assessment, replacing altogether the former constitutional officers; while legislation enacted in 1905 combined the 2 agencies into a permanent Tax Commission of 3 members. This arrangement lasted until the commission was abolished by the 1939 Legislature, which replaced it with the Department of Taxation and the Board of Tax Appeals. Related functions of other state agencies were transferred to the Department of Taxation, for example, administration of the motor fuel tax (Chapter 337, Laws of 1943) and of the cigarette taxes, oil inspection, and antigambling law (Chapter 17, Laws of 1949).

The responsibility to perform audits of local governmental units (on request) was assigned to the Department of Taxation in 1939. In 1947, when a separate Department of State Audit was created, the municipal audit function was assigned to that new department. However, when the audit department was transferred to the Legislature in 1965, with the creation of the Legislative Audit Bureau, the municipal audit function was attached to the Department of Administration. The municipal audit function was returned to the Department of Revenue by Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, and finally abolished by legislative action in 1983.

To improve manufacturing property assessment techniques and to promote greater tax equity among manufacturing taxpayers, the department has assumed the responsibility of assessing all manufacturing property as provided in Chapter 90, Laws of 1973. The assessment of manufacturing property was previously performed by local assessors.

Chapter 75, the 1967 reorganization act, transferred the alcohol and tobacco enforcement function from the Department of Revenue to the Department of Justice. However, Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, returned this responsibility to the Revenue Department.

Organization: The department is administered by the secretary of revenue, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate.

The department consists of 4 divisions under the direction of the secretary and the deputy secretary of revenue. The office of executive assistant to the secretary and the department's legal staff are attached to the secretary's office.

The State Board of Assessors is comprised of the chief of the Assessment of Manufacturing Property Section and such other department members as the secretary of revenue designates.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Revenue administers all state tax laws except the insurance premiums tax, prepares periodic estimates of state revenues and forecasts of state economic activity, determines equalized value of taxable property, assesses manufacturing property, assists local governments in their assessments of property and provides them with financial management assistance, and administers local financial assistance programs.

Units Functions:

The *Legal Staff* provides legal counsel and opinions to the secretary, division administrators and staff, and drafts and reviews tax legislation and administrative rules. It also litigates all cases brought before the Tax Appeals Commission, represents the department in other nontax cases before administrative agencies, and coordinates litigation, appeals and requests for formal opinions on tax issues referred to the office of the Attorney General.

The *Income, Sales, Inheritance and Excise Tax Division* administers and collects taxes under the state income, sales, inheritance and excise tax laws. It also administers the Homestead Credit Program.

The *Research and Analysis Division* provides overall economic and tax policy development and evaluation for the secretary of revenue, analyzes legislation, prepares revenue estimates, fiscal notes and statistical reports, and conducts research on contemporary revenue policy issues.

The *State and Local Finance Division* supervises administration of the general property tax by local units of government, establishes equalized value for all local units of government, provides financial management assistance to local units of government, assesses all property of manufacturing establishments and administers the state utility tax. It also administers the state shared revenue and tax credit programs and the general purpose financial reporting requirements for counties and municipalities.

The *Administrative Services Division* establishes policies and procedures relating to the human and financial resources of the department. It provides centralized support services in the areas of personnel, employe development, data processing, fiscal management, budget and management analysis, procurement, and other management services.

Interagency Relationships: The department's responsibilities place it in frequent contact with other state departments, local units of government, revenue and related agencies in other states, and federal agencies.

INDEPENDENT BOARDS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

BADGER BOARD

Badger Board. GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL, LT. GOV. JAMES T. FLYNN (secretary of development), CARROLL D. BESADNY (secretary of natural resources), MICHAEL LEY (secretary of revenue); BRONSON C. LA FOLLETTE (Attorney General), DOUGLAS LA FOLLETTE (Secretary of State), CHARLES P. SMITH (State Treasurer) (Board of Commissioners of Public Lands).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.435 (2).

History: The board was created by Chapter 86, Laws of 1981.

Organization: The board is comprised of *ex officio* members.

Agency Responsibility: The board administers the Badger Fund, to which is transferred a maximum of 40 percent of the net proceeds tax on metallic mineral mining, or that portion of the net proceeds tax not distributed to eligible communities under Sec. 70.395 (1) (a), Stats. Any excess over $20 million in the Investment and Local Impact Fund is also transferred to the Badger Fund. Fifty percent of the interest from the moneys in the fund shall be granted to municipalities and counties that apply for capital costs of recreational facilities. The board promulgates rules establishing the criteria under which such grants may be made. Fifty percent of the interest on moneys in the fund are allotted to educational aids.

INVESTMENT AND LOCAL IMPACT FUND BOARD

Investment and Local Impact Fund Board: PAUL KNUTH (public member), *chairperson;* LT. GOV. JAMES FLYNN (secretary of development), MICHAEL LEY (secretary of revenue); GWINN JOHNSON (nominated by League of Wisconsin Municipalities), ARNOLD GUMPRECHT (nominated by Wisconsin Towns Association); RICHARD MCKNIGHT, MARY L. WIRTH (nominated by Wisconsin Counties Association); LELAND CHENOWETH (nominated by Wisconsin Association of School Boards); KEN GEORGE (nominated by Great Lakes Inter-tribal Council); PETER J. DAVISON, JACK GIOVANONI (public members).

Executive Secretary: ELIZABETH KOHL.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8933, Madison 53708; location: General Executive Facility 3, 125 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-7235.

Publications: The Mining Investment and Local Impact Fund Board: An Overview; The Local Impact Committee: Some Organizational and Programming Ideas; Wisconsin's Mining Impact Board: How Does It Compare With Similar Programs In Other States?; Guidance For The Use and Management of Mining Impact Funds.

Number of Employes: 1.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $98,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.435.

History: The Investment and Local Impact Fund Board was created by Chapter 31, Laws of 1977, to assist local governments in alleviating metallic mining impacts. The creation of the board was part of a comprehensive set of laws to address metallic mineral development. Changes in local government funding and board structure were made through Chapter 86, Laws of 1981.

Organization: The board is attached to the Department of Revenue under Section 15.03 of the statutes. It is composed of the secretaries of development and of revenue or their designees, 3 public members, 2 municipal officials, 2 county officials, one school board member, and one Native American appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms. Of the 5 local officials, one of the municipal official members shall be recommended by the League of Wisconsin Municipalities and the other by the Wisconsin Towns Association; the school board member shall be recommended by the Wisconsin Association of School Boards; the 2 county official members shall be recommended by the Wisconsin Counties Association; the Native American member shall be recommended by the Great Lakes Inter-tribal Council and must reside in a municipality where a metallic mineral ore body is located. One local official shall reside in a county or school district, or an adjacent county or school district, where metallic minerals are extracted. One local official must reside in a county or school district, or adjacent county or school district, where metallic mineral development is occurring. Of the 3 public members, one shall be recommended by the town boards in towns in which a metalliferous mineral ore body is known to exist. One member must reside in a town where a metalliferous mineral ore body is located, and another must reside in a county, or an adjacent county, where metallic mineral development is occurring.

An executive secretary serves at the pleasure of the board.

Agency Responsibility: The board exercises jurisdiction over the Investment and Local Impact Fund, which was created to provide funds to municipalities to alleviate the costs associated with social, educational, environmental and economic impacts of metalliferous mineral mining incurred prior to, during and after the extraction of minerals. The board certifies to the Department of Administration the amount of funds to be distributed to municipalities from specific taxes collected from the metallic mining industry.

Office of the
SECRETARY OF STATE

Secretary of State: DOUGLAS LA FOLLETTE, 266-5801.

Administrative Assistants: JAMES DE LORME, DONNA MANLY, 266-5801.

Operations Manager: vacancy, 266-1437.

General Counsel: SHERRY STEFFEL, 266-0182.

Corporations Counsel: HAROLD GROTHMAN, 266-0181.

Corporations Division: ROBERT J. RITGER, *administrator,* 266-3590.

Government Records Division: MARJORIE ROBB, *administrator,* 266-5503.

Uniform Commercial Code Division: BETTY DONNELLY, *administrator,* 266-3087.

Mailing Addresses: Corporations Division, P.O. Box 7846, Madison 53707; U.C.C. Division, P.O. Box 7847, Madison 53707; Government Records Division, P.O. Box 7848, Madison 53707; location: Room 271, General Executive Facility I, 201 E. Washington Avenue, Madison; and Room 616, 819 N. 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203.

Telephone: Milwaukee: (414) 224-1988.; Madison, see administrative staff numbers.

Publications: Session Laws and Acts, 1983 editions ($34.30); Proposed Constitutional Amendments; Business Corporation Law ($2.00); Non-Stock Corporation Law ($1.00); Limited Partnership Law; Lobby Law Opinions of the Secretary of State ($.50); Lobbying Manual; and Corporation, Cooperative, Limited Partnership, Notary, Lobbying, and Trademark/Tradename Forms.

Number of Employes: 35.00.

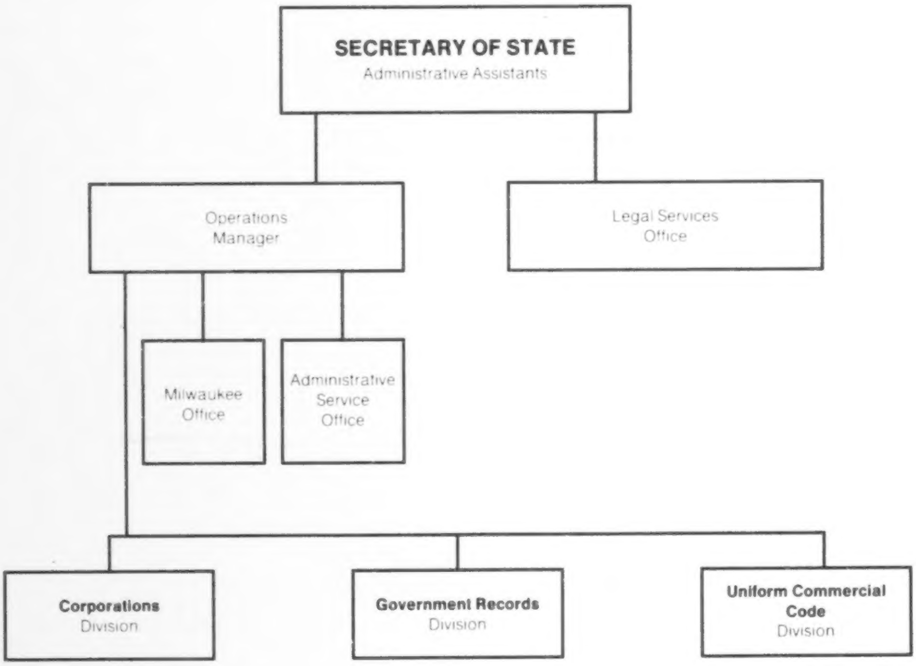
Total Budget 1983-85: $2,435,400.

Statutory Reference: Article VI, Sections 1, and 2, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Subchapter III of Chapter 14, Statutes.

History: The position of secretary of state was created by the Wisconsin Constitution, Art. VI, Secs. 1 and 2. When the Territory of Wisconsin was organized by an act of Congress in 1836, the act provided for a secretary of the territory to be appointed by the president. This was the forerunner of the secretary of state. During the Constitutional Conventions of 1846-48, the delegates determined that the secretary of state would be a constitutional officer. The constitution requires the secretary of state to maintain the official acts of the legislature and the governor; and to keep the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin and affix it to all official acts of the governor. Effective December 28, 1969 the Legislature established that the secretary of state would head an office created under Section 14.36, Wis. Stats., and has since assigned the office many additional responsibilities.

Organization: The Office of the Secretary of State is headed by an elected secretary of state. From the beginning of statehood until 1970 the secretary of state was elected in the general election in the even-numbered years for a term of 2 years. Under a constitutional amendment ratified in 1967 and effective since the 1970 election, the secretary of state is elected to serve a 4-

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE


SECRETARY OF STATE
Administrative Assistants
Operations Manager
Legal Services Office
Milwaukee Office
Administrative Service Office
Corporations Division
Government Records Division
Uniform Commercial Code Division

SECRETARY OF STATE

year term. The Office of the Secretary of State is organized into 3 operating divisions: the Corporations Division, the Uniform Commercial Code Division, and the Government Records Division. The operating divisions are supported by the Legal Services Office and the Administrative Services Office. To better serve the metropolitan area of Southeastern Wisconsin, an office was established in Milwaukee in 1979.

Agency Responsibility: Under the direction of the secretary of state, the Office of the Secretary of State incorporates Wisconsin businesses and non-stock corporations, forms cooperatives and limited partnerships, qualifies businesses foreign to Wisconsin to do business within the state, processes the annual reports of domestic and foreign corporations, maintains and certifies Uniform Commercial Code documents (records of business indebtedness), issues notaries public commissions, issues notary authentications and apostilles, registers tradenames and trademarks, regulates the activities of lobbyists and their employers, and records annexations and charter ordinances of villages and cities. The secretary of state also serves on the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands and the Badger Board.

Unit Functions:

The *Corporations Division* examines and files charter documents to form domestic business, service, and statutory close corporations, domestic nonstock corporations, cooperatives, and limited partnerships; licenses foreign business corporations; registers foreign limited partnerships; examines and files documents to amend the charter documents of domestic corporations, foreign corporations, and limited partnerships; and files documents to accomplish mergers, consolidations, and dissolutions. The division administers the program responsibilities assigned primarily under Chapters 179, 180, 181 and 185 of the Wisconsin Statutes, and files annual reports for foreign and domestic corporations and cooperatives. The division also prepares certified copies of the records in its custody, issues certificates relating to the status of organizations, and services inquiries.

The *Uniform Commercial Code Division*, under Chapter 409 of Wis. Stats., files statements of business indebtedness, maintains a file of the indebtedness statements, provides telephone and written searches of the records, and responds to inquiries concerning UCC documents. The division also files amendments, continuations, assignments, terminations, and releases of the original financing statements, and provides certified copies of all UCC documents.

The *Government Records Division* administers program responsibilities set forth in approximately 140 sections of the Wis. Stats., including: regulating lobbying activities; publishing legislative acts; recording official acts of the legislature and the governor; filing oaths of office; filing deeds for state lands and buildings; registering tradenames and trademarks; issuing notaries public commissions; issuing notary authentications and apostilles; and recording railroad transactions, annexations, and charter ordinances of villages and cities.

The *Administrative Services Office* performs financial transactions and provides administrative support for the agency.

The *Legal Services Office* provides legal assistance to all divisions of the agency.

The *Milwaukee Office* accepts for filing articles of incorporation, corporate name reservations, and Uniform Commercial Code documents. The office services requests for uncertified copies of documents located in the Madison central files, distributes available forms, and provides information concerning office-related requirements.

The *Operations Manager* is responsible for the successful completion of all program responsibilities assigned to the secretary of state.

Interagency Relationships: The Office of the Secretary of State works with county and municipal officials, private enterprises, and individuals to accomplish required filings. The office also coordinates activities with various state agencies to record official acts of the legislature and the governor, forwarding appropriate information to the Department of Military Affairs; provides corporate information to the Department of Regulation and Licensing; prepares deed information for the Departments of Transportation, Development, Public Instruction, Administration, and Revenue; coordinates the publication of state laws with the Legislative Reference Bureau; and forwards lobbying information to the Legislature. The secretary also serves on the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands and is a member of the Badger Board.

Office of the STATE TREASURER

State Treasurer: CHARLES P. SMITH.

Assistant Treasurer: PETER J. NELSON.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7871, Madison 53707; location: Room 134, General Executive Facility 3, 125 S. Webster Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-3711.

Publications: Daily, Monthly and Biennial Reports of the Financial Condition of the State; Quarterly Report on Local Government Pooled Investment Fund.

Number of Employes: 14.00.

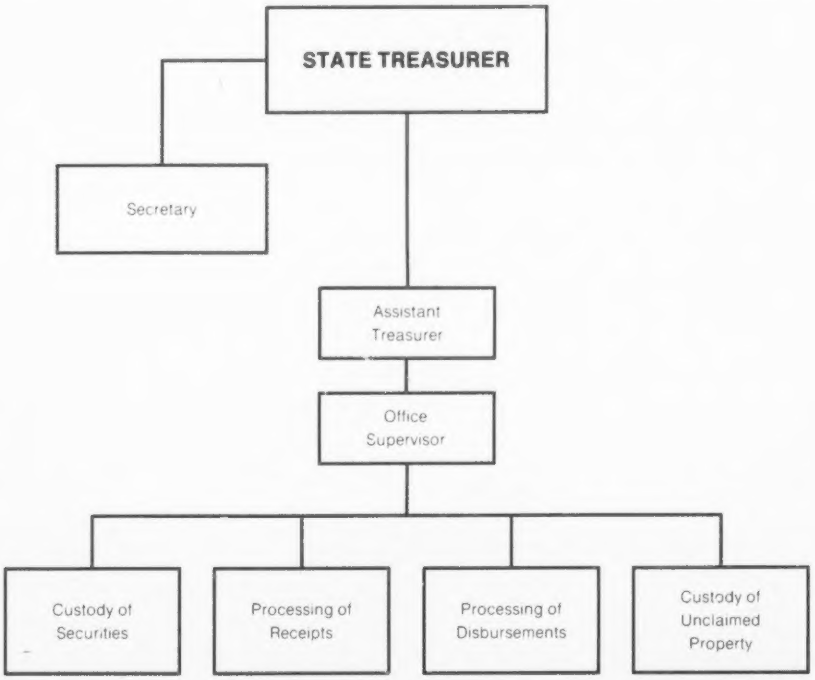
Total Budget 1983-85: $1,002,000.

Statutory Reference: Article VI, Sections 1, 1n and 3, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Subchapter IV of Chapter 14, Statutes.

History: The state treasurer is one of the constitutional officers of the state. An elected state treasurer was included in both the abortive 1846 Constitution and in the Constitution as finally adopted in 1848 (Article VI, Section 1). The territorial treasurer, an office created in 1839, had been appointed by the governor, but the state constitutional provision called for his election.

Organization: From statehood through 1968, the state treasurer was elected in the general election held in November of each even-numbered year for a term of 2 years. By constitutional amendment ratified in 1967, however, he was elected for a 4-year term beginning with the 1970 election. The constitution provides that the duties of the office are to be prescribed by law. The assistant treasurer is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the state treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER


STATE TREASURER
Secretary
Assistant Treasurer
Office Supervisor
Custody of Securities
Processing of Receipts
Processing of Disbursements
Custody of Unclaimed Property

STATE TREASURER

Agency Responsibility: The state treasurer is responsible for the custody and disbursement of state moneys. He is responsible for the custody and care of securities representing the investments of the various state funds, as well as securities and money deposited with the state under statutory requirements. He acts as registrar for all general obligation bonds and maintains detailed records for all bonds authorized, issued, and redeemed. He serves as treasurer of the State Investment Board, the University Trust Fund, state retirement funds, and, in addition, serves as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, State Board of Canvassers, State Historical Society, Bond Advisory Committee to the Building Commission, and the State Depository Selection Board

Unit Functions:

Disbursements: The treasurer processes, records and issues the disbursements of the state.

Receipts: The treasurer receives, processes and records the receipts of the state and maintains records on the Local Government Pooled Investment Fund.

Securities: The treasurer has custody of securities, bonds and deposits.

Unclaimed Property: The treasurer receives and maintains custody and records for all property received under the provisions of the uniform unclaimed property act and general escheat laws. The treasurer reviews, and, if necessary, audits, business and corporate records to assure compliance with unclaimed property statutes.

Interagency Relationships: In relation to the receipt and disbursement of state funds, the Office of the State Treasurer performs a service for all state agencies. The state treasurer makes a daily determination for the Investment Board as to funds available for investment purposes. The state treasurer quarterly collects probate fees and monthly collects fines, forfeitures, penalty assessments and court fees. The office makes annual settlement with the county treasurers of taxes and other fees due the state. The state treasurer annually collects from municipal and school district treasurers principal and interest due on loans made to the municipalities by the Land Commission. The state treasurer administers and maintains required records on the Local Government Pooled Investment Fund.

STATE AUTHORITIES

Authorities are bodies public and corporate created for specific purposes and are authorized to issue bonds.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY

Board of Directors: REPRESENTATIVE DISMAS BECKER (Assembly majority member), *chairperson;* JAMES H. SCHLENDER, *vice chairperson;* CAROL A. BRILL, *secretary;* ROSALIE TRYON, *treasurer;* JOHN YINGLING (designee of secretary of development); SENATOR GARY GEORGE (Senate majority member), SENATOR DONALD HANAWAY (Senate minority member), REPRESENTATIVE DUWAYNE JOHNSRUD (Assembly minority member); MARILYN ANDERSON, LUCIO FUENTEZ, STAN GRUSZYNSKI (confirmation pending), RALPH JIRIKOWIC, PHYLLIS SCHIEFFER.

Executive Director: LOUIS FORTIS.

Administrative Director: NANCY BORNSTEIN.

Mailing Address: Suite 312, 14 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703; field offices: Green Bay, Milwaukee, Racine.

Number of Employes: 10 (not state funded).

Total Budget 1983-85: $418,000 ($150,000 state funded).

Statutory Reference: Section 233.03.

History: The Community Development Finance Authority was created by Chapter 371, Laws of 1981. Principal program operations of the authority began in October 1982.

Organization: The Community Development Finance Authority is a public body corporate and politic organized as a nonprofit corporation. The corporation's board of directors is comprised of 13 members, consisting of 8 public members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered 5-year terms, the secretary of the Department of Development or a designee, and 2 senators and 2 representatives representing the majority and minority parties in each house and appointed as are standing committees. Four public members shall represent community development corporations, one shall represent organized labor, one shall represent small business, one shall represent employment training programs, and one shall represent private financial institutions.

The governor appoints the executive director of the authority to serve a 2-year term. The executive director and other staff members are employed outside the state civil service system.

Agency Responsibility: The Community Development Finance Authority was established to provide organizational development, economic planning, and business development technical assistance to community development corporations and Indian tribes in Wisconsin's distressed areas in order to facilitate the process of economic growth and development. The authority has created a community development finance company for the purpose of investing funds in community economic development ventures. In carrying out this objective, the authority and the company are receiving contributions and investments from corporations and individuals. In turn, the State of Wisconsin will provide a tax credit incentive for participating corporations and individuals.

Interagency Relationships: The authority works with all levels of government, specifically including the Department of Development, private corporations, and community development corporations, Indian tribes, and community-based women's organizations.

HEALTH FACILITIES AUTHORITY

Members: STEWART W. LAIRD, *chairperson;* JOY A. MOY, *vice chairperson;* PAUL L. BROWN, ROBERT E. DURKIN, ALAN E. IDING, ROBERT O. POLLOCK, SISTER MARY CHARLES RYDZEWSKI.

Executive Director: LAWRENCE R. NINES.

Mailing Address: Suite 108, 5721 Odana Road, Madison 53719.

Telephone: (608) 273-8120.

Statutory Reference: Section 231.02.

History: The Health Facilities Authority was created by Chapter 304, Laws of 1973. Principal program operations of the authority began in September 1979 following a favorable decision as to the constitutionality of its enabling legislation on June 29, 1979, by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *State ex. rel. Wisconsin Health Facilities Authority v. John H. Torphy, Secretary, Wisconsin Department of Administration*. The authority's first debt was issued in December 1979.

Organization: The Health Facilities Authority is a public body politic and corporate comprising 7 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for staggered 7-year terms. Not more than 4 may be members of the same political party. Annually the governor appoints a member as chairperson and the authority elects one member as vice chairperson.

The executive director and other staff members are employed outside the state civil service system.

Agency Responsibility: The Health Facilities Authority was established to provide assistance and alternative methods of financing to health institutions to aid them in project financings which provide needed health services consistent with the state's health plan. To support this intent, the authority is empowered to issue bonds on behalf of participating health institutions, the interest on which is exempt from federal income taxation. The result is interest rates below those available through conventional financing sources.

The authority may issue bonds to finance any project that has received approval from the Department of Health and Social Services under Ch. 150, Wis. Stats. The authority may issue bonds to refinance outstanding debt of any health facility if that refinancing will result in a reduction in the health facility's rates below the rates which would have otherwise prevailed.

A "project" is a specific health facility work or improvement to be refinanced, acquired, constructed, enlarged, remodeled, renovated, improved, furnished or equipped, or any combination thereof, by the authority. The authority has the power, among other things, to collect rents and revenues for the services furnished by the project, and establish rules for the use of a project. It may designate a participating health facility as its agent for various purposes.

The bonds and notes of the authority are limited obligations of the authority alone and not a debt or liability of the State of Wisconsin. The authority receives no appropriations from the state. The authority imposes fees and charges on participating health institutions for its various programs to sustain its operations.

HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Members: JAMES T. SYKES, *chairperson;* MARJORIE KINNEY, *vice chairperson;* GILBERT G. RIVERA, *secretary;* DONALD W. SEAHOLM, *treasurer;* SENATOR JOHN R. PLEWA (Senate majority member), SENATOR RICHARD KREUL (Senate minority member), REPRESENTATIVE JOHN ANTARAMIAN (Assembly majority member), REPRESENTATIVE E. JAMES LADWIG (Assembly minority member); JAMES T. FLYNN (secretary of development); CAROL BRILL, JAMES HILL.

Executive Director: EDWARD G. JACKAMONIS.

Deputy Executive Director: MONICA BURKERT-BRIST.

Assistant Executive Director for Administration: GWEN TORKELSON.

General Counsel: PAUL E. CONRAD.

Chief Financial Officer: LARRY R. METZ.

Director of Architectural and Technical Services: JEROME J. WALKOWSKI.

Director of Economic Development: MARCH SCHWEITZER.

Director of Housing Development: JOHN R. HABECK.

Director of Management Services: vacancy.

Director of Data Processing: JOHN J. SCHAUF.

Credit Relief Outreach Program (Crop) Administrator: MARY ANDERSON.

Grants Administrator: MARTIN E. EVANSON.

Communications Coordinator: vacancy.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1728, Madison 53701; location: 131 West Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-7884.

Publications: Inventory of Federally Assisted Rental Housing — State of Wisconsin; Annual Report; WHEDA Occupancy Handbook; WHEDA Grounds Maintenance Guide.

Number of Employes: 73.00 (not state funded).

Statutory Reference: Section 234.02.

History: The Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) was created as the Housing Finance Authority by Chapter 287, Laws of 1971. Principal program operations of the authority began in July 1973 following a favorable decision as to the constitutionality of its enabling legislation on June 29, 1973 by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *State Ex. Rel. Warren v. Nusbaum*, 59 Wis. 2d 391, 208 N.W. 2d 780 (1973). The authority's first debt issuance occurred in March 1974. In November 1983 (1983 Wisconsin Act 81), Governor Earl signed legislation which broadened the authority's mission to include financing for economic development projects and export sales of Wisconsin products. The name was changed to the Housing and Economic Development Authority to reflect the increased scope.

Organization: WHEDA is a public body corporate and politic consisting of 11 members: 6 public members appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for staggered 4-year terms expiring on January 1; the secretary of development or a designee; and 2 senators and 2 representatives to the Assembly appointed as are the members of standing committees in their respective houses. The governor appoints a public member as chairperson of the authority for a one-year term. The authority elects a vice chairperson, secretary and treasurer. The executive director is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 2-year term.

The executive director and other staff members are employed by the authority outside the state civil service system.

Agency Responsibility: WHEDA was established 1) to help alleviate the housing shortage for low- and moderate-income persons and families, and 2) to provide financing for business development loans and export sales of Wisconsin products. To carry out its housing objective, the authority provides rehabilitation, construction and long-term mortgage loans to eligible individuals and to sponsors of housing projects for persons and families of low and moderate income. It is the intention of the Legislature that the authority focus on those not effectively served by the private sector. The authority finances its various housing programs through the issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds and notes. These notes and bonds are not a debt of the State of Wisconsin.

To carry out its economic development and export sales objectives, the authority is authorized to issue bonds to finance business development loans and to finance export sales of Wisconsin products. It is the intention of the Legislature that the authority focus on maintaining and creating jobs and fostering economic growth in the state.

The authority receives no appropriations from the state for its housing and economic development programs. Fees and other charges for its various programs sustain its operations. On March 22, 1985, Governor Earl signed into law special session legislation authorizing the authority to guarantee and subsidize farm loans for planting or harvesting crops in 1985. For this purpose, $11 million was appropriated to the authority by the Legislature.

Interagency Relationships: In 1974 and 1975, the authority issued $61,945,000 of its revenue bonds to finance 2,024 residential mortgage loans to eligible veterans under the Veterans Housing Loan Program, administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs. In 1981, the authority entered into a Mortgage Purchase and Sale Agreement with the Department of Veterans Affairs to commit $5,556,000 of authority funds to make possible the State of Wisconsin Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 1981, the proceeds of which finance veterans housing.

Since 1979, the authority has issued $54,989,850 of its revenue bonds to finance housing rehabilitation loans to be made under the State Housing and Neighborhood Conservation Program, which is administered by the authority in conjunction with the Department of Development. The authority contributed $931,955 of program revenues to subsidize a 1979 bond issue of $9,990,850.

Since 1982, the authority issued $475,000,955 in bonds, subsidized with an authority contribution of $16,510,000 to finance the Home Ownership Mortgage Loan Program, which is administered with the Department of Development.

In 1983, bonding authority for the Community Housing Alternatives Program was transferred from the Health Facilities Authority to the authority. The program is administered by the authority in conjunction with the Department of Health and Social Services.

The authority in 1983 also received bonding authority to finance economic development and export sales programs. The loans in these programs will be subject to certification by the Department of Development.

The authority receives Section 8 rental housing assistance payments funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The authority currently receives and allocates

$56,783,077 in annual Section 8 funding to support 14,733 authority-financed units statewide. These funds ensure that income-eligible tenants will pay no more than 30 percent of their income for rent.

The authority coordinates statewide subsidized housing production with both the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Farmers Home Administration.

TEMPORARY STATUTORY AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by state law for a temporary purpose and are intended to terminate on the completion of their assignment.

ACID DEPOSITION REVIEW COMMITTEE

Members: **WILLIAM KEEPERS** (designee of Governor), **C.D. BESADNY** (secretary of natural resources), **MARY LOU MUNTS** (designee of chairperson of Public Service Commission).

Statutory Reference: 1983 Wisconsin Act 414, SEC. 3.

History: The Acid Deposition Review Committee was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 414.

Organization: The committee consists of the secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and his designee, the chairperson of the Public Service Commission or his designee, and a designee of the Governor.

Functions: The committee was directed to analyze the impact of state and federal legislation on acid rain deposition and the operation of public utilities, and evaluate the recommendations submitted by the Department of Natural Resources and the Public Service Commission to limit sulfur dioxide emissions.

COMPENSATION STUDY COMMITTEE

Members: **WILLIAM R. KELLETT** (designated by Assembly minority leader), *chairperson;* **GORDON MYSE** (designated by Governor), **WAYNE E. BABLER, JR.** (designated by chief justice, Supreme Court), **DALE NORDEEN** (designated by Senate cochairperson of Joint Committee on Employment Relations), **CLARA PENNIMAN** (designated by Assembly cochairperson of Joint Committee on Employment Relations), **ROGER E. AXTELL** (designated by Senate majority leader), **ALAN KINGSTON** (designated by Assembly majority leader), **EVERETT V. BIDWELL** (designated by Senate minority leader).

Statutory Reference: 1983 Wisconsin Act 27, SEC. 2057 (3).

History: The Compensation Study Committee was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. It was directed to transmit its report and recommendations to the secretary of employment relations. A previous Compensation Study Committee, created in 1981, recommended on February 14, 1983, that a new committee, as proposed in 1983 Senate Bill 83, be created.

Organization: The committee consisted of one designee each of the Governor, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, the cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Employment Relations, and the majority and minority leaders of each house of the Legislature.

Functions: The committee was directed to examine the compensation of elected state officials and transmit its report and recommendations to the secretary of employment relations. The "Report and Recommendations of the Compensation Study Committee pursuant to 1983 Wisconsin Act 27, March 15, 1984" was issued.

REGIONAL AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by state law to function in one specific area of the state, usually an area comprising more than one county. Some or all of the members of these commissions are appointed by the governor.

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS

Under Sec. 66.945, which was created by Chapter 466, Laws of 1955, the governor or an official or state agency designated by him, is authorized to create a regional planning commission upon petition of the governing body of a local government unit and the holding of a public hearing on such petition. If the governor finds a need for such a commission and the governing bodies of local units within the proposed region which include over 50 percent of the population and equalized assessed valuation of the region consent, he may create it by order and designate the area and boundaries of its jurisdiction.

When created, a regional planning commission may conduct research studies; make plans for the physical, social and economic development of the region, and adopt such plans as its official recommendation for the region's development; advise local government units on regional planning problems; and act as a coordinating agency for programs of such local units. It is required to adopt a master plan for the physical development of the region.

Membership of a regional plan commission which includes a first class city consists of a member appointed by the county board of each participating county; 2 members appointed by the governor from each participating county, one of whom must be nominated by the county board; and the secretary of development or his designee as nonvoting member.

In regions without a city of the first class, membership is in accordance with resolutions adopted by the governing bodies of a majority of the local units in the region with at least half the population of the region. In the absence of the approval of such local units, the membership is the same as for regions with first class cities if the region lies in more than one county; if the region is entirely within one county, the commission shall consist of 3 members appointed by the county board, 3 members appointed by the governing body of each city of 20,000 or more population (if there are none, the governor appoints one from each city of 5,000 or more population), and 3 at large members appointed by the governor.

When membership has been determined by resolution of the majority of local units in the region, such resolution also sets the length of members' terms; otherwise, terms are for 6 years.

Chapter 225, Laws of 1971, provided that territory within a regional planning commission comprising one county or less may be included in the creation of a multicounty regional planning commission, but the existing commission must then adopt a name other than "regional planning commission".

The following regional planning commissions are currently in existence.

Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission

Members: Paul J. Wolske (Kewaunee County), *chairperson;* Nick Stricker (Florence County), *vice chairperson;* Mary Webb (Brown County), *secretary-treasurer;* Sam Halloin, Kenneth Seidel (Brown County); Clifford Delorit, George Evenson, Norman Stegmann (Door County); Edwin Kelley, John Zoeller (Florence County); Rufus Entringer, Clarence Ihlenfeldt (Kewaunee County); Anthony V. Dufek, James Grassman, Donald Vogt (Manitowoc County); Edward Gaber, Cheryl Maxwell, Lawrence Theisen (Marinette County); Ralph Heller, Robert M. Lacount, Laurence Rupiper (Oconto County); Tim Ebenreiter, James Gilligan, Richard Suscha (Sheboygan County).

Executive Director: Ralph M. Bergman.

Mailing Address: Suite 450, S.E. Building, U.W.-Green Bay, Green Bay 54301-7001.

Telephone: (414) 465-2135.

Region: Brown, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Oconto and Sheboygan Counties.

Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Executive Committee: Peter Nelson, *chairperson;* Robert Ballweg, Frank Dresen, Judith Rendall, Jan Schur.

Members: Peter Nelson, *chairperson;* Judith Rendall, *vice chairperson;* Jan Schur, *secretary;* Robert Ballweg, *treasurer;* Fred Arnold, Frank Dresen, Ole Gyland, Jr., Stephenie Jensen, Roberta Leidner, Mary Kay Ryan, Richard Wagner.

Executive Director: Charles Montemayor.

Mailing Address: Room 523, City-County Building, Madison 53709.

Telephone: (608) 266-4137.

Region: Dane County.

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: Lester Van Loon (Waushara County), *chairperson;* Paul Stevenson (Winnebago County), *vice chairperson;* Wilma Springer, Carl Wilberscheid, Clarence Wolf (Calumet County); Kenneth Bentley, Dorothy Hartwig, Tom McDowell (Marquette County); Harley Lyons, John Teller, Jr., Hilary Waukau (Menominee County); Ervin Conradt, Dorothy Johnson, Betty Sanders, George Schroeder (Outagamie County); Harry Bauman, Frank Buettner, Robert Montour (Shawano County); Loran Frazier, Delayne Green, Roy Nottleson (Waupaca County); Harlowe Long, George Sorenson (Waushara County); Marigen Carpenter, Ralph Nielsen, Kathleen Propp, Paul Stevenson (Winnebago County).

Executive Director: Roy C. Willey, Jr.

Mailing Address: 140 N. Main Street, Menasha 54952.

Telephone: (414) 729-1100.

Publications: Central Dispatching: A Demonstration Project in Transportation Coordination, July 1982; *Wolf River Corridor: Shawano to Leeman,* July 1982; *Town Sanitary Districts,* July 1, 1982; *Model Street and Highway Access Control Ordinance,* January 1983; *Evaluating Retail Activity in Small Cities,* July 1983; *Funding Transit in the Oshkosh Area,* January 1984; *The Fox River Locks: An Assessment of Present and Future Economic Impacts,* April 1984; *Local Bridges: Determining Replacement Priorities,* June 1984; *Shawano County Elderly and Handicapped Transportation Coordination Study,* December, 1984; *Computer Documentation: Transit Ridership Statistics,* December, 1984; *Sewer Service Area Plan,* January, 1985; *Rural Transportation Plans and Programs,* January, 1985; *Transportation Improvement Program for the Appleton and Oshkosh Urbanized Areas,* 1985, January, 1985. *Overall Economic Develop-*

ment Program Update, April, 1985; *Independent Variables Forecasts: Fox Cities Highway Network Plan*, April, 1985; *Population Projections for Communities in East Central Wisconsin*, April, 1985.

Region: Calumet, Fond du Lac (not participating), Green Lake (not participating), Marquette, Menominee, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago Counties.

Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission

Members: Otto Bollinger (Buffalo County), *chairperson;* Tony Polzer (Pepin County), *vice chairperson;* Laurence Weber (Pierce County), *secretary-treasurer;* Duane Baertsch, Lyman Dieckman (Buffalo County); Virgil Butteris, Cheryl Mader, June Steiner (Crawford County); Daryl Rose (Jackson County); Richard Bradford, Maureen Kinney, Charles Pierce (La Crosse County); Adolph Heilman, Babette Rice, Louis Teply (Monroe County); John Buchholtz, Herbert Meshun (Pepin County); Howard Christenson, Roy Finley (Pierce County); Alvin Hogden, Earl Ryder, John Walek (Trempealeau County).

Executive Director: William J. Kroll.

Mailing Address: Room 110, Courthouse, 400 North Fourth Street, La Crosse 54601-3227.

Telephone: (608) 785-9396.

Region: Buffalo, Crawford, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe Pepin, Pierce, Trempealeau and Vernon (not participating) Counties.

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: Erhard Huettl (Forest County), *chairperson;* Virginia Heinemann (Marathon County), *vice chairperson;* Ernest A. Johnson (Vilas County), *secretary-treasurer;* Helen Jacobson, Donald Kline (Forest County); L.A. Fry (representing 6 communities in Juneau County); Frank Jones, Clara Kalkofen, Winnie Larsen (Langlade County); Neil Lemay, Diane Mikkelson, Francis Seroogy (Lincoln County); John Kannenberg, Norman Walters (Marathon County); Howard Lovestead, Richard Phelan, Werner Selz (Oneida County); Ben Guthrie, Charles Marquardt (Vilas County); Carl Guelcher, Maurice Mathews, vacancy (Wood County).

Executive Director: Arno Wm. Haering, Jr.

Executive Secretary: Mary M. Radke.

Mailing Address: 407 Grant Street, Wausau 54401.

Telephone: (715) 845-4208.

Region: Forest, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage, Vilas and Wood Counties.

Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Members: Charles Tollander (Burnett County), *chairperson;* Edwin Renoos (Bayfield County), *vice chairperson;* Marvin Hanson (Rusk County), *secretary-treasurer;* Frank Kempf, Thomas Kieweg, James Monroe (Ashland County); Wallace Johnson (Bayfield County); Milton Stellrecht (Burnett County); Frank Dumonsau, Betty Hetzel, John Shepard, Jake Tusin (Douglas County); Louis Leoni, Lawrence Lewis (Iron County); Carl Heizler, Ernest Skotterud, George Warshall (Price County); Lynn Fredrick, Melvin Wedwick (Rusk County); Chester Boncler, Karl Bondehagen (Sawyer County); Edwin Ahlers, Dolores Meyer, Arthur Salzwedel (Taylor County); Arthur Gillette, Hubert Smith (Washburn County); Joe Bresette (Bad River Tribal Council), William Wildcat (Lac du Flambeau Tribal Council), M. John Quaderer (Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Council), Joe Corbine (Red Cliff Tribal Council), William Arbuckle (St. Croix Tribal Council).

Executive Director: Mark J. Mueller.

Mailing Address: 302 Walnut Street, Spooner 54801.

Telephone: (715) 635-2197.

Region: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor and Washburn Counties.

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: ANTHONY F. BALESTRIERI (Walworth County), *chairperson;* HAROUT O. SANASARIAN (Milwaukee County), *vice chairperson;* IRENE M. BROWN (Milwaukee County), *secretary;* William D. Rogan (Waukesha County), *treasurer;* FRANCIS J. PITTS, MARY A. PLUNKETT, SHEILA M. SIEGLER (Kenosha County); JEAN B. TYLER (Milwaukee County); ALLEN F. BRUEDERLE, SARA L. JOHANN, ALFRED G. RAETZ (Ozaukee County); JOHN R. HANSEN, EARL G. SKAGEN, MICHAEL W. WELLS (Racine County); JOHN D. AMES, ALLEN L. MORRISON (WALWORTH COUNTY); HAROLD F. RYAN, THOMAS J. SACKETT, FRANK F. UTTECH (Washington County); ROBERT F. HAMILTON, PAUL G. VRAKAS (Waukesha County).

Executive Director: KURT W. BAUER.

Mailing Address: 916 North East Avenue, P.O. Box 769, Waukesha 53187-1607.

Telephone: (414) 547-6721.

Region: Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha Counties.

Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: RICHARD SCULLION (Iowa County), *chairperson;* MARY WIRTH (Grant County), *vice chairperson;* MYRON JEGLUM (Green County), *secretary-treasurer;* JOHN HANRAHAN, VIRGINIA MARTIN (Grant County); ROBERT HOESLY, MINERVA OTT (Green County); VINCENT LIMMEX, WILLIAM MICHAELS, (Iowa County); BEVERLY ANDERSON, WALTER CALVERT, SR., RICHARD MCKNIGHT (Lafayette County); ANN GREENHECK, LA VERNE HARDY, MERLYN MERRY (Richland County).

Executive Director: DONALD E. ROSENBROOK.

Mailing Address: 426 Karrmann Library, University of Wisconsin-Platteville, 725 West Main Street, Platteville 53818.

Telephone: (608) 342-1214.

Region: Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland Counties.

West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: ROBERT D. SATHER (Eau Claire County), *chairperson;* CHRIS B. DUEHOLM (Polk County), *vice chairperson;* KAREN L. BAILEY (St. Croix County), *secretary-treasurer;* RICHARD S. ANDRE, WILLIAM D. DARBY, SR., JOHN A. KLINGER (Chippewa County); RICHARD HUGHES (Clark County); JOSEPH HISRICH, WILLIAM G. THIEL (Eau Claire County); RALPH MICKELSON, CLYDE WILLIAMS (Polk County); ROSCOE GARSKE, BERNARD KINNEY (St. Croix County).

Director: JERRY L. CHASTEEN.

Mailing Address: 124-1/2 Graham Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.

Telephone: (715) 836-2918.

Publications: Regional Transportation System Inventory Report; Conventional Energy Supply and Consumption in West Central Wisconsin; Local Energy Resources and Opportunities for West Central Wisconsin; Subsidized Housing Handbook for West Central Wisconsin; General Characteristics of the Population in the West Central Wisconsin Region; Population Statistics for the West Central Wisconsin Region; Housing Statistics for the West Central Wisconsin Region; Population Projections for the West Central Wisconsin Region; Case Studies: Adaptive Reuse Strategies in West Central Wisconsin; Income and Poverty Statistics for West

Central Wisconsin; Employment and Labor Force Statistics for West Central Wisconsin; Energy Planning Guidebook for West Central Wisconsin; Energy and Economic Development in West Central Wisconsin; District Overall Economic Development Program, Trade Areas of West Central Wisconsin; Regional Transportation System Evaluation Report; Selecting a Consultant For Your Municipality; Woodville Land Use and Development Plan; City of Chippewa Falls Outdoor Recreation Plan; Village of Woodville Outdoor Recreation Plan; City of Menomonie Comprehensive Plan; City of Neillsville Public Buildings Plan; Chetek Zoning Ordinance; Polk County Outdoor Recreation Plan; Amery Economic Development Strategy; Thorp Outdoor Recreation Plan; Neillsville Economic Development Strategy.

Region: Barron, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Polk and St. Croix Counties.

INTERSTATE AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by enactment of enabling legislation in all the states which participate in these agencies or by interstate agreement of the governors of participating states. Two or more states participate in each agency. Interstate compacts for which Wisconsin only designates an interstate administrator are not listed.

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES

Wisconsin Delegation

Wisconsin Delegation on the Education Commission of the States: GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL, HERBERT J. GROVER (Superintendent of Public Instruction); SENATOR JOSEPH J. CZARNEZKI, REPRESENTATIVE CALVIN POTTER; DORIS HANSON, DR. ROBERT M. O'NEIL, DR. ROBERT POWLESS (public members).

Mailing Address: Secretary of Administration, Department of Administration, General Executive Facility 2, 101 South Webster Street, Madison 53702; Education Commission of the States, Suite 300, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80295.

Telephone: (608) 266-1741.

Statutory Reference: Sections 39.75, 39.76.

History: The Compact for Education was enacted into law and entered into by the State of Wisconsin by Chapter 641, Laws of 1965, and the Wisconsin delegation to the Education Commission of the States was created.

Organization: The delegation is composed of 7 members: the governor and the state superintendent of public instruction, one senator and one representative appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses, and 3 members appointed by the governor. Administration and staff services for the delegation are provided by the Department of Administration.

Functions: The commission was established to maintain close cooperation among executive, legislative, educational and lay leadership on a nationwide basis at the state and local levels; provide a forum for discussing policy alternatives in the education field; provide a clearinghouse of information on educational problems; and facilitate the improvement of state and local educational systems.

GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION

Members: PETER MCAVOY (state officer member), *Wisconsin chairperson;* LINDA BOCHERT, GILBERT ERICKSON.

Mailing Address: PETER MCAVOY, Department of Administration, P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707. Great Lakes Commission: James Fish, Executive Director, Institute of Science and Technology Building, University of Michigan, 2200 Bonisteel Blvd., Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

Telephone: (608) 266-1741; Great Lakes Commission: (313) 665-9135.

Publications of the Great Lakes Commission: Bimonthly *Great Lakes News Letter;* minutes of committee and commission meetings; annual report; special reports and other miscellaneous publications.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.78.

History: The Great Lakes Compact Commission was created by the State of Wisconsin with the ratification of the Great Lakes Basin Compact, Chapter 275, Laws of 1955, as amended by Chapter 441, Laws of 1959, and Chapter 39, Laws of 1975. The consent of Congress to the Great Lakes Basin Compact was granted by P.L. 90-419, July 24, 1966 (82 Stat. 414).

The Great Lakes Commission superseded the Deep Waterways Commission, which had been established to promote the St. Lawrence Seaway project. The functions of the latter were transferred to the new agency.

Originally the Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission had 3 members. The number was increased to 5 by Chapter 441, Laws of 1959, and reduced to 3 by Chapter 39, Laws of 1975.

Organization: The 3 members of the commission are appointed by the governor on the basis of their knowledge of and interest in the problems of the Great Lakes basin. One shall be a state officer or employe, who shall serve for an indefinite term, act as chairperson, and serve on the commission's executive committee. Other members serve 4-year terms. They are reimbursed for expenses only.

Functions: Wisconsin members on the Great Lakes Commission represent the state's interest in carrying out the purposes and functions by the interstate agency. Close liaison is maintained with the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and with Canadian federal agencies and officials.

The Great Lakes Commission represents and acts on behalf of the 8 Great Lakes states in the pursuit of common goals and the solution to common problems. The commission functions in the areas of environmental quality control, shoreline use and recreation, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway system navigation and commerce, fisheries and wildlife, and fresh water resources, encompassing environmental quality and regional development as these relate to water quality and water availability. Commissioners act to promote through the commission state interest in the origin, planning, development, promotion and support of state and regional-beneficial programs and activities. The commission presents, supports and promotes these programs throughout the region and particularly to the executive departments and agencies of the federal government and the U.S. Congress.

MIDWEST LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE COMMISSION

Wisconsin Member: DONALD K. SCHOTT.

Mailing Address: Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702; Midwest Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission: Richard Paton, Executive Director, 350 N. Robert Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212; Midwest Commission: (612) 293-0126.

Statutory Reference: Sections 14.81, 16.11.

History: The Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact was ratified and the commission enacted by 1983 Wisconsin Act 393.

Organization: The member of the commission representing Wisconsin is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate to serve at the pleasure of the governor. The commission member designates an alternate.

Functions: The Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact is an interstate organization responsible for managing low-level radioactive wastes. Member states are Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. Such compacts were provided for and encouraged by the federal Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act.

The commission may: 1) make an agreement for the right to use regional facilities for waste generated outside the region and the right to use facilities outside the region for waste generated within the region; 2) approve the disposal of waste generated within the region at a facility other than a regional facility; 3) appear as an intervenor before any court, board or commission in any matter relating to waste management; and 4) review an emergency closure of a regional facility. The commission is directed to settle disputes between party states regarding the compact and adopt a regional management plan designating host states for the establishment of needed regional facilities.

The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council, composed of legislative and public members, advises the commissioner representing this state and makes recommendations. The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Technical Advisory Committee is composed of state agency staff persons and advises the commissioner representing this state on technical issues.

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION

Wisconsin Members: FREDERICK R. FUNK, *vice chairperson;* SANDRA BERG, WILLIAM HOWE, GERHARD NILSESTUEN, OWEN R. WILLIAMS.

Wisconsin Legislative Advisory Committee: SENATOR RODNEY C. MOEN AND REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD SHOEMAKER, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS JAMES E. HARSDORF, DAVID W. HELBACH, BRIAN D. RUDE; REPRESENTATIVES WILLIAM F. BERNDT, BARBARA GRONEMUS, ROBERT JAUCH, JOHN MEDINGER, DAVID E. PAULSON.

Wisconsin Technical Advisory Committee: JOHN HILL (UW-River Falls), vacancy (appointed by the Governor); vacancy (Department of Administration), vacancy (Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection), ROBERT WALTER (Department of Development), HARVEY WIRTH (Department of Health and Social Services), vacancy (Department of Justice), vacancy (Department of Natural Resources), vacancy (Public Service Commission).

Mailing Address: JAMES M. HARRISON, Executive Director, 619 Second Street, Hudson 54016.

Telephone: (612) 436-7131 or (715) 386-9444.

Number of Wisconsin Funded Positions: 1.50.

Wisconsin Funding 1983-85: $129,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.82.

History: The Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission was created by Chapter 274, Laws of 1965, to constitute the representatives of this state on the joint Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission. A boundary area compact between the 2 states was ratified by enactment of this legislation.

Organization: The commission is composed of 5 members appointed by the governor with Senate confirmation for staggered 5-year terms. (Minnesota also appoints 5 members). Members receive no compensation except expenses. To assist the commission there is created a Legislative Advisory Committee, consisting of 4 senators and 6 representatives to the Assembly appointed as are standing committees, and a Technical Advisory Committee, comprising 2 members appointed by the governor and one member each appointed by the board or executive head of the following agencies: Department of Administration, Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Department of Health and Social Services, Department of

Justice, Department of Development, Department of Natural Resources and the Public Service Commission.

Staff services are provided by 3 full-time personnel employed by the commission.

Functions: The commission represents a joint effort by the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota to conduct studies, develop recommendations and coordinate government actions relating to the present and future protection, use, and development in the public interest, of the lands, river valleys and waters which form the boundary between the 2 states, especially the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers. The commission provides field services and advisory recommendations to its sponsor states and also serves as the management coordinator for the St. Croix National Scenic Riverways, segments of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION

Wisconsin Commission: ROY FINLEY (Pierce County), *chairperson;* WILLIAM BUSH (La Crosse County), *vice chairperson;* HERBERT J. MESHUN (Pepin County), *treasurer;* DONNA KREBSBACH (Buffalo County), ROBERT G. VALLEY (Crawford County), vacancy (Grant County), vacancy (La Crosse County), NICK JENSEN (Trempealeau County), ALBERT C. ZABOLIO (Vernon County).

Gubernatorial Secretary: LOWELL B. JACKSON; *Executive Secretary:* K. SUE GALLAGHER.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7910, Madison 53707-7910; location: Room 120B, Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-1113.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.85.

History: The Wisconsin commission is a part of the international Mississippi River Parkway Commission. The commission became statutory with the enactment of Chapter 482, Laws of 1961. Its origin, however was in 1939, when Governor Heil appointed a 10-member committee to cooperate with agencies from other Mississippi River states in planning 2 scenic highways along the banks of the Great River from the Gulf of Mexico to its headwaters at Lake Itasca, Minnesota. The Canadian Government links in with northward branches to join the Trans-Canada Highway near Kenora and westward through Manitoba. The committee was renamed a commission by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967; its membership was changed by Chapter 39, Laws of 1975.

Organization: The commission is composed of a secretary appointed by the governor and 10 members appointed by the county boards of the 8 counties bordering on the Mississippi River. The commission selects its chairperson and may select a secretary for internal affairs, while the gubernatorially appointed secretary is responsible for liaison between the governor, legislature, state Parkway Commission, and national Parkway Commission. Members receive no compensation, but the secretary may be reimbursed for his actual expenses.

Functions: The general purpose of the Mississippi River Parkway Commission is to provide information, guidance, and assistance in the acquisition, restoration, preservation and enhancement of the scenic, historic and recreational assets located along the Mississippi River, and to foster continued economic growth through the maintenance and improvement of the highway transportation corridor along the Mississippi River. The commission assists in coordinating a program for the development of the Great River Parkway in Wisconsin and cooperates with similar commissions in other states and Canadian provinces to develop the road from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The Highway Commission in 1967 authorized route study and traffic counts leading to the initial planning for the ultimate route in the state. In 1974 a report was sent to the Federal Highway Administration updating information on the route location and cost estimates of the project. The cost estimate has been updated periodically since 1974. Program implementation is in progress.

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Judicial Branch

The judicial branch: profile of the judicial branch, summary of Supreme Court and Court of Appeals decisions, description of Supreme Court, court system and judicial service agencies

JUDGE B. BADGER
CRONIN 85

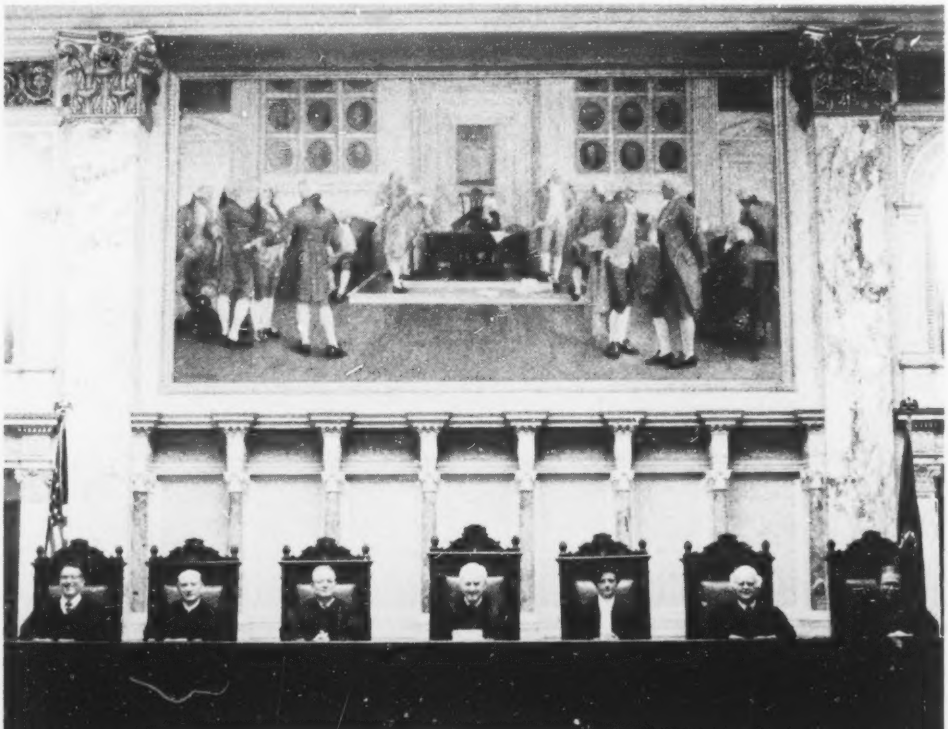
WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT[1]

Name	Supreme Court Justice Since	1st Elected Term Began August 1	Term Expires July 31
Nathan S. Heffernan, Chief Justice	1964*	Jan. 1966	1995
Roland B. Day	1974*	Jan. 1977	1986[2]
Shirley S. Abrahamson	1976*	1979	1989
William G. Callow	1978	Jan. 1978	1987[2]
Donald W. Steinmetz	1980	1980	1990
Louis J. Ceci	1982*	1984	1994
William J. Bablitch	1983	1983	1993

*Initially appointed by the Governor.

[1] Pursuant to Section 26 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution and Section 20.923 (2) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the current salary for chief justice is $75,500 and for justices is $68,000.

[2] Article XIV, Section 16, Wisconsin Constitution, provides for this expiration date.



The Wisconsin Supreme Court in session. From left to right are Justices Louis J. Ceci, William G. Callow, Roland B. Day; Chief Justice Nathan S. Heffernan; and Justices Shirley S. Abrahamson, Donald W. Steinmetz and William A. Bablitch. The mural on the wall behind the dais is the Albert Herter painting, The Signing of the Constitution (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Supreme Court).

JUDICIAL BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

Introducing the Court System. For the average citizen the court system is probably the most remote and least understood branch of government. Though his attention may be drawn to the courts by news accounts of controversial cases and by dramatic portrayals of court proceedings on television, his personal involvement with the courts is likely limited to a traffic violation, a divorce proceeding or the settlement of a deceased relative's estate. His experience may lead him to conclude that the judicial system is a complicated maze filled with obscure procedures and language seemingly only half understood by the lawyers and judges themselves.

What may not be readily apparent to him is the tremendous variety and volume of business transacted in our court system. At one time or another almost every aspect of life is touched by the courts. Aside from the duty to try persons accused of criminal law violations, which may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, the courts must decide civil disputes between private citizens ranging from the routine collection of an overdue charge account to the complex adjudication of an antitrust case involving many millions of dollars and months or even years of costly litigation. The courts also must act as referees between the citizens and their government by deciding what are the permissible limits of governmental power and the extent of an individual's rights and responsibilities.

A judicial system which strives for fairness and justice must be capable of first finding the truth and then deciding disputes under the rule of law. Thus, the courts are the places in which the facts are determined and the rules regulating conduct are interpreted and applied. These rules are derived from a variety of sources including the state and federal constitutions, legislative acts, administrative rules, and custom and experience expressed judicially in the common law, that is, court decisions. This body of law is constantly changing to meet the needs of our increasingly complex society. However, while these changes are often necessary and desirable, the courts have the added responsibility of ensuring that the fundamental principles of our constitutional system are protected and preserved.

How well the judicial branch performs the tasks we assign it depends a great deal on its organization and structure. Because many citizens, lawyers, legislators and judges complained that the judicial process had become so expensive and time-consuming, the court system was substantially reorganized, first in 1959, then in 1977-78.

History of the Court System. The basic powers and framework of the court system in Wisconsin were laid out in Article VII of the Constitution when Wisconsin became a state in 1848. Judicial power was vested in a Supreme Court, circuit courts, courts of probate and justices of the peace. The legislature was granted power to establish inferior courts and municipal courts and, subject to certain limitations, to determine their jurisdiction. By the 1848 constitution, the state was divided into 5 judicial circuit districts. The 5 judges presiding over the circuit courts were to meet at least once a year at Madison as a Supreme Court until the legislature established a Supreme Court as a separate body. In 1853, the present Supreme Court commenced with 3 members — one elected to be chief justice and the other 2 elected to be associate justices. In 1877, the number of associate justices was increased to 4. In 1889, all members of the court were designated as justices and the justice with the longest continuous service was to preside as chief justice — a practice specified in the Wisconsin Constitution to the present day. Since 1903, the number of justices of the Wisconsin Supreme Court has been 7.

Over the next 100 years, the legislature, acting pursuant to constitutional authority, created by statute a large number of courts with varying types of jurisdiction. As a result of all these special laws, there existed no uniformity among the counties in either procedure or jurisdiction. There was overlapping jurisdiction between the different types of courts in a single county, and court procedure in the various courts was not the same. Furthermore, a number of special courts sprang up in heavily urban areas such as Milwaukee County, where the judicial burden was the greatest. By 1958, the legislature had created 29 municipal courts and many inferior courts including 2 superior courts, several small claims courts, and in Milwaukee County a civil court with 6 branches, a district court with 2 branches and a children's court. Police justice courts were also established by municipalities for enforcement of local ordinances; and there were some 1,800 justice of the peace courts, many of which were virtually inactive.

Reorganization of the Courts in 1959. This apparently confused pattern led the 1951 Legislature to direct the Judicial Council to study and make a recommendation for a court reorganization plan. As a result of thorough study, the 1959 Legislature enacted Chapter 315, Laws of 1959, effective January 1962. This law provided for the primary reorganization of the court system. In subsequent sessions the legislature refined this plan by a series of acts.

Under the 1959 law the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and circuit courts remained unchanged. The most significant change in the reorganization was the abolition of the special statutory courts (municipal, district, superior, civil and small claims). All the separate acts relating to the county courts were repealed, and the county court was reestablished with uniform jurisdiction and procedure throughout the state. Where a special court operated full time and had a full-time judge presiding, a branch of county court was created to absorb and continue its function.

Another important change provided the machinery for the administration of the court system. One of the problems under the old system was that the caseload was uneven — heavy in some areas and light in other areas. Sometimes, too, the workload was not evenly distributed between the judges of a single area. Chapter 315, Laws of 1959, also provided machinery to improve the efficiency of the courts. The chief justice of the Supreme Court was authorized to assign circuit and county judges to serve temporarily in either the circuit or county courts when needed. The 1961 Legislature took one step further and established the office of court administrator (Chapter 261, Laws of 1961).

A third major change in the court system was the abolition of the constitutional justices of the peace. This amendment was ratified by the electorate in the April 1966 election.

As reorganized in 1959, Wisconsin's court system consisted of a Supreme Court, circuit courts, county courts and municipal courts.

Reorganization of the Courts in 1977-78. At the election held on April 5, 1977, the electorate ratified constitutional amendments reorganizing the judicial branch. The central statement outlining the structure of the new system is contained in Article VII, Section 2 of the Constitution.

> "The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a unified court system consisting of one supreme court, a court of appeals, a circuit court, such trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction as the legislature may create by law, and a municipal court if authorized by the legislature under section 14".

In the June 1978 Special Session, the Legislature implemented the constitutional amendments by enacting Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, which provides the state with a "single level" trial court system and a court of appeals, and revised authority for the municipal courts.

Structure of the Court System Today. The judicial branch is headed by a Supreme Court of 7 justices elected statewide for terms of 10 years. Although primarily an appellate court for the state, the court of last resort, the Supreme Court also has original jurisdiction for a limited number of cases of statewide concern.

The establishment of the Court of Appeals became effective August 1, 1978, The court consists of 12 court of appeals judges. The state is divided into 4 court of appeals districts with 3 judges elected from each district. All judges are elected for 6-year terms. The "primary" locations for the offices of the court in each district are Milwaukee, Waukesha, Wausau and Madison. The Court of Appeals is given broad jurisdiction to hear appeals from all courts of record. There are no appeals to the Supreme Court as a matter of right. The Supreme Court determines at its discretion which matters it will hear. The Court of Appeals sits in panels of 3 judges to dispose of cases, except in small claims, municipal ordinance violation, traffic regulation violation, mental health, juvenile and misdemeanor cases, which are heard by a single judge unless a request for a 3-judge panel is granted.

Under the reorganization, the circuit court became the "single level" trial court. County courts were abolished and the county judges were denominated as circuit judges and given all the powers, duties and benefits of circuit judges. At the conclusion of each county judge's term, the office of that branch of county court was abolished and a branch of the circuit court was established. Circuit court boundaries were revised so that each county became a circuit with the exception of the following 3 combined county districts: Buffalo-Pepin, Shawano-Menominee, and Forest-Florence. Circuit judges in office as of August 1, 1978, served in the circuit courts for the counties in which they resided. The act created 13 additional judgeships and abolished 4 existing judgeships, providing the state with 190 trial judges rather than the 181 it had previously. Additional judgeships added since have brought the total to 198, but the number will be reduced to 197 when Clerk County's 2 branches are reduced to one.

There are 10 judicial administration districts (previously 14), with the chief judge of each district being appointed by the Supreme Court.

Over 200 municipal courts have been created by cities, villages and towns. Their jurisdiction is limited.

The Selection and Qualification of Judges. Justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the Court of Appeals and the circuit courts are elected on a nonpartisan basis in April. When 3 or more candidates file nomination papers for an office of judge, a primary election is held prior to the April election. All these judges must be less than 70 years old and licensed attorneys. In addition, the Supreme Court justices, Court of Appeals and circuit court judges must have at least 5 years' experience as attorneys to qualify for office. A vacancy in the office of judge is filled by the governor until a successor is elected. In an election held to fill a vacancy, a judge is elected for a full term instead of the remainder of an unexpired term.

The 7 Supreme Court justices are elected at large; the judges of the Court of Appeals and circuit judges are elected in their respective Court of Appeals districts or circuit court districts.

The municipal judges are also elected in April but candidates for these offices need not be attorneys to qualify. They are usually not full-time positions.

Judicial Agencies to Aid the Courts. The courts are aided in their functions by numerous state agencies.

The Supreme Court appoints a director of state courts, the state law librarian, the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence, the Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility, and the Judicial Education Committee.

Other agencies forming a part of the judicial branch include the Judicial Commission, Judicial Council, the Judicial Conference, and the State Bar of Wisconsin.

Their shared primary concern is to improve the organization, operation, administration and procedures of the state judicial system. Other functional areas of some of these agencies relate to professional standards, judicial ethics, legal research and law reform.

The Court Process in Wisconsin. It should be remembered that there is both a state court system and a federal court system. The state courts adjudicate cases pertaining to state laws. A case may be brought in federal court only if it involves a substantial federal question.

Civil Cases. There are 2 types of cases handled by the courts — civil and criminal. Generally, civil actions involve individual rights. In a civil action, a person may seek a remedy for some wrong done to him. For example, if a person has been injured by another in an automobile accident, he may start a civil action to compel payment for his injuries.

In a typical civil case, an action is brought by a plaintiff against a defendant by the filing of a summons and a complaint with the court. The defendant is served with a copy of the summons and complaint. The summons directs the defendant to serve an answer upon the plaintiff's attorney. Various pretrial proceedings may be gone through, such as pleadings, motions, pretrial conferences and discovery, but if no settlement is reached, a trial ensues. If the parties consent, the trial may be conducted by the court without a jury. Trial by jury, however, is a right granted by both the state and federal constitutions and may be demanded by any person entitled thereto. In a civil case, the jury consists of 6 persons unless a greater number not to exceed 12 is requested. Five-sixths of the jurors must agree on the verdict. The court enters the judgment, which is the determination of the action. The judgment grants relief to the party in whose favor it is rendered.

A final judgment may usually be appealed from the circuit court to the Court of Appeals. A decision by that court is reviewable only upon a petition for review granted by the Supreme Court.

Criminal Cases. In Wisconsin, a crime is conduct prohibited by state law and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. Crimes are of 2 types — misdemeanors and felonies. A felony is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison; all other crimes are misdemeanors. Usually, misdemeanors have a maximum sentence of one year or less. A crime is an offense against the state and action is brought by the state, not by the individual who might be the victim. A typical criminal action begins with the filing of a criminal complaint with a judge by the district attorney. The complaint states the essential facts constituting the offense charged. The defendant may or may not be arrested at that time. If the defendant has not yet been arrested, the judge may then issue a warrant or, for misdemeanors, a summons to a law enforcement officer to serve on an individual and make the arrest.

Once the defendant is in custody, he or she is taken before a judge and informed of the charges and the right to be represented by a lawyer. Bail may be set at or after this time. If the charge is for a misdemeanor, a trial date is set. If the charge is for a felony, a defendant has a right to a preliminary examination. If the defendant does not waive the preliminary examination, the judge transfers the action to a circuit court for a preliminary examination, which is a hearing before the court to determine probable cause. If probable cause is found at the preliminary examination, the person is bound over for trial.

The district attorney files an information with the court based on the prelininary examination. At this point, the arraignment takes place, at which the defendant enters his plea (guilty, not guilty, no contest, or not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect). Unlike the procedure in civil cases, criminal trials are tried by a jury of 12 unless the defendant waives a jury trial or there is agreement for a lesser number of jurors. Also, the verdict must be unanimous.

After the jury delivers its verdict, a judgment of conviction is entered upon a verdict of guilty and the court determines the sentence. The court may order a pre-sentence investigation before pronouncing sentence.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF WISCONSIN

October 1982 — September 1984

Bruce Feustel

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

In Wisconsin, there are 2 appellate courts: the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. Appellate cases are heard by the Court of Appeals unless a case "bypasses" that court. There are no appeals to the Supreme Court as a matter of right, but a litigant may petition the Supreme Court to review a decision of the Court of Appeals.

The purpose of these summaries is to show some examples of the issues facing these appellate courts, especially cases in which the courts are breaking new ground, the litigants are representing important competing policy interests, the facts are unusual, the public is greatly affected by the outcome or there is a strong division of opinion among the justices or judges.

The following summaries of appellate decisions are not an attempt to provide a complete report of the precise findings for the cases listed. Rather, the summaries show the variety of issues and problems that the Wisconsin Court of Appeals and the Wisconsin Supreme Court have confronted.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Journalist Privilege — Confidentiality of News Sources

When is a reporter or journalist justified in refusing to name his or her sources or informants? What is the procedure that should be used to determine if and how the journalist should make disclosures? The Supreme Court faced these questions in *Green Bay Newspaper v. Circuit Court*, 113 Wis. 2d 411 (1983).

In the summer of 1982, the *Green Bay Press-Gazette* included some news articles regarding an investigation of the death of David Moureau. After the investigation, murder charges were brought against 2 persons. In the course of pretrial motions in the criminal cases, the Circuit Court Judge ordered local news media to submit copies of news articles and transcripts of broadcasts to defendants' lawyers.

When the articles of the *Green Bay Press-Gazette* were reviewed, the judge subpoenaed the reporters at the request of one of the defendants. The reporters sought to quash (vacate) the subpoena because they had promised confidentiality to their sources and the reporters felt they were privileged to refuse to disclose the sources.

After further motions and hearings, the Circuit Court Judge ordered the reporters to name their sources. When they refused, the judge found them in contempt of court and imposed a $500 fine and a 30-day jail sentence.

The reporters appealed and, upon bypass of the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court reviewed the case. Justice Day, writing for a unanimous court, noted initially that a journalist has a qualified, not an absolute, privilege to protect confidential sources.

The basis for the journalist privilege is found in Article I, section 3, of the Wisconsin Constitution which provides that:

> "Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press."

The journalist privilege is qualified, however, because there are constitutional and societal reasons which favor disclosure. The right of the journalist to protect confidential sources must be balanced against the right of the criminal defendant to subpoena witnesses who can offer relevant evidence on his or her behalf.

The Supreme Court had never previously decided what the proper procedure was to balance these competing interests. Justice Day described the procedure as a series of steps. The journalist must first show that he or she is entitled to the qualified privilege: that the person is a journalist and that the information was given in confidence.

Next, if a subpoena is challenged, the criminal defendant must show a reasonable probability that the subpoenaed witness has relevant testimony to give which will be favorable to the criminal defendant's case. Additionally, the criminal defendant must investigate other sources for the type of information he or she seeks and show that no reasonable, but less intrusive, sources to get the information exist.

Once the criminal defendant meets the described requirements, a trial court should require an *in camera* hearing (a session before the judge but closed to the public and the other parties). The reporter must disclose the confidential sources to the judge. Before the judge informs the criminal defendant and the state, the judge must make a new determination that the sources can provide relevant material favorable to the defendant, and determine that the evidence is necessary for the defense. If the criteria are met, the judge should require disclosure of the sources to the defendant and the state.

In relating the facts of the *Green Bay Newspaper* case to the described procedure, the reporters had established their right to the qualified privilege. They were journalists and had promised their sources confidentiality. The criminal defendants, however, had not made a sufficient showing that the reporters' sources might be favorable to the defense. The contempt order was reversed and the Circuit Court was directed to quash the subpoenas.

Legislative Procedure — Separation of Powers

In *State ex rel. La Follette v. Stitt*, 114 Wis. 2d 358 (1983), the Wisconsin Attorney General brought an original action in the Supreme Court to determine whether the issuance of certain operating notes, pursuant to 1983 Wisconsin Act 3, constituted an unconstitutional creation of a public debt. One of the issues in the case was whether the Legislature was required to comply with procedures which the Legislature itself had enacted.

The respondents in *Stitt* argued that neither the Senate nor the Assembly had referred the bill to the Joint Committee on Debt Management, as required by Section 13.49 of the statutes. The respondents felt that this failure to comply with the proper procedure invalidated 1983 Wisconsin Act 3.

The right of the judiciary to review legislative acts has been recognized since *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137, 2L.Ed. 60 (1803). In *Stitt*, the Supreme Court noted the important considerations present whenever a court reviews matters within the legislature's control and discretion:

> "[C]ourts generally consider that the legislature's adherence to the rules or statutes prescribing procedure is a matter entirely within legislative control and discretion, not subject to judicial review unless the legislative procedure is mandated by the constitution." (page 362, citation omitted)

Under the concept of separation of powers, the courts are reluctant to become involved in "purely legislative concerns." If a procedural rule is not constitutionally required, the Supreme Court will view the legislature's failure to follow its own rule as "an implied *ad hoc* repeal of such rules."

The respondents had noted one Wisconsin case where the Supreme Court had deviated from this general rule. The Supreme Court in *Stitt* determined that the earlier case had improperly deviated from the general principle and was unnecessary to the holding in that case. The Court expressly disavowed the implication that, absent a constitutional basis, it would invalidate legislation because the Legislature violated a procedural statutory provision in enacting legislation.

As the Court found no constitutional basis for the referral procedure, the Court therefore declined to determine if the Legislature improperly failed to refer the legislation to the Joint Committee on Debt Management. The opinion also went on to examine public debt and delegation of authority questions and held 1983 Wisconsin Act 3 to be constitutional.

School Attendance Law — Void for Vagueness

Wisconsin has a compulsory school attendance law which requires parents or others having control over a child (6 to 18 years of age) to cause the child to attend public or private school regularly. Failure to comply with the requirement can result in a fine, imprisonment or both.

The question raised by *State v. Popanz*, 112 Wis. 2d 166 (1983), was whether the phrase "private school" is clear enough so that people could understand and obey the law.

In *Popanz*, the defendant informed the district school administrator that his daughters, who had been in district public schools, would now be enrolled in the Free Thinker School. The defendant then attempted to have the school recognized as a "private school" for purposes of the compulsory school attendance law. There was some correspondence between the defendant and the administrator, but neither side requested that a visitation be made to determine if the Free Thinker School could be properly categorized as a private school.

The administrator and 2 principals requested the Iowa County District Attorney to prosecute the defendant for a violation of the compulsory school attendance law. The Circuit Court found the defendant guilty.

On appeal, the Supreme Court focused on the question of whether the compulsory school attendance law was void for vagueness. The Court noted that the principles of the void-for-vagueness doctrine:

> "[S]tem from concepts of procedural due process. Due process requires that the law set forth fair notice of the conduct prohibited or required and proper standards for enforcement of the law and adjudication. Before a court can invalidate a statute on the grounds of vagueness, it must conclude that 'some ambiguity or uncertainty in the gross outlines of the duty imposed or conduct prohibited' appears in the statutes, 'such that one bent on obedience may not discern when the region of proscribed conduct is neared, or such that the trier of fact in ascertaining guilt or innocence is relegated to creating and applying its own standards of culpability rather than applying standards prescribed in the statute or rule'." (pages 172 and 173, citations omitted)

The issue centered on whether the defendant had fair warning as to what "private school" meant. Neither the statutes nor the Wisconsin Administrative Code defined "private school." The Court could find no official definition or criteria on the subject. Further, the court found that there was no "well settled meaning in common parlance on the decisions of this court." The Court concluded that the term was vague and that the Legislature or its delegated agent should define "private school" so that citizens would not have to guess what the term meant.

The Legislature responded by enacting 1983 Wisconsin Act 512, which established criteria for defining private schools.

Unreasonable Searches — Emergency Doctrine

Both the U.S. Constitution and Wisconsin Constitution provide that people have protection against "unreasonable searches and seizures." In *State v. Boggess*, 115 Wis. 2d 443 (1983), the Supreme Court examined the validity of the warrantless search by a social worker and a police officer to determine the status of 2 children in a suspected child abuse case. The various opinions of the justices indicated strong disagreements about the proper resolution of this case and the issues it raised.

In *Boggess*, the defendant sought to have certain evidence suppressed at his trial, claiming that the evidence was obtained as a result of an unreasonable search and seizure. The Circuit Court did not suppress the evidence, and the defendant subsequently was convicted on 3 counts of child abuse. The Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment.

The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeals by a vote of 6 to 1. Justice Bablitch wrote for the majority, Justice Day wrote a concurring opinion for himself and 2 others and Justice Abrahamson wrote a dissenting opinion.

Justice Bablitch, for the majority, stated the facts of the case. A social worker had received an anonymous call after work hours. The caller indicated that children may have been injured and gave some background information on Mr. Boggess and the children. The social worker then called the intake social worker for that evening, Joan Hammell. Hammell and a law enforcement officer then proceeded to the Boggess' residence. Boggess asked if they had a search warrant and Hammell informed him that they did not need one under the circumstances. Hammell then examined the children, noting assorted wounds and bruises, and she took both the children to the nearest hospital.

In reviewing the improper search question, Justice Bablitch noted first that the social worker and the officer needed a search warrant unless the search was justified under an exception to the warrant requirement. The Court of Appeals had determined that the search fit within the "emergency rule" exception. Under that exception, there is a 2-part test for validity:

> "First, the search is invalid unless the searching officer is actually motivated by a perceived need to render aid or assistance. Second, ... until it can be found that a reasonable person under the circumstances would have thought an emergency existed, the search is invalid." (pages 450 and 451, citations omitted)

All parties agreed that the first part of the test had been satisfied. The remaining question in essence was: would a reasonable person believe an emergency existed? Bablitch thought that although the informant was anonymous, the detail of the call indicated that the information was based on personal observation. The caller indicated that he had witnessed bruises on one of the children. Further, the defendant corroborated some of the information before the search occurred. The Supreme Court held that a reasonable person would have believed that, under the totality of circumstances in this case, the immediate entry was necessary to aid the children.

Justice Abrahamson disagreed. She viewed the case as involving "a delicate balance of two cherished values: protecting our children and protecting the family from coercive intervention by government agents." In her analysis, the focus should be on whether the social worker made a mistake by not checking further regarding the anonymous report. Looking at the testimony, Abrahamson thought that the telephone caller did not "convey a sense of immediate need for aid or entry." In her view, there was an obvious basis for investigation but not a sufficient showing of emergency. Further, the anonymous nature of the call raised further questions as to the reliability. Noting a study which found that only 30 percent of anonymous child abuse reports were found to be valid, she expressed the need for officials to try to substantiate the trustworthiness of these anonymous reports. She suggested that guidelines were necessary to help professionals determine how to respond to child abuse reports.

The 3 concurring justices vehemently disagreed with the dissent. Justice Day wrote the concurring opinion. In his view, the dissent's approach made a mockery of the constitution. Justice Day went on to say:

> "The dissent further tells us we 'value family autonomy and privacy and the sanctum of the home.' (Dissent, p. 462). But the house was not just the abuser's home, it was also the home of these two children and they had a right to the protection and help this social worker rightfully gave to them in this case. Far from being a 'sanctum,' the house had more the characteristics of a torture chamber for these unfortunate children. This house was hardly 'the source .... of physical and emotional security' to which the dissent alludes."

The concurring justices felt that the motion to suppress evidence had been properly denied. Also, they felt that the case could properly be determined in light of the "emergency doctrine"; therefore, the case did not demonstrate a need for guidelines.

Preferential Tax Treatment — Racial Discrimination

An organization which practices racial discrimination is ineligible for preferential tax treatment, regardless of whether the organization has a constitution and bylaws which do not exclude members because of their race. In *State ex rel. Palleon v. Musolf*, 117 Wis. 2d 469 (1984), the Court of Appeals found that the Independence Lodge has discriminated on the basis of race when acting upon membership applications.

The Wisconsin Department of Revenue is prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution from granting state income or property tax exemptions to organizations which discriminate on the basis of race regarding the admission of members. In the *Palleon* case, a black applicant who had been rejected by the Lodge complained to the Department of Revenue. After conducting hearings on the matter, the department found that the lodge had "policies and practices which discriminate against the black race."

The facts indicated several bases for this determination: the lodge had approximately 580 white members and no black members in an area where 10% of the residents were black; testimony was received from one lodge member indicating that other members did not want to let blacks in; and the lodge's voting procedure for members used a secret one-vote-veto (blackball) method which was susceptible to the exclusion of blacks.

The Circuit Court reversed the department's order, deciding that the record did not support the department's findings. However, the Court of Appeals reversed the Circuit Court and affirmed the department's order. The Court of Appeals found that the department's determination was based on substantial evidence. As to the lack of direct evidence, the court noted that:

> "Rarely, if ever, is racial discrimination subject to direct proof .... '[A]n invidious discriminatory purpose may often be inferred from the totality of the relevant facts ....'
>
> "The method of voting was susceptible to exclusion of blacks. This, together with the other evidence in the case, provided substantial evidence for the determination reached by the Department of Revenue. Even though it was not demonstrated that those who has publicly announced their intention to vote against the applicant because of his race were present during the voting, or that there may be other reasons to explain the casting of the black cube, the department's determination was reasonable. This is so, regardless of the lodge's contention that racial discrimination is contrary to its precepts and is abhorrent to its philosophy." (pages 474 and 475, citations omitted)

CRIMINAL PROCEDURES

Citizens's Arrest — Police Authority Outside Their Jurisdiction

In *State v. Slawek*, 114 Wis. 2d 332 (1983), the main question involved the authority of Chicago police officers to make an arrest in Wisconsin. A trial court dismissed the criminal complaint because the officers had no authority to make an arrest in Wisconsin.

On review, the Court of Appeals described the facts. Six Chicago policemen followed the defendants' van in unmarked cars. The defendants went all the way to Lake Windsor, Wisconsin. In Lake Windsor, the officers watched one of the defendants enter a private residence and leave later with a shoulder bag. The officers stopped the van and arrested the defendants. The officers had tried to contact the local police but were unsuccessful until after the arrests were made.

Judge Dykman, writing for the Court of Appeals, stated the general rule that a police officer acting outside his or her jurisdiction does not have any official power to arrest. Wisconsin courts had recognized some exceptions to the general rule but had never faced the question of whether a police officer, acting outside of his or her jurisdiction, could validly make a citizen's arrest for felonies committed in his or her presence.

The Court of Appeals noted that numerous other states have upheld the right of a peace officer who lacked official arrest authority to make a valid citizen's arrest. Even though it did not want to encourage forays by out-of-state police officers, the Court of Appeals decided that the police should, when outside of their jurisdictions, have the same rights as citizens to make valid citizen's arrests.

Witnesses — Requiring Child Victim to Testify

The Supreme Court in *State v. Gilbert*, 109 Wis. 2d 501 (1982), had to balance the interests of justice and compassion to decide whether a court could quash a subpoena requiring a child victim to testify in a criminal case.

In *Gilbert*, the defendant was charged with 6 criminal offenses, including child abuse. The defendant's 10-year-old daughter was subpoenaed to testify at the preliminary examination. The child's guardian ad litem (attorney appointed to act on behalf of the child) moved to quash the subpoena because the girl could suffer emotional harm if she had to testify in her mother's presence. The Circuit Court held a hearing on the motion and concluded that testifying would probably cause her great damage. The Circuit Court ordered the subpoena quashed.

On appeal, Justice Abrahamson wrote the opinion for a unanimous Supreme Court. She noted that a fundamental tenet of our legal system is "that the public has a right to every person's evidence," except for certain recognized privileges. Witnesses generally have a duty to testify. However, Justice Abrahamson noted that the Court wanted to protect an alleged child abuse victim from being further victimized by the legal system. Keeping the competing interests in mind, the opinion reviewed the applicable legal arguments.

First, there was no constitutional, statutory or common law privilege which the child could use to claim exemption from the requirement to testify. The Court could find no precedent for completely excusing a witness from his or her duty to testify because of emotional harm. Justice Abrahamson noted that although there was an increase in governmental assistance to victims and witnesses in the criminal justice system, there was no proposal that children be excused altogether in criminal proceedings. Excusing the child from testifying might be advantageous at present, but in the long run it might block the conviction of her alleged abuser.

The Supreme Court held that the Circuit Court erred in quashing the subpoena. Rather, the Supreme Court suggested a number of possible steps to reduce the emotional strain of testifying. The Supreme Court did not prescribe guidelines or a set procedure, stating that:

> "We believe that the attorneys and circuit judge closest to this proceeding are in the best position to attempt to devise a solution, keeping in mind BP's particular fear of facing her mother, to eliminate or minimize the burden on BP, to protect the constitutional rights of the accused, and to protect the public interest in the fair administration of justice and in bringing the accused to trial." (page 518)

Juries — Jury Deliberation

What materials may a juror bring with him or her into the jury room during deliberations? Also, given the need for secrecy during the jury deliberation process, what is the procedure to determine if one or more jurors have acted improperly?

The defendant in *State v. Ott*, 111 Wis. 2d 691 (1983), was convicted for causing injury by conduct regardless of life. The defendant sought postconviction relief because a juror had brought in a dictionary definition of the word "depraved." The trial court determined that the act did not show sufficient probable prejudice to require a new trial and denied the motion.

The defendant appealed. The Court of Appeals reversed the judgment and order and ordered a new trial. Chief Judge Decker first noted that the question of what constituted a "depraved mind" was of central importance in the case. The trial court gave the jurors a definition of "depraved mind." When the jury began deliberations, they were given a written copy of the jury instructions, including the "depraved mind" instruction. After deliberating for over 5 hours, the jury went home for the night and reassembled the following morning. On that following morning they reached a guilty verdict.

The defendant's appellate counsel learned that a juror may have brought in, on the following morning, a dictionary definition written on a card. The trial court allowed counsel to investigate the matter, subject to restrictions to not intrude on the "mental processes of the jurors."

On review, the Court of Appeals noted that Section 906.06 (2) of the statutes controls on questions of jury verdicts. The statute provides that generally the juror may not testify regarding matters occurring in the course of deliberations, except if there is extraneous prejudicial information given to the jury or if there is any improper outside influence.

The investigation indicated that 9 of the jurors remembered that a juror brought in a dictionary definition, 2 could not remember and one refused to talk about it. The exact definition which was brought in was not part of the record. The appellate attorneys noted a number of dictionary definitions concerning "depravity," and the Court of Appeals looked at others as well. The state argued that any error would not be prejudicial as the dictionary and jury instruction were actually equivalent. The court disagreed, concluding that the dictionary definition, which used terms like "perverted" or "corrupt," was broader than the written jury instruction. The court felt that the extraneous material was on a central issue of the case and that "the probable effect upon a hypothetical average jury would be prejudicial."

STATUTORY INTERPRETATION

Worker's Compensation — Horseplay

Should an employe be eligible for worker's compensation benefits if he or she is injured while engaged in horseplay? Although a common reaction might be that horseplay is clearly not part of the job, the determination of eligibility for benefits is not that simple.

The case of *Bruns Volkswagen, Inc., v. DILHR*, 110 Wis. 2d 319 (1982), illustrates the criteria a court uses to determine eligibility. In *Bruns*, the foreman and a mechanic started wrestling at the parts counter, and the foreman injured his knee. After an administrative hearing, the hearing examiner awarded benefits to the foreman. The Circuit Court affirmed the award. On appeal, the Court of Appeals noted that the employe, at the time of injury, must be "performing service growing out of and incidental to his employment." Judge Gartzke reviewed previous cases and applicable legal publications. The most important guidelines were those provided by Professor Larson in his edition of *Law of Workmen's Compensation*. Noting that the Wisconsin Supreme Court had previously relied on Professor Larson's views in a similar legal question, Gartzke reviewed Larson's conclusions on horseplay:

> "Professor Larson concludes that minor acts of horseplay may be found to be insubstantial, and that whether particular horseplay is a deviation from the course of employment depends on:
>
> "(1) the extent and seriousness of the deviation, (2) the completeness of that deviation (i.e., whether it was commingled with the performance of duty or involved an abandonment of duty), (3) the extent to which the practice or horseplay had become an accepted part of the employment, and (4) the extent to which the nature of the employment may be expected to include some such horseplay." (pages 324 and 325)

In reviewing the facts of the present case, Gartzke noted that "the wrestling was of short duration, impulsive, and occurred during a natural lull in service for the worker." Further, this type of horseplay was common at the shop and had gone undisciplined. The Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court upholding the award of benefits.

Plain Meaning — First Class City

A court can confuse attorneys when it issues 2 opinions on the same subject which appear to conflict with each other. This is especially true when a court issues 2 apparently conflicting opinions on the same day.

In *City of Madison v. Town of Fitchburg*, 112 Wis. 2d 224 (1983), the statute in question provided that to be eligible for a special incorporation procedure, a town "must be adjacent to a city of the first class." The outcome of the case depended upon the interpretation of what the quoted phrase meant.

The majority opinion of the Supreme Court examined the applicable statutory provision and determined that Madison, the adjacent city in this case, was not a city of the first class. However, the majority felt that:

> "Although Madison technically does not have first-class status, it does not follow ipso facto that Fitchburg has failed to satisfy the requirements of sec. 60.81, Stats. This court has consistently stated that the spirit or intention of a statute should govern over the literal or technical meaning of the language used." (page 326, citations omitted)

The opinion went on to determine that the statute was a legislative solution to the special problems of populous towns that are adjacent to large cities. Thus, in this case, it was the size of the city of Madison that was important, not the issue of whether it had gone through the classification procedures to become a city of the first class.

There were 2 dissenting opinions. Justice Heffernan bluntly stated that "the majority's conclusion defies the expressed will of the legislature and a common sense understanding of the English language."

Justice Abrahamson described the potential problems in greater detail. The analysis of statutory construction ignored the "plain meaning rule." Under this rule, a court will look beyond the plain meaning of a statute only "when the literal language of the statute is ambiguous, thwarts the manifest purpose of the statute, or leads to an absurd, unreasonable, or unjust result." (page 242, citations omitted)

In *Fitchburg*, Justice Abrahamson noted, the majority opinion made none of these findings before looking beyond the plain meaning of the phrase "city of the first class." The failure to follow the procedure was made all the more confusing by the opinion in *State Historical Society v. Maple Bluff*, 112 Wis. 2d 246 (1984). In that case, decided the same day as *Fitchburg*, the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court stated that:

> "On any question of statutory construction, the initial inquiry is to the plain meaning of the statute. If the statute is unambiguous, resort to judicial rules of interpretation and construction is not permitted, and the words of the statute must be given their obvious and intended meaning." (pages 252 and 253, citations omitted)

Environmental Impact Statements — Major State Action

Wisconsin has had a series of major appellate decisions concerning the environment. In *Wisconsin's Environmental Decade v. DNR*, 115 Wis. 2d 381 (1983), the justices split 4 to 3 on whether the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) erred by not preparing an environment impact statement (EIS) for a proposed shopping mall between Appleton and Grand Chute. The case actually consisted of several separate lawsuits. At the circuit court level, all the judgments upheld DNR's decision not to prepare an EIS.

On review, Justice Steinmetz, writing for the 4 majority justices, noted at the start that the Supreme Court was not to decide the merits of placing a mall near the town of Grand Chute. The applicable statute (Sec. 1.11 (2) (c), Stats.) requires that an agency must "include in every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, a detailed statement...." The key question was whether the DNR erred in deciding this mall project was not a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

Steinmetz noted that the DNR had contacted 80 people outside the agency who provided information, data or opinions and had reviewed close to 30 research sources. The DNR concluded that the anticipated physical and biological environmental effects would be minor. The majority found that the DNR's investigation showed reasonable judgment and good faith. Under the standards from previous decisions, they found no obligation to complete an EIS.

The majority turned next to the question of socioeconomic injuries. The majority held that under prior state and federal case law, "in the absence of significant impacts upon the natural environment, socioeconomic impacts do not trigger the EIS requirement." The majority upheld the lower court decisions denying requests for a contested case hearing on the no-EIS decision by DNR.

Justice Bablitch wrote for the 3 dissenting justices. He agreed with the majority that a sufficient record had been developed by DNR, but disagreed with the assessment of the direct and indirect effects of the mall on the physical environment. The DNR report noted the mall would consume approximately 60,000 gallons of water per day and discharge approximately 60,000 gallons of sanitary waste per day and, under a worst case estimate, vehicles in the area would discharge about 1,000 tons of carbon monoxide each year. Also, the DNR had noted that further housing and commercial development was likely in the area, adding to even greater carbon monoxide emissions. The dissenters felt these facts, standing alone, were enough to satisfy the criteria of "major state action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment" and they would have held that an EIS must be prepared.

Evidence — Prior Sexual Conduct of Sexual Assault Victim

The case of *State v. Gavigan*, 111 Wis. 2d 150 (1983), provides a good example of the interaction between the legislative and judicial branches of government. It further shows that a Supreme Court ruling is often not the final resolution of a problem. The ruling may actually trigger the Legislature to further action.

Gavigan involved a second-degree sexual assault case in Milwaukee. The prosecution indicated that it would introduce evidence to show that the victim was a virgin. The defendant objected on the grounds that the applicable legislative enactment on the subject limited admission of prior sexual conduct evidence to 3 situations:

> "If the defendant is accused of a crime under s. 940.225 [Stats.], any evidence concerning the complaining witness's prior sexual conduct or opinions of the witness's prior sexual conduct and reputation as to prior sexual conduct shall not be admitted into evidence during the course of the hearing or trial, nor shall any reference to such conduct be made in the presence of the jury, except the following, subject to s. 971.31 (11) [Stats.]:

> "1. Evidence of the complaining witness's past conduct with the defendant.
>
> "2. Evidence of specific instances of sexual conduct showing the source or origin of semen, pregnancy or disease, for use in determining the degree of sexual assault or the extent of injury suffered.
>
> "3. Evidence of prior untruthful allegations of sexual assault made by the complaining witness." (pages 156 and 157)

The majority opinion of the Supreme Court found that this "rape shield law" did not preclude admission of a complainant's prior conduct for a different purpose. They fashioned a 3-part test: the evidence had to prove a relevant fact independent of the complainant's prior sexual conduct; the value of the evidence must outweigh the prejudicial effect; and the evidence must clearly be admitted for a limited purpose. The Supreme Court went on to reverse the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Justice Heffernan wrote for the 3 dissenting justices. He felt that the Legislature had provided express language in the rape shield law and that the majority had ignored the Legislature's will. Heffernan felt the majority created a "judicial fabrication" that would defeat the purposes of the rape shield law.

The Legislature agreed with the minority opinion. In 1983 Wisconsin Act 449, enacted in response to the *Gavigan* decision, the Legislature specified that the admission of prior sexual conduct of the complaining witness is limited to the statutory exceptions, regardless of the purpose of the admission.

CIVIL LIABILITY

Discovery Rule — Statute of Limitations for Personal Injury Actions

Lawsuits must be started within a certain amount of time or they are barred. Generally, a statute of limitations describes how soon after the dispute arises that the plaintiff must bring the lawsuit.

In *Hansen v. A.H. Robins*, 113 Wis. 2d 550 (1983), the United States Court of Appeals certified the following issue to the Wisconsin Supreme Court for determination:

> "When does the cause of action accrue within the meaning of the Wisconsin statute of limitations for personal injury actions, Wis. Stat. secs. 893.04, .54, when the injury to the plaintiff was caused by a disease which may have been contracted as a result of protracted exposure to a foreign substance?" (page 552, citation omitted)

In *Hansen*, a doctor had inserted an intrauterine device (IUD) in a woman's uterus. Complications developed and the doctor later removed the IUD and concluded she had pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). Although she recovered from the disease, she was rendered sterile. She later sued the manufacturer and seller (Robins) of the IUD. Robins claimed that the suit had not been started within the 3-year period applicable for personal injury lawsuits.

The IUD had been inserted May 28, 1974. The woman began to have problems in late May 1978 and sought medical attention periodically thereafter. On June 26, 1978, she had the IUD taken out, and the diagnosis of PID was then made. She started the lawsuit on June 24, 1981. The question of whether she brought the lawsuit within the 3-year time period, therefore, depended upon when the cause of the action or lawsuit accrued.

The Supreme Court noted that there are 3 basic times at which a tort claim may be said to arise: when the negligence occurs, when the injury is sustained or when the injury is discovered. Generally tort claims have been held to accrue on the date of the injury. This rule governed most cases, but it could lead to harsh results. If discovery of the injury followed the occurrence of the injury by more than 3 years, the statute of limitations barred the lawsuit. The Court noted that this inequity could be remedied by adoption of the "discovery rule." Under the rule, the claim does not accrue until the date it is or should have been discovered.

The Supreme Court previously had decided not to adopt the discovery rule, noting that it was a policy question best left for the legislature. Indeed, the Legislature adopted a limited discovery rule for medical malpractice actions, but had not extended the rule to other tort claims.

The Supreme Court noted that there was a balancing of public policy values: the need for prompt adjudication of claims with the desire to allow claimants, who have acted as quickly as humanly possible, to obtain a remedy for their injuries. The Court found that, on balance, public policy would be better served by adoption of the discovery rule. The idea that the time limit could run before the person could reasonably discover the injury seemed to be grossly unfair. Further, the Court noted that defendants were protected by the inclusion language to cover the situation where the claimant "reasonably should have known" about the injury. The discovery rule would not benefit claimants who purposely fail to file a claim in time.

Citing both the interest of justice and fundamental fairness, the Supreme Court adopted the discovery rule for tort actions not already covered by statute. In the present case, the Court found the woman patient could not have discovered the actual injury any earlier than June 26, 1978, when a doctor diagnosed the condition as PID. She could not have been expected to discover her injury any sooner.

Liability for Sale of Liquor — Injuries to Third Parties

If a person sells liquor to a patron and that patron later injures a third party, should the seller be liable to the injured party? Under the common law, dispensers of liquor had no liability to a third party injured by intoxicated patrons. There have been a number of challenges to this exemption in Wisconsin and other states. In a unanimous decision in *Sorenson v. Jarvis*, 119 Wis. 2d 627 (1984), the Supreme Court recognized an exception to this common law rule.

The *Sorenson* case actually consisted of several cases consolidated for appeal. They involved civil lawsuits by third parties who had been injured by intoxicated minors. The complaints in these cases against the retail liquor sellers had been dismissed by a trial judge based on the common law exemption of liability.

On review, the Supreme Court noted that it was not bound by common law. The common law rules may be revised to meet the needs of society. The basis for upholding the exemption had changed over a period of years, but as recently as 1979 the Supreme Court had indicated that the furnisher of liquor should still have an exemption from liability, citing 6 reasons:

> "(1) That the problem of intoxication was a social, not a legal, problem and, hence, was a matter to be dealt with by the legislature; (2) that to hold a purveyor of spirits liable would be to impose liability upon a liquor industry that was declared to be legitimate and respectable; (3) that the chain between breach of duty and the injury will rarely be clear and, thus, 'hard' cases would be the rule; (4) that, once a negligence basis for liability is accepted, there could be no logical point to cut off risk of responsibility, *i.e.*, if a negligent vendor for profit is liable, why not a negligent social host; (5) that this new rule of liability would create additional burdens on the courts; and (6) that allowing a vendor to be liable would erode the responsibility heretofore placed upon the drinker and would thus diminish a sense of responsibility for one's own conduct." (page 642)

The court, citing earlier dissenting opinions, countered each of those policy arguments. The court did not completely abrogate the exemption from liability, but it did hold that:

> "[W]here there is sufficient proof at trial, a vendor who negligently supplies intoxicating beverages to a minor and the intoxicants so furnished cause the minor to be intoxicated or cause the minor's driving ability to be impaired shall be liable to third persons in the proportion that the negligence in selling the beverage was a substantial factor in causing the accident or injuries as determined under the rules of comparative negligence." (page 646, footnote omitted)

The Supreme Court dealt with the question of whether to make the holding apply only to future sales of liquor. This would have had the advantage of giving liquor sellers time to obtain necessary liability insurance. Further, the common law rule had withstood challenge for many years. However, the Court noted that there was a nationwide trend to abrogate the rule and, further, that liquor sales to minors are illegal and subject to criminal sanctions. The Court chose a compromise of sorts. The new holding retroactively applied to the parties in the *Sorenson* case but applied generally to liquor sales to minors occurring on or after September 1, 1984. The judgments dismissing the complaints were dismissed and the cases were remanded to the Circuit Court.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN
Justices: ROLAND B. DAY
SHIRLEY S. ABRAHAMSON
WILLIAM G. CALLOW
DONALD W. STEINMETZ
LOUIS J. CECI
WILLIAM A. BABLITCH

Director of State Courts: J. DENIS MORAN, 266-6828.

Clerk: MARILYN L. GRAVES, 266-1880.

Court Commissioners: GREGORY POKRASS, JAMES W. RECTOR, JR., JOSEPH M. WILSON, 266-7442; WILLIAM MANN, 266-6708.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688; location: Room 231 East, State Capitol.

Telephone: (608) 266-1880.

Number of Positions: 38.50.

Total Budget 1983-85: $3,418,300.

Statutory Reference: Article VII, Section 2 *et seq.*, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Chapter 751, Statutes.

Organization: The Supreme Court consists of 7 justices. Justices are elected for 10-year terms at the nonpartisan April election. Only one justice may be elected at each such election, so that some Supreme Court vacancies are filled by appointment for several years until there is an open April election date at which a full-term successor can be chosen by the people. The term of office begins in August following the April election. Any 4 justices constitute a quorum for the conduct of the court's business.

The justice with the greatest seniority on the court serves as chief justice unless he or she declines the position, in which event the justice with the next greatest seniority serves as chief justice.

The courtroom and offices of the court are located in the State Capitol. The justices' salaries are fixed by statute. The current annual salary for the chief justice is $75,500 and for the other 6 justices it is $68,000.

The Supreme Court is in session for oral arguments each month from September through June. The court hears matters during July and August upon call of the chief justice.

The court's staff includes the director of state courts, who assists the court in its administrative function; 4 commissioners, who assist the court in its judicial function; a clerk, who keeps the court's records; and a marshal. Each justice has a private secretary and a law examiner.

Functions: Under the Constitution the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in certain cases of statewide concern and discretionary appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. It is the final authority on the State Constitution and the highest judicial tribunal for any action begun in the state courts, except when a federal question, allowing an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, is raised. The court in its discretion hears cases on appeal from the Court of Appeals, cases permitted to bypass the Court of Appeals, and cases certified to it by the Court of Appeals. No testimony is taken; the cases are decided on the basis of printed briefs and, in some cases, on oral argument. The need for oral arguments by counsel is determined by the court. The court takes up cases in the order briefs are filed. Criminal cases are given preference. All cases are prescreened to determine which need oral arguments. Both oral argument cases and "on briefs only" cases are placed on a calendar which is heard every 4 weeks. Decisions are in writing and are published in the *Wisconsin Reports* and in the *North Western Reporter*. During calendar year 1983, 224 matters were pending from 1982, 947 new matters were filed and 941 matters were terminated. At the beginning of calendar year 1984, 230 matters were pending before the court.

The Constitution also provides that the Supreme Court has superintending and administrative authority over all courts in the state. The chief justice is the administrative head of the state judicial system. Such administrative authority is exercised pursuant to procedures adopted by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court appoints the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence, the Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility, and the state law librarian. It licenses attorneys to practice law and, after a hearing, may disbar attorneys for cause. Since 1929, it has promulgated rules of pleading, practice, and procedure for all courts in the state. The Judicial Council acts in an advisory capacity in matters of pleading, practice and procedure and proposes rule changes to the court.

The chief justice, acting through the director of state courts, keeps informed of the status of judicial business in the courts of the state and designates and assigns circuit judges and reserve judges to serve temporarily in other circuit courts: 1) when a calendar is congested; 2) when a judge is on vacation, disqualified, or unable to act; or 3) when a vacancy in the office occurs.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF STATE COURTS

Director of State Courts: J. DENIS MORAN, 266-6828, Room 213 NE, State Capitol, Madison 53701-1688.

Deputy Director for Court Operations: JOHN FERRY, 266-3121, Room 503, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

Deputy Director for Management Services: MARY T. RIDER, 266-8914, Room 516, 110 E. Main Street, Madison, 53703.

Fiscal Officer: KEN TIMPEL, 266-6865, Room 516, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

Judicial Education: V. KNOPPKE-WETZEL, 266-7807, Room 510, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

Patient Compensation: KATHLEEN MURPHY, 266-7711, Room 613, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

Court Information System: MICHAEL CONDIT, 266-5750, Room 804, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

District Court Administrators: District 1, RONALD WITKOWIAK, Room 500-A, Milwaukee County Courthouse, Milwaukee 53233, (414) 278-5113; *District 2,* LYNAE K. OLSON, Racine County Courthouse, Racine 53403, (414) 636-3133; *District 3,* DAN KESSLER, Waukesha County Courthouse, P.O. Box 276, Waukesha 53186, (414) 544-8235; *District 4,* JERRY LANG, Winnebago County Courthouse, P.O. Box 2808, Oshkosh 54903-2808, (414) 424-0027; *District 5,* MARY KAY BAUM, Room 228D, City-County Building, Madison 53709, (608) 267-8820; *District 6,* SAMUEL SHELTON, 101 Division, North, Stevens Point 54481, (715) 346-4543; *District 7,* STEVEN STEADMAN, La Crosse County Courthouse, La Crosse 54601, (608) 785-9546; *District 8,* WILLIAM SUCHA, Brown County Courthouse, Green Bay 54301, (414) 497-3915; *District 9,* JAMES SEIDEL, Marathon County Courthouse, Wausau 54401, (715) 847-5280; *District 10,* GREGG T. MOORE, Suite 3, 1102 Regis Court, Eau Claire 54701, (715) 839-4826.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688; location: Room 213 NE, State Capitol.

Telephone: (608) 266-6828.

Publications: Workload Statistics; Court Marshal (newsletter).

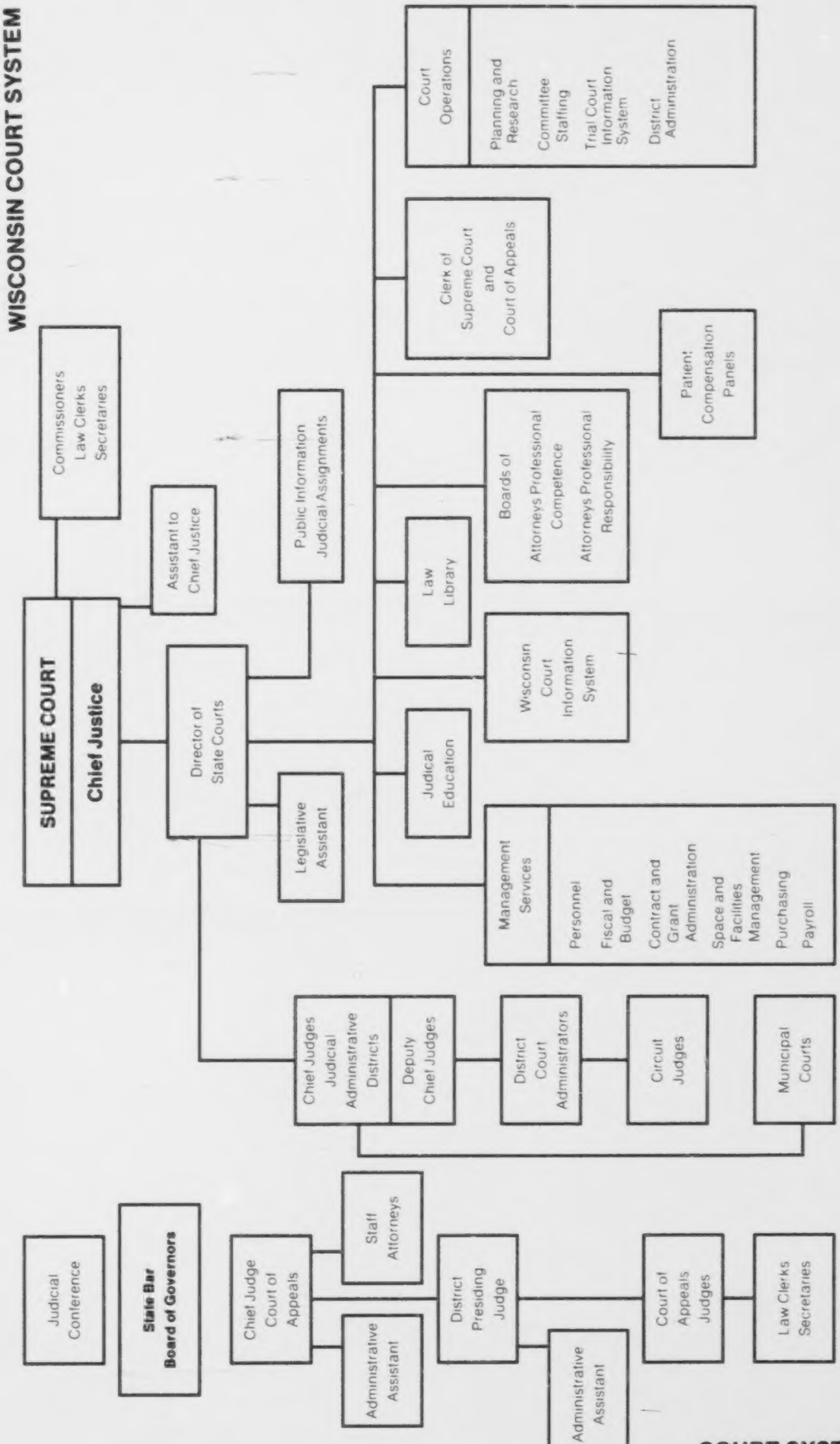
Number of Employes: 55.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $5,011,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 758.19; Supreme Court Rule 70.01.

History: The position of director of state courts was created by the Rule of Judicial Administration promulgated by the Supreme Court and issued under order dated October 30, 1978, and a further order dated February 19, 1979, pursuant to the administrative power vested in the Supreme Court under Article VII of the Wisconsin Constitution. This position replaced that of administrative director of courts, which was created by Chapter 261, Laws of 1961, as Section 758.19 of the statutes.

WISCONSIN COURT SYSTEM


SUPREME COURT
Chief Justice
Commissioners
Law Clerks
Secretaries
Assistant to Chief Justice
Director of State Courts
Public Information
Judicial Assignments
Legislative Assistant
Court Operations
Planning and Research
Committee Staffing
Trial Court Information System
District Administration
Clerk of Supreme Court and Court of Appeals
Patient Compensation Panels
Boards of
Attorneys Professional Competence
Attorneys Professional Responsibility
Law Library
Wisconsin Court Information System
Judical Education
Management Services
Personnel
Fiscal and Budget
Contract and Grant Administration
Space and Facilities Management
Purchasing
Payroll
Chief Judges Judicial Administrative Districts
Deputy Chief Judges
District Court Administrators
Circuit Judges
Municipal Courts
Judicial Conference
State Bar Board of Governors
Chief Judge Court of Appeals
Staff Attorneys
Administrative Assistant
District Presiding Judge
Administrative Assistant
Court of Appeals Judges
Law Clerks Secretaries

COURT SYSTEM

Organization: The director of state courts is appointed by , and serves at the pleasure of, the Supreme Court. At the direction of the chief justice, the director administers the nonjudicial business of the court system through the appointed chief judges and staff. The director is a member of the Judicial Council and the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice.

Functions: The director of state courts keeps the chief justice and the Supreme Court informed of the status of judicial business in the state courts and assists in their administration. The specific functions of the director, as set out by Supreme Court Rule, are: supervision of state level court personnel; development and supervision of the budget for the court system; legislative liaison and public information; development and maintenance of the court information system; judicial education; interdistrict assignment of active and reserve judges; development and supervision of judicial planning and research; advisor to the Supreme Court on matters relating to improvements within the system; control over fiscal matters, space allocation and equipment; collection, compilation and utilization of judicial system statistics; supervision of the Law Library and the Supreme Court clerk; administration of the patients compensation panels under Chapter 655; and the performance of such other duties as the Supreme Court may, from time to time, direct.

STATE LAW LIBRARY

State Law Librarian: Marcia J. Koslov.

Reader Services (reference, circulation, government documents): Dennis Austin, Jane Colwin, Cheryl O'Connor.

Technical Services: Elaine Sharp, Julie Tessmer.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7881, Madison 53707; location: Room 310 East, State Capitol.

Telephone: (608) 266-1424 (office); (608) 266-1600 (reader services).

Number of Employes: 6.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $679,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 758.01; Supreme Court Rule 82.01.

Organization: The State Law Library is administered by the Supreme Court, which appoints the librarian and the library staff and promulgates and enforces rules governing the use of the library.

Functions: The library is a public library, but its main service is as the legal resource center for the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the Department of Justice, the Legislature, the Office of the Governor and the various executive agencies, and members of the Wisconsin Bar.

Reference and basic research services are provided and photocopying facilities are available at a nominal cost. Through a circulation policy instituted in 1976, much of the collection is now available on an overnight or 5-day basis. The Wisconsin materials are generally noncirculating. Circulation is open to judges, attorneys, legislators and state agency personnel.

Holdings: The State Law Library collection consists of approximately 135,000 bound volumes, 3,500 reels of microfilm, and 80,000 microfiche. The holdings include:

1. Session laws and statutory codes, court reports, administrative rules, legal indexes and digests for the federal government and the 50 states and territories.
2. Legal and bar periodicals — 950 titles, of which 520 are current.
3. Legal treatise and looseleaf collection, legal encyclopedias, and general legal reference materials.
4. Government documents collection, including U.S. Statutes at Large, U.S. Code, Congressional Record, Federal Register, Code of Federal Regulations, U.S. Congressional bills, reports and hearings and various federal agency reports and administrative decisions.
5. Appeal papers including cases, briefs, and appendices for almost all Wisconsin Supreme Court cases and for the Wisconsin Court of Appeals.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEES AND BOARDS

Board of Attorneys Professional Competence

Members: PAUL MORROW, *chairperson;* DANIEL O. BERNSTINE, *vice chairperson;* KATHRYN R. ANDERSON, JOHN W. DANIELS, JR., H. STEPHAN HALLOWAY, MICHAEL K. MCCHRYSTAL, ROBERT B.L. MURPHY, SHARREN B. ROSE, JUANITA S. SORENSON.

Director: ERICA MOESER, 266-9760.

Mailing Address: 119 Monona Avenue, Suite 405, Madison 53703.

Number of Employes: 4.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $278,800.

Reference: Supreme Court Rules 30, 31 and 40.

History: The Board of Continuing Legal Education, created on November 21, 1975, by rule of the Supreme Court, became the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence on January 1, 1978.

Organization: The board consists of 9 members appointed by the Supreme Court for 3-year terms. Five members of the board must be members of the State Bar and 4 members must be selected from the judiciary of the state, the faculty of the law schools of the state, and the public.

Functions: The board implements and enforces the rules of continuing legal education for attorneys, administers the state bar examination, and processes all requests for admission to the State Bar on foreign license and readmission.

Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility

Members: GEORGE K. STEIL, SR. *chairperson;* IRVIN B. CHARNE, *vice chairperson;* EDWARD E. HALES, PATRICIA M. HEIM, BARRY S. LIBMAN, CAROLINE SANDIN, WERNER J. SCHAEFER, JOHN E. SHANNON, JR., SALLY WELLMAN.

Administrator: GERALD C. STERNBERG.

Deputy Administrator: ELSA P. GREENE.

Deputy Administrator, Milwaukee Office: RANDALL N. ARNOLD.

Mailing Address: Room 406, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703; Room 301, 210 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202.

Telephone: Madison (608) 267-7274; Milwaukee (414) 224-4623.

Number of Employes: 13.50.

Total Budget 1983-85: $1,104,300.

Reference: Supreme Court Rule 21.01.

History: The Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility was created on January 1, 1977, by order of the Wisconsin Supreme Court and assumed the attorney disciplinary function of the former Board of State Bar Commissioners on January 1, 1978.

Organization: The board consists of 9 members appointed by the Supreme Court. Six members are attorneys, and 3 are lay persons. The board is assisted in its duties by the professional responsibility administrator and staff.

Agency Responsibility: Upon request of the Supreme Court or the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence, the board investigates the moral character of a person seeking admission to the Wisconsin Bar. The board makes findings and recommendations to the Supreme Court on a petition for reinstatement of a lawyer's license to practice. The board investigates complaints of attorney misconduct and takes disciplinary action ranging from private reprimand to the filing of a formal complaint with the Supreme Court. The board also investigates and files petitions with the court for cases involving an attorney's medical incapacity.

Judicial Conference

Statutory Reference: Section 758.17; Supreme Court Rule 70.15.

The Judicial Conference is made up of the justices of the Supreme Court, the judges of the Court of Appeals, judges of the circuit courts, reserve judges and 3 municipal judges representing the municipal courts. It meets at least once a year at a place and time designated by a joint meeting of its Executive Committee and the Judicial Education Committee.

The functions of the conference are to consider the business of the administration of justice and problems pertaining thereto and to make recommendations for its improvement, to conduct educational programs at its annual meeting to assist its members in performing their judicial duties, to provide for committees to study particular subjects relating to the administration of justice; and to adopt forms necessary for the administration of proceedings under Chapters 48, 851 to 882 of the statutes.

The sections, established by the conference at its organizational meeting in September 1979, are: Family and Children's Law, Probate and Mental Health, Appellate Practice and Procedures, Civil Law, and Criminal Law and Traffic. The Judicial Conference also maintains a Standing Committee on Legislation.

Judicial Education Committee

Members: CHIEF JUSTICE NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN, *chairperson;* THOMAS H. BARLAND, MICHAEL W. BRENNAN, R. THOMAS CANE, PATRICIA S. CURLEY, KENT C. HOUCK, P. CHARLES JONES, LEAH M. LAMPONE, J. RICHARD LONG, PATRICK L. SNYDER; J. DENIS MORAN (director of state courts), FRANK C. DEGUIRE (dean, Marquette University Law School), CLIFF F. THOMPSON (dean, University of Wisconsin Law School).

Director of Judicial Education: V. KNOPPKE-WETZEL.

Mailing Address: Room 510, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-7807.

Reference: Supreme Court Rule 32.01.

The Supreme Court Judicial Education Committee approves educational programs conducted or recommended by the director of judicial education for all court personnel.

In 1976 the Wisconsin Supreme Court, after holding a public hearing, issued an order establishing a mandatory program of continuing education for the Wisconsin judiciary, SCR Chapter 32. This rule, effective January 1, 1977, and as amended November 25, 1980, applies to all Supreme Court justices and commissioners, Court of Appeals judges and staff attorneys, circuit court judges, and reserve judges. To comply with SCR Chapter 32, each person subject to the rule must obtain a designated number of hours of continuing education within a period of 6 years. The Judicial Education Committee also sponsors educational programs, conducted by the director of judicial education, for clerks of circuit court and municipal judges.

JUDICIAL COMMISSION

Members: WILLIAM R. MOSER (Appeals Court judge), MARK J. FARNUM (circuit court judge), RICHARD C. NINNEMAN, GORDON SINYKIN (attorneys); JOEL B. GROSSMAN, ELIZABETH G. KING, BERNETTA KILPATRICK LINGREN, JUDITH S. MCCASLIN, BEATRICE PTACEK (public members).

Executive Director: ELENA A. CAPPELLA.

Administrative Assistant: EDITH P. WILIMOVSKY.

Mailing Address: Room 203 Tenney Building, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-7637.

Number of Employes: 2.25.

Total Budget 1983-85: $265,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 757.83.

History: By Supreme Court rules effective January 1, 1972, the court created a 9-member Judicial Commission to implement its Code of Judicial Ethics adopted in November 1967, which enumerated 16 standards of personal and official conduct for justices and judges, and 16 rules, the disobedience of which warranted sanctions. Rule 17 was adopted in 1974, effective in 1975, making the commission the repository for financial reports of judges and other members of the court personnel. In December 1979, the Supreme Court clarified and numbered the provisions of the Code of Judicial Ethics for uniformity and convenience in Supreme Court Rules Chapter 60 as SCR 60.001 to 60.19. Under the provisions of SCR 60.18 (1), the commission is no longer the repository for the financial reports of judges and other court personnel.

In April 1977, the Wisconsin Constitution was amended to give the Supreme Court power to reprimand, censure, suspend, or remove any justice or judge for cause or disability under legislative enactment.

Under Sections 757.81 to 757.99 of the Wisconsin Statutes, created by Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, a new Judicial Commission was created as an independent agency, which is not subject to the administrative supervision of the Supreme Court. The court then abolished its own commission which it had previously created.

The new Judicial Commission operates under the statutory definitions of misconduct and disability. Its jurisdiction includes enforcement of the Code of Judicial Ethics adopted by the Supreme Court.

Consistent with the statutory requirement of confidentiality, the Judicial Commission issued an annual report for 1984 and will continue to issue such reports.

Organization: The commission is comprised of 9 members serving 3-year terms with a limit of not more than 2 consecutive full terms: 5 lay persons appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate; one trial judge of a court of record, one Court of Appeals judge, and 2 members of the State Bar of Wisconsin who are not judges, appointed by the Supreme Court.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is mandated by statute to investigate any possible misconduct or permanent disability of a judge or justice. If the commission finds probable cause that a judge has engaged in misconduct or is permanently disabled, it files a formal complaint or petition with the Supreme Court, at which point all subsequent proceedings become public. The commission then prosecutes the complaint or petition before a Court of Appeals judge and jury or before a panel of 3 judges, 2 from the Court of Appeals.

After the hearing, the panel submits its findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommended disposition to the Supreme Court. After a jury trial, the presiding judge files the jury verdict with the court, together with recommendations for appropriate action. The Supreme Court then makes the final determination with respect to what action is to be taken as to discipline or disability of the judge involved.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Members: WALTER J. DICKEY (designee of dean, University of Wisconsin Law School), *chairperson;* LEON E. SHEEHAN (representing State Bar), *vice chairperson;* JUSTICE SHIRLEY S. ABRAHAMSON (representing Supreme Court); JUDGE RICHARD S. BROWN (representing Court of Appeals); JUDGE MICHAEL J. BARRON, JUDGE PETER PAPPAS, JUDGE THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, vacancy (representing Judicial Conference); SENATOR LYNN S. ADELMAN (chairperson, Senate Judiciary and Consumer Affairs Committee), REPRESENTATIVE JAMES A. RUTKOWSKI (chairperson, Assembly Judiciary Committee), JAMES D. JEFFRIES (designee of Attorney General), EVA M. SOEKA (designee of dean, Marquette University Law School), ORLAN L. PRESTEGARD (revisor of statutes), DONALD L. HEANEY (president-elect, State Bar), J. DENIS MORAN (director of state courts), RICHARD J. PHELPS (State Public Defender); JAMES A. DRILL, ERNEST O. HANSON (representing State Bar); JUDY D. HEBBE, GORDON MYSE (public members).

Executive Secretary: **JAMES L. FULLIN, JR.**

Mailing Address: Room 777 Anchor Building, 25 West Main Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1319.

Number of Employes: 2.00.

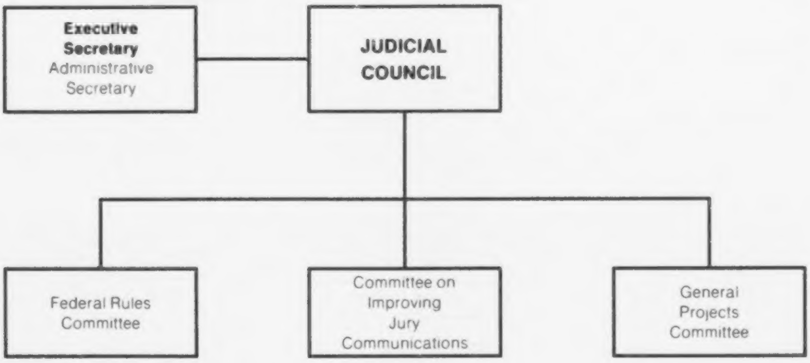
Total Budget 1983-85: $197,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 758.13.

History: The Judicial Council was created by Chapter 392, Laws of 1951. It succeeded to the functions of the Advisory Committee on Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure, created by Chapter 404, Laws of 1929. Chapter 247, Laws of 1967, provided for the administrator of courts or his deputy or assistant to serve as executive secretary of the council. This was changed, however, by Chapter 154, Laws of 1969, which increased the membership of the council by including the administrator of courts, but removed the provision making him executive secretary. Chapter 187, Laws of 1977, increased the council membership by adding a Court of Appeals judge. A Supreme Court order of October 30, 1978, replaced the administrator of courts with the director of state courts. 1983 Wisconsin Act 377 increased the council membership to 20 by adding the state public defender.

Organization: The council appoints the executive secretary outside the classified service. The council membership includes a Supreme Court justice selected by the Supreme Court, a Court of Appeals judge selected by the Court of Appeals, and 4 circuit court judges selected by the Judicial Conference. The 9 *ex officio* members or their designees are: the attorney general, the state public defender, the chairpersons of the Senate Judiciary and Consumer Affairs Committee and of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, the director of state courts, the revisor of statutes, the deans of the Wisconsin and Marquette Law Schools, and the president-elect of the State Bar of Wisconsin. The council membership also includes 2 citizen members appointed by the governor and 3 members elected by the State Bar, all of whom serve 3-year terms. The council meets monthly except in July and August. The various committees of the council meet regularly and are composed of council and ad hoc members.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL



JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Functions:

1. Study the rules of pleading, practice and procedure, and advise the Supreme Court as to changes which will simplify procedure and promote a speedy determination of litigation.
2. Survey and study the organization, jurisdiction and methods of administration and operation of all the courts of this state.
3. Recommend to the legislature any changes in procedure, jurisdiction or organization of the courts which can be put into effect by legislative action only.
4. Assist in preparing Supreme Court rules in proper form for biennial publication.
5. Advise the Supreme Court and legislature on any matter affecting the administration of justice in Wisconsin.

STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN

Officers: DONALD L. HEANEY, *president;* FRANKLIN M. GIMBEL, *president-elect;* GREGORY B. CONWAY, *past president;* MARGADETTE M. DEMET, *secretary;* G. LANE WARE, *treasurer;* JOHN WALSH, *chairman of the board.*

Board of Governors: District 1: HARRY F. WORTH, JR.; *District 2:* WAYNE E. BABLER, JR., DAVID J. CANNON, HOWARD A. DAVIS, JOHN R. DECKER, JOHN A. FIORENZA, JOHN F. KESSLER, JOHN V. KITZKE, THOMAS P. MARONEY, CHARLES MENTKOWSKI, WILLIAM J. MULLIGAN, DENNIS J. PURTELL, DAVID A. SAICHEK, ARTHUR J. VLASAK; *District 3:* RICHARD J. STEFFENS; *District 4:* RONALD A. KAMINSKI; *District 5:* JOSEPH D. BECKER; *District 6:* JAMES L. STEIMEL; *District 7:* GERALD M. O'BRIEN; *District 8:* VICTOR T. WAHL; *District 9:* A. ROY ANDERSON, LINDA S. BALISLE, RICHARD CATES, MILO G. FLATEN, JR., VALERIE S. MANNIS, JAMES L. MARTIN; *District 10:* A. GERARD PATTERSON; *District 11:* HAROLD WITKIN; *District 12:* ROBERT H. CONSIGNY; *District 13:* KENNETH J. QUINCEY; *District 14:* CARL W. KUEHNE; *District 15:* ROY J. JOSTEN; *District 16:* GLENN H. HARTLEY; *Young Lawyers Division:* MARY A. MOORE; *Non-Resident Lawyers Division:* NICHOLAS P. RETSON; *Government Lawyers Division:* JANICE M. BALDWIN; *nonlawyer members:* WILLIAM J. CARR, SR., MERNA JARVIS, CELIA SERAPHIM.

Executive Director: STEPHEN L. SMAY.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7158, Madison 53707-7158; location: 402 W. Wilson Street.

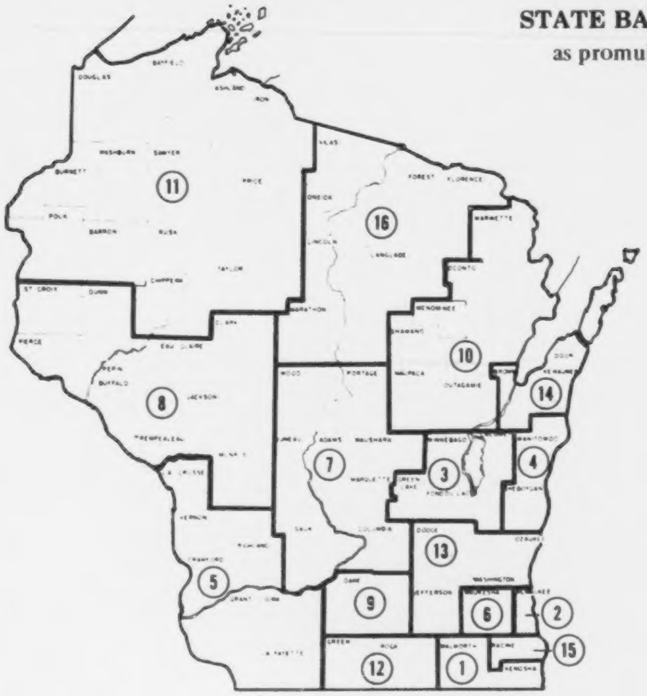
Telephone: (608) 257-3838.

Publications: Notebooks, 3-ring binders, and hard-cover books, variously priced, issued by Advanced Training Seminars Division; *Wisconsin Bar Bulletin;* Section and division newsletters; general membership newsletter; public information pamphlets and brochures; *Consumer's Guide to Wisconsin Law; News Reporters' Legal Handbook; Guide to Statute of Limitations.*

History: On June 22, 1956, the Supreme Court ordered organization of the State Bar of Wisconsin, effective January 1, 1957. This organization acquired the facilities, records, property, and staff of the former Wisconsin Bar Association, a voluntary association organized in 1877.

Organization: Subject to rules prescribed by the Supreme Court, the State Bar is governed by a Board of Governors, consisting of the officers, 33 members selected by the members of the State Bar from the 16 districts of the state, and the president of the Young Lawyers Division, Non-Resident Lawyers Division and Government Lawyers Division. Three nonlawyers appointed by the Supreme Court have floor privileges with vote. The Board of Governors selects the executive director and the chairman of the board.

The State Bar consists of all attorneys and judges entitled to practice before the state courts. Attorneys are admitted to the bar by the full court or by a single justice of the Supreme Court. As of September 1984, there were over 13,750 members of the State Bar. Once admitted, members of the bar are subject to the rules of ethical conduct prescribed by the Supreme Court, whether they practice before a court, administrative body or in consultation with clients not involving court appearances.


DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
11
PRICE
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
TAYLOR
CHIPPEWA
ST. CROIX
DUNN
PIERCE
CLARK
EAU CLAIRE
PEPIN
BUFFALO
8
JACKSON
TREMPEALEAU
MONROE
LA CROSSE
VERNON
RICHLAND
CRAWFORD
5
GRANT
IOWA
LAFAYETTE
VILAS
ONEIDA
FOREST
FLORENCE
16
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
MARINETTE
OCONTO
MARATHON
MENOMINEE
SHAWANO
10
WOOD
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
OUTAGAMIE
BROWN
DOOR
KEWAUNEE
14
JUNEAU
ADAMS
WAUSHARA
7
WINNEBAGO
CALUMET
MANITOWOC
3
4
MARQUETTE
GREEN LAKE
FOND DU LAC
SHEBOYGAN
SAUK
COLUMBIA
DODGE
OZAUKEE
13
DANE
WASHINGTON
9
JEFFERSON
WAUKESHA
6
MILWAUKEE
2
GREEN
ROCK
WALWORTH
RACINE
15
12
1
KENOSHA

STATE BAR DISTRICTS
as promulgated in 1972

The Wisconsin Bar Foundation, a nonprofit corporation, is a charitable, educational and research foundation of the State Bar, serving as an adjunct of that organization, and providing public law education.

Functions of the Bar:

1. Work toward raising professional standards, improving the administration of justice, and furnishing continuing legal education to lawyers through its advanced training seminars division.
2. To carry on a continuing program of legal research in the technical fields of substantive law, practice and procedure, and make reports and recommendations thereon.
3. To promote the innovation, development and improvement of ways to deliver legal services to the people of Wisconsin in adequate quantity, of superior quality, and at reasonable cost.

COURT OF APPEALS

Clerk of Court of Appeals: MARILYN L. GRAVES.

Chief Staff Attorney: EARL HAZELTINE.

Telephone: (608) 266-1880.

Number of Positions: 58.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $5,182,700.

Statutory Reference: Art. VII, *Wisconsin Constitution*, Chapter 752, Statutes.

History: The Court of Appeals was created by a constitutional amendment ratified by the electorate on April 5, 1977. Chapter 187, Laws of 1977, implemented the amendment.

Organization: The Court of Appeals consists of 12 judges. The court is divided into 4 districts, with 3 judges elected from each district. Judges are elected for 6-year terms at the nonpartisan April election. Only one judge may be elected in a district in any year. The term of office begins on August 1 next succeeding each election and terminates on July 31. The Supreme Court appoints a Court of Appeals judge to be chief judge of the Court of Appeals for a 3-year term. The chief judge is the administrative head of the entire court.

The court sits in panels of 3 judges to dispose of cases on their merits except for certain categories of cases that can be disposed of by one judge.

The judges' salaries are fixed by statute. The current annual salary is $64,000.

The clerk of the Supreme Court is also the clerk of the Court of Appeals. The court's staff includes 8 staff attorneys and an administrative assistant for each district, one of whom is a member of the clerk's staff. Each judge has a private secretary and a law examiner.

Functions: The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction, supervisory jurisdiction and original jurisdiction to issue prerogative writs. Final judgments and orders of a circuit court may be appealed as a matter of right to the Court of Appeals. A judgment or order not appealable as of right may be appealed to the Court of Appeals upon leave granted by the court. The Supreme Court may review the final decisions of the Court of Appeals.

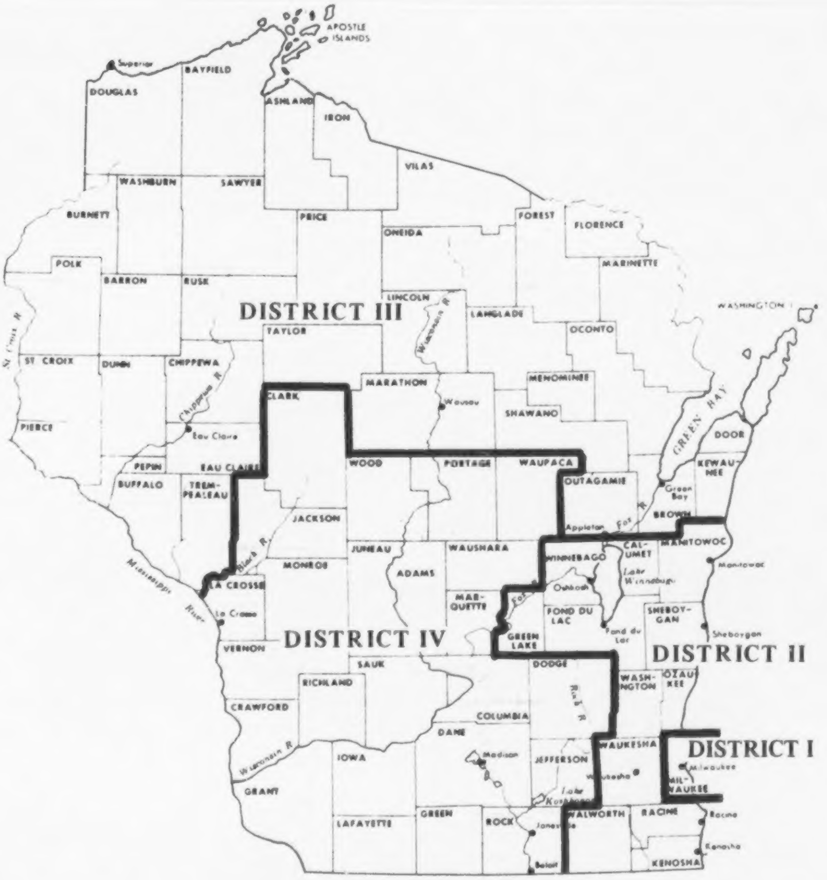
No testimony is taken in the Court of Appeals. The court disposes of cases brought to it on appeal on the record made in the trial court, with printed briefs. The need for oral arguments by counsel is determined by the court. The court takes up cases in the order in which the appeals are filed. When possible and without undue delay in civil cases, criminal cases are given preference. All cases are prescreened to determine which need oral arguments. Both oral argument cases and on briefs only cases are placed on a regularly issued calendar. Decisions are in writing. A publication committee of the court determines which of the court's decisions will be published in the *Wisconsin Reports* and in the *North Western Reporter*.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS
April 3, 1985

District	Judicial Circuits Comprising Districts	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
I	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	William R. Moser Ted E. Wedemeyer Michael T. Sullivan	1986 1988 1990
II	Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, Waukesha, Washington, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Winnebago, and Calumet	Waukesha (also Fond du Lac, Racine)	Burton A. Scott Richard S. Brown Neal P. Nettesheim	1986 1988 1990
III	Door, Kewaunee, Brown, Oconto, Marinette, Forest and Florence (a combined 2-county circuit), Outagamie, Menominee and Shawano (a combined 2-county circuit), Langlade, Marathon, Lincoln, Oneida, Vilas, Taylor, Price, Iron, Ashland, Bayfield, Sawyer, Rusk, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Trempealeau, Buffalo and Pepin (a combined 2-county circuit), Dunn, Pierce, St. Croix, Barron, Polk, Burnett, Washburn, and Douglas	Wausau (also Eau Claire, Superior, Green Bay)	Robert W. Dean R. Thomas Cane Daniel L. LaRocque	1988 1989 1991
IV	Rock, Green, Jefferson, Dodge, Dane, Lafayette, Iowa, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Sauk, Columbia, Marquette, Waushara, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Adams, Juneau, Jackson, Clark, Monroe, Vernon, and La Crosse	Madison (also La Crosse, Stevens Point)	Charles P. Dykman William Eich Paul C. Gartzke	1986 1987 1990

Source: Official records of the Court of Appeals, January 1985; State Elections Board; 1983-84 Wisconsin Statutes.

COURT OF APPEALS DISTRICTS


APOSTLE ISLANDS
Superior
DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
PRICE
ONEIDA
FOREST
FLORENCE
POLK
MARINETTE
BARRON
RUSK
LINCOLN
DISTRICT III
LANGLADE
WASHINGTON I.
St. Croix R.
TAYLOR
Wisconsin R.
OCONTO
ST. CROIX
DUNN
CHIPPEWA
Chippewa R.
MARATHON
MENOMINEE
CLARK
Wausau
SHAWANO
GREEN BAY
PIERCE
Eau Claire
DOOR
PEPIN
EAU CLAIRE
WOOD
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
KEWAUNEE
BUFFALO
TREMPEALEAU
OUTAGAMIE
Green Bay
JACKSON
Appleton
Fox R.
BROWN
Black R.
JUNEAU
WAUSHARA
CALUMET
MANITOWOC
Mississippi River
MONROE
ADAMS
WINNEBAGO
Lake Winnebago
Manitowoc
LA CROSSE
MARQUETTE
Oshkosh
La Crosse
GREEN LAKE
FOND DU LAC
Fond du Lac
SHEBOYGAN
VERNON
DISTRICT IV
Sheboygan
DISTRICT II
SAUK
DODGE
WASHINGTON
OZAUKEE
RICHLAND
Rock R.
CRAWFORD
COLUMBIA
DANE
WAUKESHA
DISTRICT I
Wisconsin R.
IOWA
Madison
JEFFERSON
Milwaukee
Waukesha
MILWAUKEE
GRANT
Lake Koshkonong
LAFAYETTE
GREEN
ROCK
WALWORTH
RACINE
Racine
Janesville
Kenosha
Beloit
KENOSHA

The calendar year 1984 began with 1,471 cases carried over from 1983. During the 1984 calendar year 2,484 new cases were filed and 2,432 cases were terminated. There were 1,535 cases pending at the end of the calendar year 1984.

CIRCUIT COURTS

State Funded Positions: 401.00.

Total Budget 1983-85: $41,740,900.

Statutory Reference: Article VII, Section 2, 6-9, *Wisconsin Constitution*, Chapter 753, Statutes.

The circuit court is the trial court of general jurisdiction under the state Constitution. Pursuant to Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, the jurisdiction, powers, duties, functions and compensation of county courts and judges were made identical to that of circuit courts and judges.

Every county is a circuit except that Pepin and Buffalo Counties comprise one circuit, Menominee and Shawano Counties comprise one circuit, and Forest and Florence Counties comprise one circuit. Thus, there are 69 judicial circuits. Where judicial business is heavy, a single circuit may have several branches of court with a judge presiding in each branch. There are presently 32 multibranch circuits. As of August 1, 1985, there are 197 authorized circuit judgeships.

Circuit judges are elected on a nonpartisan basis for a 6-year term at the April election, and are paid by the state a salary of $60,000. Salaries for court reporters are paid for entirely by the state. Travel expenses for both the judges and court reporters are paid by the state. Most other expenses for operating the circuit courts are borne by the respective counties.

The circuit court has original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters unless exclusive jurisdiction is given to another court. Administrative reviews of state administrative agency decisions and orders are heard in the circuit court. Appeals from municipal courts are to the circuit court, and appeals from the circuit court are to the Court of Appeals, unless otherwise provided by law.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT

Circuits*	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration
	May 1985		
Adams	Friendship	Raymond E. Gieringer	July 31, 1985
Ashland	Ashland	William E. Chase	July 31, 1990
Barron	Barron	James C. Eaton	July 31, 1986
Bayfield	Washburn	Thomas J. Gallagher	July 31, 1989
Brown			
Branch 1	Green Bay	Richard G. Greenwood	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Green Bay	Vivi L. Dilweg	July 31, 1989
Branch 3	Green Bay	William J. Duffy	July 31, 1986
Branch 4	Green Bay	Alexander R. Grant	July 31, 1989
Branch 5	Green Bay	Charles E. Kuehn	July 31, 1987
Branch 6	Green Bay	N. Patrick Crooks	July 31, 1985
Branch 7	Green Bay	John C. Jaekels	July 31, 1987
Buffalo-Pepin	Alma	Gary B. Schlosstein	July 31, 1990
Burnett	Grantsburg	Harry F. Gunderson	July 31, 1986
Calumet	Chilton	Hugh F. Nelson	July 31, 1986
Chippewa			
Branch 1	Chippewa Falls	Roderick A. Cameron	July 31, 1990
Branch 2	Chippewa Falls	Richard H. Stafford	July 31, 1985
Clark			
Branch 1[1]	Neillsville	Lowell D. Schoengarth	July 31, 1988
Branch 2	Neillsville	Michael W. Brennan	July 31, 1985
Columbia			
Branch 1	Portage	Earl J. McMahon	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Portage	Lewis W. Charles	July 31, 1987
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Michael T. Kirchman	July 31, 1989
Dane			
Branch 1	Madison	Richard W. Bardwell[2]	July 31, 1987
Branch 2	Madison	Michael B. Torphy, Jr.	July 31, 1987
Branch 3	Madison	P. Charles Jones	July 31, 1989
Branch 4	Madison	Paulette L. Siebers	July 31, 1986
Branch 5	Madison	Robert R. Pekowsky	July 31, 1990
Branch 6	Madison	James C. Boll	July 31, 1986
Branch 7	Madison	Moria Krueger	July 31, 1985
Branch 8	Madison	Susan R. Steingass	July 31, 1986
Branch 9	Madison	William D. Byrne	July 31, 1988
Branch 10	Madison	Angela B. Bartell	July 31, 1985
Branch 11	Madison	Daniel R. Moeser	July 31, 1985
Branch 12	Madison	Mark A. Frankel	July 31, 1985

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits*	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration
Dodge			
Branch 1	Juneau	Daniel Klossner	July 31, 1990
Branch 2	Juneau	Joseph E. Schultz	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	Juneau	Thomas W. Wells	July 31, 1989
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Edwin C. Stephan	July 31, 1988
Douglas			
Branch 1	Superior	Arthur A. Cirilli[3]	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Superior	Joseph McDonald	July 31, 1989
Dunn	Menominee	Donna J. Muza	July 31, 1986
Eau Claire			
Branch 1	Eau Claire	Thomas H. Barland	July 31, 1988
Branch 2	Eau Claire	William D. O'Brien	July 31, 1990
Branch 3	Eau Claire	Gregory Peterson	July 31, 1990
Florence, see Forest-Florence			
Fond du Lac			
Branch 1	Fond du Lac	John W. Mickiewicz	July 31, 1990
Branch 2	Fond du Lac	John P. McGalloway, Jr.	July 31, 1988
Branch 3	Fond du Lac	Henry B. Buslee	July 31, 1986
Branch 4	Fond du Lac	Eugene F. McEssey	July 31, 1986
Forest-Florence	Crandon	James W. Karch	July 31, 1986
Grant			
Branch 1	Lancaster	John R. Wagner	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Lancaster	William L. Reinecke	July 31, 1986
Green	Monroe	Franz W. Brand	July 31, 1988
Green Lake	Green Lake	David C. Willis	July 31, 1988
Iowa	Dodgeville	James P. Fiedler	July 31, 1986
Iron	Hurley	John Varda	July 31, 1988
Jackson	Black River Falls	Robert Radcliffe	July 31, 1990
Jefferson			
Branch 1	Jefferson	John B. Danforth	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Jefferson	Arnold K. Schumann	July 31, 1989
Branch 3	Jefferson	Harold H. Eberhardt	July 31, 1985
Juneau	Mauston	Wallace A. Brady	July 31, 1986
Kenosha			
Branch 1	Kenosha	David Bastian	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Kenosha	William U. Zievers	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	Kenosha	Bruce Schroeder	July 31, 1990
Branch 4	Kenosha	Michael S. Fisher	July 31, 1987
Branch 5	Kenosha	Robert V. Baker	July 31, 1987
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	S. Dean Pies	July 31, 1986
La Crosse			
Branch 1	La Crosse	Peter G. Pappas	July 31, 1989
Branch 2	La Crosse	Michael Mulroy	July 31, 1989
Branch 3	La Crosse	Dennis G. Montabon	July 31, 1985
Lafayette	Darlington	Daniel P. McDonald	July 31, 1985
Langlade	Antigo	James P. Jansen	July 31, 1987
Lincoln	Merrill	John M. Nolan	July 31, 1986
Manitowoc			
Branch 1	Manitowoc	Allan J. Deehr	July 31, 1987
Branch 2	Manitowoc	Leon H. Jones	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	Manitowoc	Fred H. Hazlewood	July 31, 1987
Marathon			
Branch 1	Wausau	Ronald D. Keberle	July 31, 1988
Branch 2	Wausau	Leo D. Crooks	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	Wausau	Ann Walsh-Bradley	July 31, 1986
Branch 4	Wausau	Vincent K. Howard	July 31, 1989
Marinette			
Branch 1	Marinette	Charles D. Heath	July 31, 1990
Branch 2	Marinette	William M. Donovan	July 31, 1990
Marquette	Montello	Donn H. Dahlke	July 31, 1989
Menominee, see Shawano-Menominee			
Milwaukee			
Branch 1	Milwaukee	Charles B. Schudson	July 31, 1989
Branch 2	Milwaukee	George A. Burns, Jr.	July 31, 1987
Branch 3	Milwaukee	Patricia S. Curley	July 31, 1985
Branch 4	Milwaukee	Leah M. Lampone	July 31, 1985
Branch 5	Milwaukee	Patrick T. Sheedy	July 31, 1986
Branch 6	Milwaukee	Robert W. Landry	July 31, 1985
Branch 7	Milwaukee	John F. Foley	July 31, 1985
Branch 8	Milwaukee	Michael J. Barron	July 31, 1986
Branch 9	Milwaukee	Russell W. Stamper, Sr.	July 31, 1990
Branch 10	Milwaukee	Rudolph T. Randa	July 31, 1989
Branch 11	Milwaukee	Christ T. Seraphim (acting judge)	July 31, 1986
Branch 12	Milwaukee	Michael J. Skwierawski	July 31, 1985
Branch 13	Milwaukee	Victor Manian	July 31, 1988
Branch 14	Milwaukee	Leander J. Foley, Jr.	July 31, 1988
Branch 15	Milwaukee	Marvin C. Holz	July 31, 1990
Branch 16	Milwaukee	William D. Gardner	July 31, 1985

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits*	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration
Branch 17	Milwaukee	Francis Wasielewski	July 31, 1990
Branch 18	Milwaukee	Harold B. Jackson, Jr.	July 31, 1988
Branch 19	Milwaukee	John E. McCormick	July 31, 1987
Branch 20	Milwaukee	William J. Shaughnessy	July 31, 1986
Branch 21	Milwaukee	Clarence R. Parrish	July 31, 1987
Branch 22	Milwaukee	William J. Haese	July 31, 1987
Branch 23	Milwaukee	Janine Geske	July 31, 1988
Branch 24	Milwaukee	David V. Jennings	July 31, 1986
Branch 25	Milwaukee	Ralph G. Gorenstein	July 31, 1987
Branch 26	Milwaukee	Michael P. Sullivan	July 31, 1990
Branch 27	Milwaukee	Thomas P. Doherty	July 31, 1987
Branch 28	Milwaukee	Robert J. Miech	July 31, 1985
Branch 29	Milwaukee	Gary A. Gerlach	July 31, 1989
Branch 30	Milwaukee	Frank Crivello	July 31, 1985
Branch 31	Milwaukee	Patrick J. Madden	July 31, 1990
Branch 32	Milwaukee	Michael D. Guolee	July 31, 1990
Branch 33	Milwaukee	Laurence C. Gram	July 31, 1987
Branch 34	Milwaukee	Ralph A. Fine	July 31, 1985
Branch 35	Milwaukee	Lee E. Wells	July 31, 1988
Branch 36	Milwaukee	Joseph P. Callan	July 31, 1985
Branch 37	Milwaukee	Arlene D. Connors	July 31, 1986
Monroe	Sparta	James W. Rice	July 31, 1990
Oconto	Oconto	John M. Wiebusch	July 31, 1987
Oneida	Rhinelander	Robert E. Kinney	July 31, 1990
Outagamie			
Branch 1	Appleton	James Bayorgian	July 31, 1990
Branch 2	Appleton	Dennis C. Lubke	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	Appleton	Nick F. Schaeffer	July 31, 1987
Branch 4	Appleton	Harold Froehlich	July 31, 1988
Ozaukee			
Branch 1	Port Washington	Walter J. Swietlik	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Port Washington	Warren A. Grady	July 31, 1986
Branch 3	Port Washington	Joseph D. McCormick	July 31, 1985
Pepin, see Buffalo-Pepin			
Pierce	Ellsworth	Robert W. Wing	July 31, 1986
Polk	Balsam Lake	James Erickson	July 31, 1990
Portage			
Branch 1	Stevens Point	Frederick Fleishauer	July 31, 1987
Branch 2	Stevens Point	Robert C. Jenkins	July 31, 1989
Price	Phillips	Douglas Fox	July 31, 1990
Racine			
Branch 1	Racine	John C. Ahlgrimm	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Racine	Stephan A. Simanek	July 31, 1986
Branch 3	Racine	Jon B. Skow	July 31, 1990
Branch 4	Racine	Emmanuel J. Vuvanas	July 31, 1986
Branch 5	Racine	Dennis J. Barry	July 31, 1987
Branch 6	Racine	Dennis D. Costello	July 31, 1985
Branch 7	Racine	James Wilbershide	July 31, 1990
Branch 8	Racine	Dennis J. Flynn	July 31, 1988
Richland	Richland Center	Kent C. Houck	July 31, 1985
Rock			
Branch 1	Janesville	Mark J. Farnum	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Janesville	John H. Lussow	July 31, 1986
Branch 3	Janesville	Gerald W. Jaeckle	July 31, 1988
Branch 4	Janesville	Edwin C. Dahlberg	July 31, 1990
Branch 5	Janesville	J. Richard Long	July 31, 1986
Branch 6	Janesville	Patrick J. Rude	July 31, 1985
Rusk	Ladysmith	Frederick A. Henderson[4]	July 31, 1985
St. Croix			
Branch 1	Hudson	John G. Bartholomew	July 31, 1986
Branch 2	Hudson	Phillip Todryk	July 31, 1989
Sauk			
Branch 1	Baraboo	Robert Curtin	July 31, 1988
Branch 2	Baraboo	James R. Seering	July 31, 1986
Sawyer	Hayward	Alvin L. Kelsey	July 31, 1989
Shawano-Menominee			
Branch 1	Shawano	Earl W. Schmidt	July 31, 1990
Branch 2	Shawano	Thomas G. Grover	July 31, 1989
Sheboygan			
Branch 1	Sheboygan	Ernest C. Keppler	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Sheboygan	John G. Buchen	July 31, 1989
Branch 3	Sheboygan	John Bolgert	July 31, 1987
Branch 4	Sheboygan	Daniel P. Anderson	July 31, 1985
Taylor	Medford	Gary L. Carlson	July 31, 1986
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Richard Galstad	July 31, 1990
Vernon	Viroqua	Walter S. Block	July 31, 1988
Vilas	Eagle River	James B. Mohr	July 31, 1990
Walworth			
Branch 1	Elkhorn	Robert Reed	July 31, 1988
Branch 2	Elkhorn	James L. Carlson	July 31, 1986

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits*	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration
Branch 3	Elkhorn	John Race	July 31, 1985
Washburn	Shell Lake	Warren Winton	July 31, 1985
Washington			
Branch 1	West Bend	J. Tom Merriam	July 31, 1990
Branch 2	West Bend	James B. Schwalbach	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	West Bend	Richard T. Becker	July 31, 1990
Waukesha			
Branch 1	Waukesha	Harry G. Snyder	July 31, 1987
Branch 2	Waukesha	Mark S. Gempeler	July 31, 1990
Branch 3	Waukesha	Roger P. Murphy	July 31, 1987
Branch 4	Waukesha	Patrick L. Snyder	July 31, 1985
Branch 5	Waukesha	Harold J. Wollenzien	July 31, 1990
Branch 6	Waukesha	Robert T. McGraw	July 31, 1990
Branch 7	Waukesha	Jess Martinez, Jr.	July 31, 1985
Branch 8	Waukesha	John P. Buckley	July 31, 1985
Branch 9	Waukesha	Willis J. Zick	July 31, 1985
Waupaca			
Branch 1	Waupaca	Philip M. Kirk	July 31, 1987
Branch 2	Waupaca	John P. Hoffmann	July 31, 1986
Waushara	Wautoma	Jon P. Wilcox	July 31, 1985
Winnebago			
Branch 1	Oshkosh	William E. Crane	July 31, 1988
Branch 2	Oshkosh	Robert Haase	July 31, 1988
Branch 3	Oshkosh	Thomas S. Williams	July 31, 1986
Branch 4	Oshkosh	Robert Hawley	July 31, 1988
Branch 5	Oshkosh	William H. Carver	July 31, 1986
Wood			
Branch 1	Wisconsin Rapids	Dennis D. Conway	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Wisconsin Rapids	Frederick A. Fink	July 31, 1986

Elected April 2, 1985
for term commencing August 1, 1985

Circuits*	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration
Adams	Friendship	Raymond E. Gieringer	July 31, 1991
Brown			
Branch 1	Green Bay	Richard G. Greenwood	July 31, 1991
Branch 6	Green Bay	N. Patrick Crooks	July 31, 1991
Chippewa			
Branch 2	Chippewa Falls	Richard H. Stafford	July 31, 1991
Columbia			
Branch 1	Portage	Earl J. McMahon	July 31, 1991
Clark			
Branch 2	Neillsville	Michael W. Brennan	July 31, 1991
Dane			
Branch 7	Madison	Moria Krueger	July 31, 1991
Branch 10	Madison	Angela B. Bartell	July 31, 1991
Branch 11	Madison	Daniel R. Moeser	July 31, 1991
Branch 12	Madison	Mark A. Frankel	July 31, 1991
Branch 13	Madison	Michael Nowakowski	July 31, 1991
Branch 14	Madison	George Northrup	July 31, 1991
Dodge			
Branch 2	Juneau	Joseph E. Schultz	July 31, 1991
Douglas			
Branch 1	Superior	Michael T. Lucci	July 31, 1991
Dunn			
Branch 2	Menominee	James A. Wendland	July 31, 1991
Grant			
Branch 1	Lancaster	John R. Wagner	July 31, 1991
Jefferson			
Branch 1	Jefferson	John B. Danforth	July 31, 1991
Branch 3	Jefferson	Harold H. Eberhardt	July 31, 1991
Kenosha			
Branch 1	Kenosha	David M. Bastian	July 31, 1991
Branch 2	Kenosha	William U. Zievers	July 31, 1991
Branch 6	Kenosha	Jerold W. Breitenbach	July 31, 1991
La Crosse			
Branch 3	La Crosse	Dennis G. Montabon	July 31, 1991
Branch 4	La Crosse	John J. Perlich	July 31, 1991
Lafayette	Darlington	William D. Johnston	July 31, 1991
Marathon			
Branch 2	Wausau	Leo D. Crooks	July 31, 1991
Manitowoc			
Branch 2	Manitowoc	Leon H. Jones	July 31, 1991

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits*	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration
Milwaukee			
Branch 3	Milwaukee	Patricia S. Curley	July 31, 1991
Branch 4	Milwaukee	Leah M. Lampone	July 31, 1991
Branch 6	Milwaukee	Robert W. Landry	July 31, 1991
Branch 7	Milwaukee	John F. Foley	July 31, 1991
Branch 12	Milwaukee	Michael J. Skwierawski	July 31, 1991
Branch 16	Milwaukee	William D. Gardner	July 31, 1991
Branch 28	Milwaukee	Robert J. Miech	July 31, 1991
Branch 30	Milwaukee	Frank T. Crivello	July 31, 1991
Branch 34	Milwaukee	Ralph A. Fine	July 31, 1991
Branch 36	Milwaukee	Joseph P. Callan	July 31, 1991
Outagamie			
Branch 2	Appleton	Dennis C. Luebke	July 31, 1991
Branch 5	Appleton	Michael W. Gage	July 31, 1991
Ozaukee			
Branch 1	Port Washington	Walter J. Swietlik	July 31, 1991
Branch 3	Port Washington	Joseph D. McCormack	July 31, 1991
Racine			
Branch 1	Racine	John C. Ahlgrimm	July 31, 1991
Branch 6	Racine	Wayne J. Marik	July 31, 1991
Richland	Richland Center	Kent C. Houck	July 31, 1991
Rock			
Branch 1	Janesville	Mark J. Farnum	July 31, 1991
Branch 6	Janesville	Patrick J. Rude	July 31, 1991
Sheboygan			
Branch 1	Sheboygan	L. Edward Stengel	July 31, 1991
Branch 4	Sheboygan	Daniel P. Anderson	July 31, 1991
Walworth			
Branch 3	Elkhorn	John R. Race	July 31, 1991
Washburn	Shell Lake	Dennis C. Bailey	July 31, 1991
Washington			
Branch 2	West Bend	James B. Schwalbach	July 31, 1991
Waukesha			
Branch 4	Waukesha	Patrick L. Snyder	July 31, 1991
Branch 7	Waukesha	Clair H. Voss	July 31, 1991
Branch 8	Waukesha	James R. Kieffer	July 31, 1991
Branch 9	Waukesha	Willis J. Zick	July 31, 1991
Branch 10	Waukesha	Marianne Becker	July 31, 1991
Waushara	Wautoma	Jon P. Wilcox	July 31, 1991
Wood			
Branch 1	Wisconsin Rapids	Dennis D. Conway	July 31, 1991
Branch 3	Wisconsin Rapids	Edward F. Zappen, Jr.	July 31, 1991

*Circuits are comprised of one county each, with the exception of Buffalo-Pepin, Forest-Florence and Shawano-Menominee.

[1] 1983 WisAct 506 abolishes Clark, Branch 1, on July 31, 1988 or when office becomes vacant. [2] Must retire July 31, 1986. [3] Must retire July 31, 1985. [4] Appointed by Governor on May 2, 1985.

Sources: 1983-84 Wisconsin Statutes, "Appendix"; Director of State Courts, departmental data; and State Elections Board, departmental data.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

Chief Judges: District 1: VICTOR MANIAN; *District 2:* MICHAEL FISHER; *District 3:* PATRICK L. SNYDER; *District 4:* WILLIAM E. CRANE; *District 5:* ANGELA BARTELL; *District 6:* FREDERICK FINK; *District 7:* JAMES P. FIEDLER; *District 8:* WILLIAM J. DUFFY; *District 9:* GARY L. CARLSON; *District 10:* WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

Statutory Reference: Section 757.60 *et seq;* Supreme Court Rule 70.17 *et seq.*

The state is divided into 10 judicial administrative districts for the purpose of administering the court system. Each district includes all the circuit courts within the district and has a designated chief judge appointed by the Supreme Court.

The chief judge is the administrative chief of the judicial administrative district and performs his or her duties with the assistance of an administrator. He or she has the power to assign judges and manage caseflow throughout the district and to supervise personnel and financial planning in the district. The chief judge exercises the full administrative power of the judicial branch subject to the administrative control of the Supreme Court. Failure to comply with an order of the chief judge is grounds for discipline under Secs. 757.81 to 757.99; SCR 70.20 *et seq*. The chief judge serves a 2-year term commencing on August 1 of the year of appointment and cannot serve more than 3 successive terms of office. A deputy chief judge is selected by the chief judge to assist with the administrative duties. Where a multi-judge trial court is subdivided into functional multi-judge units, the chief judge may select a division presiding judge to serve as the administrative

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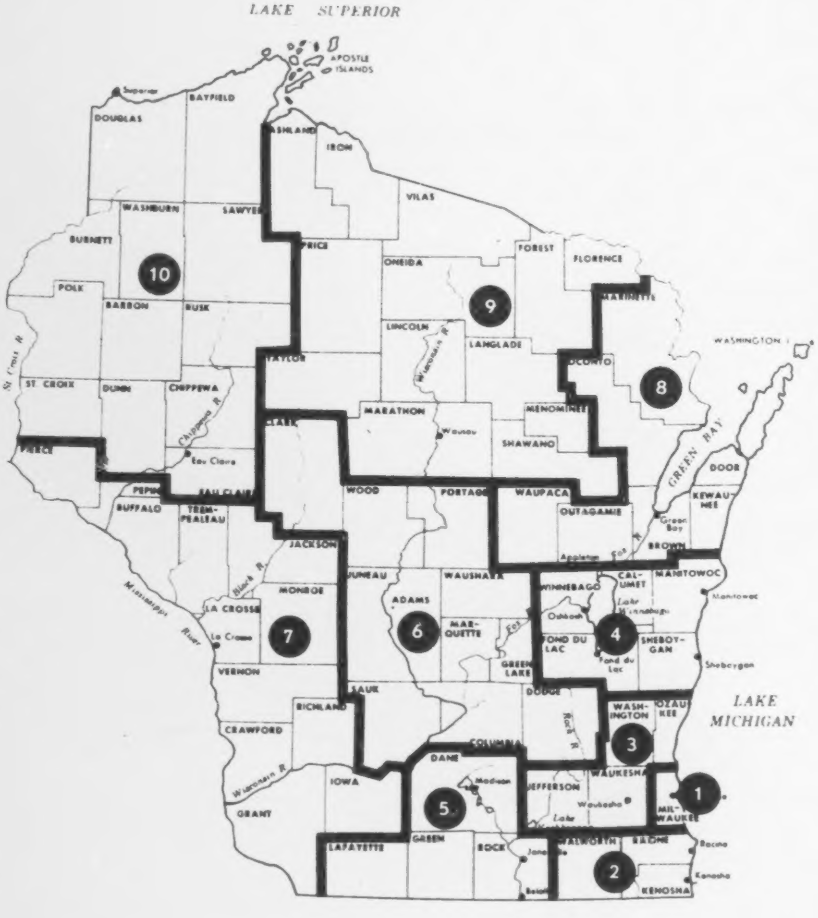
JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS


LAKE SUPERIOR
APOSTLE ISLANDS
Superior
BAYFIELD
DOUGLAS
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
PRICE
ONEIDA
FOREST
FLORENCE
10
POLK
9
MARINETTE
BARRON
RUSK
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
St Croix R
TAYLOR
Wisconsin R
OCONTO
WASHINGTON I
ST CROIX
DUNN
CHIPPEWA
Chippewa R
8
MARATHON
MENOMINEE
CLARK
Wausau
SHAWANO
GREEN BAY
PIERCE
Eau Claire
DOOR
PEPIN
EAU CLAIRE
WOOD
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
KEWAUNEE
BUFFALO
TREMPEALEAU
OUTAGAMIE
Green Bay
JACKSON
Appleton
Fox R
BROWN
Black R
MONROE
JUNEAU
WAUSHARA
WINNEBAGO
CALUMET
MANITOWOC
Mississippi River
LA CROSSE
ADAMS
Oshkosh
Lake Winnebago
Manitowoc
La Crosse
7
6
MARQUETTE
Fox R
4
FOND DU LAC
SHEBOYGAN
Fond du Lac
Sheboygan
VERNON
GREEN LAKE
DODGE
LAKE MICHIGAN
SAUK
RICHLAND
Rock R
WASHINGTON
OZAUKEE
CRAWFORD
COLUMBIA
3
DANE
WAUKESHA
Madison
JEFFERSON
1
Wisconsin R
IOWA
5
Waukesha
MILWAUKEE
GRANT
Lake
LAFAYETTE
GREEN
ROCK
Janesville
WALWORTH
RACINE
Racine
2
Kenosha
Beloit
KENOSHA

head of a particular multi-judge unit. The presiding judge administers the subdivision in accordance with the policies established by the chief judge.

The chief judge is also responsible for transferring cases between municipal judges in his or her district where a substitution, disqualification, illness, or vacancy of a municipal judge is involved. If no municipal judge is available, cases are transferred to the circuit court.

COURT COMMISSIONERS

Statutory Reference: Sections 757.68 *et seq.*, 767.13, 48.065.

Court commissioners must be attorneys licensed to practice in Wisconsin. They may be appointed on a full- or part-time basis depending on the population of the county. In counties having a population of 100,000 or more, the county board may establish one or more full-time court commissioners. The chief judge appoints, supervises, and may remove court commissioners. At least one full-time court commissioner must be created by the county board in Milwaukee County to administer small claims cases. In counties having a population of 100,000 to 500,000 the county board may create one or more full or part-time court commissioners to administer such procedure. Part-time court commissioners may be appointed by circuit judges in each county. All such appointments are subject to the approval of the majority of the circuit judges in the county.

The powers and duties of court commissioners were substantially expanded by Chapter 323, Laws of 1977. With the approval of the chief judge, a judge may authorize a court commissioner to issue summonses and arrest warrants, conduct uncontested probate proceedings, conduct initial appearances and set bail in criminal matters, conduct initial appearances, receive noncontested forfeiture pleas and impose monetary penalties in traffic cases, conduct initial return appearances and conciliation conferences in small claims type actions and hear petitions for commitment under the mental health act. Under their own authority, they may perform marriages and transfer any matter to a court if it appears justice would be better served by the transfer. Every judge has the powers and duties of a court commissioner.

In each county under 500,000 population, the circuit judges may also appoint a *family court commissioner*, subject to the approval of the chief judge of the administrative district. In Milwaukee County the chief judge appoints the family court commissioner. Family court commissioners have the powers of court commissioners.

The board of supervisors of any county may authorize the chief judge to appoint one or more part- or full-time *juvenile court commissioners* who have been licensed to practice law at least 2 years prior to appointment. A juvenile court commissioner may issue summonses, conduct hearings under Sec. 48.21, appearances under Sec. 48.243 (3), plea hearings and proceedings under Sec. 48.125, if authorized by the judge assigned juvenile jurisdiction.

In counties having a population of 500,000 or more, the chief judge shall appoint and may remove a *probate court commissioner* under Secs. 63.01 to 63.17. In counties of 100,000 to 500,000 population the county board may create the office of probate court commissioner. The chief judge shall appoint and remove, if cause is proven, the probate court commissioner. Probate court commissioners have the powers of court commissioners.

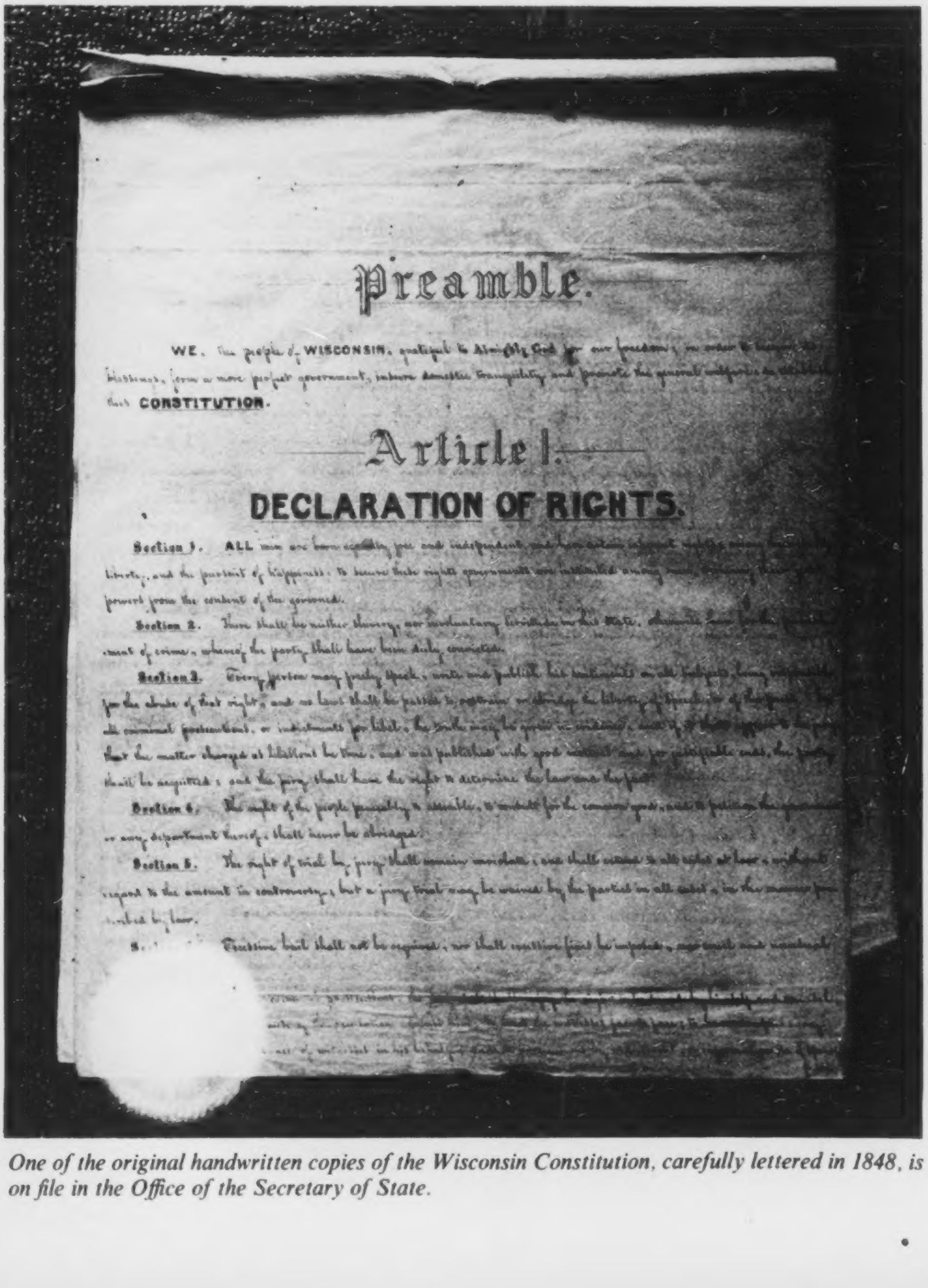
MUNICIPAL COURTS

Statutory Reference: Article VII, Section 2 and 14, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Chapters 755 and 800, Statutes.

The governing bodies of cities, villages and towns are by statute authorized to establish municipal courts. The municipal judge is elected for a 2-year to 4-year term, as determined by the municipality, beginning on May 1. The salary is fixed by the local governing body. There is no requirement that the office be filled by a lawyer. There are approximately 210 municipal courts in Wisconsin.

The municipal court is not a court of record. These courts have exclusive jurisdiction over offenses against ordinances of the town, village or city where legal relief only is sought. If equitable relief is demanded, the action must be brought in a court of record. Jurisdiction is limited to the violation of ordinances enacted by the municipality which created the municipal court. A municipal court may render judgment by ordering payment of a forfeiture plus court costs. Appeals from municipal court are to the circuit court for the county where the offense occurred.

If a municipal judge is substituted, disqualified, ill or unavailable, the transfer of the case to another municipal judge or, if none is available, to the circuit court is handled by the chief judge of the judicial administrative district in which the municipality lies.



Preamble.

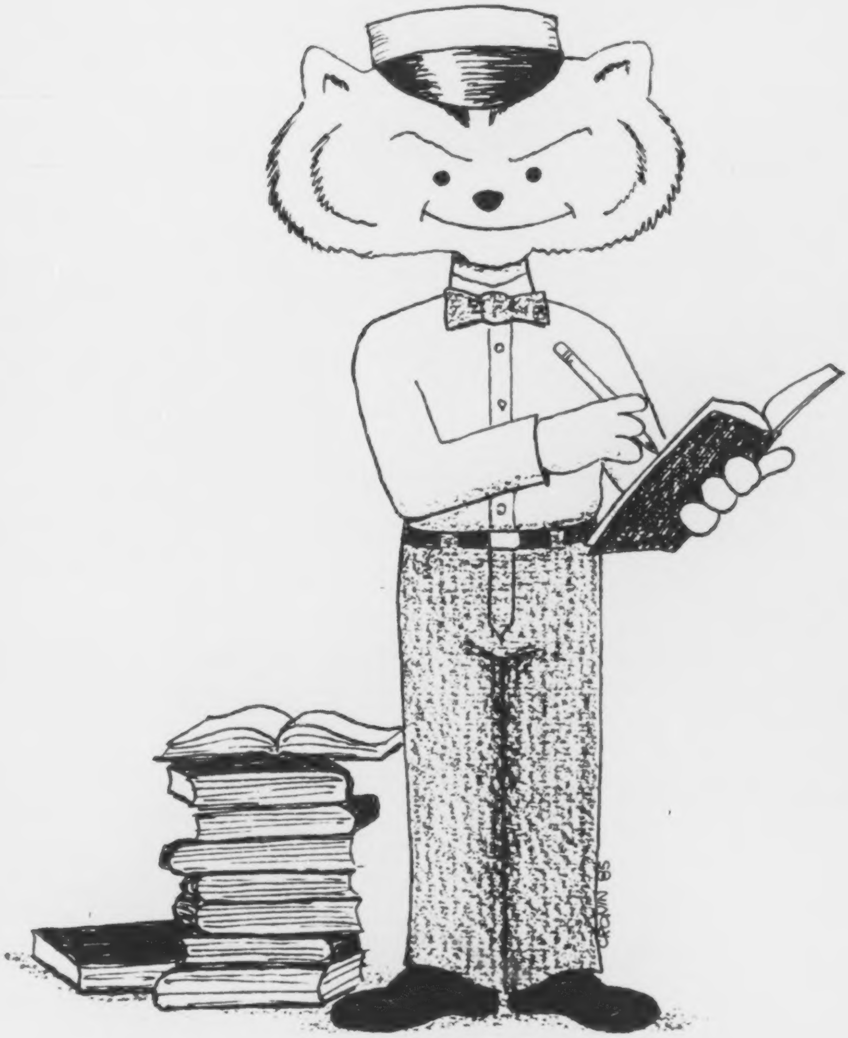
Article I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

One of the original handwritten copies of the Wisconsin Constitution, carefully lettered in 1848, is on file in the Office of the Secretary of State.

Statistics

Statistical information on Wisconsin: agriculture, associations, commerce and industry, conservation and recreation, education, employment and income, geography, history, local government, military and veterans affairs, news media, population and vital statistics, post offices, revenue, social services, and transportation (including highlights of each topic)



HIGHLIGHTS OF AGRICULTURE IN WISCONSIN

Farm Production — Wisconsin continues to lead the nation in the production of a number of agricultural products, particularly dairy items. In 1983, Wisconsin ranked first in the production of milk, butter and cheese. Wisconsin also ranked among the leaders in producing buttermilk, whey, lactose and nonfat and sweetened skim milk. In crop production, Wisconsin ranked first among the 50 states in snap beans, beets for canning, cabbage for kraut, hay, green peas for processing, and corn for processing and silage. The state also led the nation in 1983 in producing mink and milk cows.

Cash Receipts and Income — Wisconsin total net farm income decreased again in 1983, continuing a decline which began in 1980. The 1983 total of just over $972 million represented a decrease of $163 million from 1982, and over $460 million from 1979. Cash receipts registered a slight drop from 1982 to 1983, reflecting a drop in crop production. However, cash receipts have shown an overall increase from 1976 to 1982, although net income gains have been limited by higher farm production expenses and changes in farm inventories.

Total cash receipts for Wisconsin farm products marketed in 1983 totaled over $5.3 billion, an increase of 24 percent from 1979, but only a 2 percent increase over 1982. In 1983, California led the nation with over $13 billion, while Wisconsin ranked eighth. Livestock and livestock production contributed over 78 percent of Wisconsin's cash receipts from farm marketings, with crops accounting for 22 percent. Dairy products, primarily milk, are the largest single source of income, amounting to 57 percent of all cash receipts. The state's per farm totals of $67,746 gross income and $12,756 net income placed it below the national average of $68,839 gross income, but above the $11,747 net income average. Wisconsin ranked 18th nationally in gross income per farm; Arizona led the nation with an average income of $226,628 per farm.

The index of prices received for farm products increased slightly from January 1983 to January 1984. During the same time, the index of prices paid by farmers advanced by about 6 percent. From 1980 through 1983, the index of prices received remained virtually the same, while the index of prices paid increased from 145 to 162 percent of the 1977 benchmark level.

Number and Size of Farms — From 1977 to 1982, there was a decrease of 306,080 farms nationally, with a corresponding loss of 36,473,000 acres of farmland. In 1982, Texas has the most farms, 185,000, and the most land in farms, 138,400,000 acres, of any state. Wisconsin ranked ninth in 1982 with 92,000 farms and 18,500,000 acres of farmland.

The decline in farm numbers and land in farms continued at approximately the same rate in 1984 as in previous years. As of January 1, 1984, the number of farms in Wisconsin was 86,000, a decline of 2,000 from 1983. Farm numbers peaked in 1935 at 200,000 but have consistently declined since then and are now at the lowest level since the late 1860s. Land in farms totaled 18 million acres on January 1, 1984, a decrease of 200,000 acres from 1983. As the number of farms in Wisconsin has declined, the average size of a Wisconsin farm has increased from a low of 113 acres in 1925 to a high of 209 acres in 1984.

Of the 90,000 farms in Wisconsin in 1983, the largest number were located in Marathon and Dane Counties. Marathon County had 3,550 farms, 230 fewer than 1978, and Dane County had 3,430 farms, reflecting a loss of 190 farms from 1978. Grant County had 691,300 acres in farmland in 1983, the most of any county. The average size farm in Oneida County in 1983 was 333.8 acres, the largest of any county; while Milwaukee County farms, averaging 82.2 acres, were the smallest.

Value of Farms and Farmland — Land and buildings on Wisconsin farms were valued at over $17.4 billion in 1984, a decrease of over $1.1 billion from 1983 and over $3 billion less than the peak total of $20.5 billion reached in 1981. The value of land and buildings per farm averaged $202,700 in 1984, a decrease of $8,100 from 1983 and $20,700 less than the average value in 1981.

The average price for agricultural land sold in Wisconsin during 1982 was $1,190 per acre. This represents a 1.3 percent decrease from the $1,206 average per acre for land sold in 1981. Land continuing in agricultural use averaged $1,182 per acre in 1982 while agricultural land diverted to other uses sold for an average of $1,299 per acre.

Farm Assets and Debts — Wisconsin farms had total assets of $29.3 billion in 1984 and a total debt of $7.5 billion, resulting in a debt-to-asset ratio of 25.6 percent. Texas led the nation in total farm assets with almost $108 billion, while California's total of $17.5 billion in farm debt was the highest among the 50 states.

Farm Workers and Wage Rates — There were 170,000 workers on Wisconsin farms in 1984, including 124,000 family workers and 46,000 hired workers. The total number of workers declined by 13,000 from 1983 and by 26,000 from 1974.

The hourly wage rate for Wisconsin farm workers was $3.16 in 1984, an increase of 6 cents over 1983. The 1984 Wisconsin hourly wage was one dollar less than the national average wage rate of $4.16. Prior to 1974, the Wisconsin hourly wage exceeded the national average; since 1974 the state wage rate has been less than the national rate.

Farm Ownership — In 1982, the number of Wisconsin farms operated by full owners totaled 48,529. Part owners numbered 26,617, while 7,053 farms were operated by tenants. Despite the trend toward corporate ownership of farms apparent in recent years, the majority of farms in Wisconsin are still operated by individuals or families. There were 70,842 farms operated by families or individuals in 1982, 8,937 operated by partnerships, and 2,041 operated by corporations. Only 152 farms that were organized as corporations were operated by nonfamily organizations.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on agriculture.

NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS
By State, 1977 and 1982[2]

	Farms (number)[1]		Land in Farms (1,000 acres)	
State	1977	1982	1977	1982
Alabama	77,000	56,000	14,500	12,300
Alaska	310	420	1,690	1,530
Arizona	6,600	7,200	40,800	39,000
Arkansas	68,000	57,000	17,300	16,400
California	75,000	80,000	34,400	33,700
Colorado	29,000	25,800	39,000	35,800
Connecticut	4,000	4,300	470	490
Delaware	3,600	3,400	665	660
Florida	38,500	41,000	14,100	13,000
Georgia	70,000	58,000	17,000	15,200
Hawaii	4,100	4,400	2,300	1,960
Idaho	27,000	24,200	15,600	15,100
ILLINOIS	118,000	104,000	29,000	28,700
Indiana	96,000	88,000	17,100	16,900
IOWA	131,000	117,000	34,200	33,800
Kansas	77,000	76,000	48,700	48,500
Kentucky	118,000	102,000	15,500	14,500
Louisiana	44,000	37,500	11,200	10,200
Maine	7,600	7,900	1,690	1,560
Maryland	17,500	18,000	2,905	2,750
Massachusetts	5,300	5,300	670	630
MICHIGAN	74,000	65,000	11,600	11,500
MINNESOTA	116,000	103,000	30,600	30,400
Mississippi	79,000	53,000	16,300	14,500
Missouri	133,000	118,000	32,600	31,400
Montana	23,300	24,000	62,300	62,100
Nebraska	68,000	63,000	48,000	47,600
Nevada	2,100	2,900	9,000	8,900
New Hampshire	3,000	3,200	580	540
New Jersey	8,300	9,500	1,015	1,030
New Mexico	12,800	13,500	47,300	47,400
New York	57,000	50,000	11,100	9,500
North Carolina	117,000	88,000	13,200	11,100
North Dakota	41,500	38,000	41,700	41,700
Ohio	109,000	93,000	16,900	16,200
Oklahoma	86,000	71,000	36,800	34,300
Oregon	34,000	36,000	19,300	18,200
Pennsylvania	72,000	60,000	10,000	8,800
Rhode Island	740	750	68	80
South Carolina	45,000	33,000	7,700	6,100
South Dakota	43,500	37,000	45,500	44,500
Tennessee	112,000	95,000	14,700	13,400
Texas	199,000	185,000	140,000	138,400
Utah	13,400	12,900	12,900	12,300
Vermont	6,700	7,500	1,800	1,700
Virginia	62,000	60,000	10,000	9,800
Washington	36,500	39,000	16,200	16,300
West Virginia	26,000	20,600	4,650	4,300
WISCONSIN	100,000	92,000	19,100	18,500
Wyoming	8,100	9,100	35,300	35,300
United States	2,706,450	2,400,370	1,075,003	1,038,530

[1] A farm is defined as a place as of June 1 that sells, or could sell, $1,000 of agricultural products during the year. [2] Preliminary data.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Statistics 1978* and *Agricultural Statistics 1983*.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN
By County, 1978 and 1983

	1978				1983			
County	No. of Farms	Av. Size of Farms (acres)	Land in Farms (acres)	Rank	No. of Farms	Av. Size of Farms (acres)	Land in Farms (acres)	Rank
Adams	40	288.6	127,000	56	480	262.3	125,900	57
Ashland	380	203.9	77,500	63	330	221.5	73,100	64
Barron	2,190	192.2	420,900	11	2,030	200.6	407,200	12
Bayfield	570	208.6	118,900	58	480	242.9	116,600	58
Brown	1,730	152.3	263,400	35	1,480	163.2	241,500	36
Buffalo	1,320	294.5	388,800	17	1,210	318.8	385.700	16
Burnett	540	208.0	112,300	60	560	197.1	110,400	60
Calumet	1,280	147.1	188,300	46	1,150	156.4	179,900	46
Chippewa	2,000	225.0	450,000	6	1,930	230.8	445,500	6
Clark	2,960	179.0	529,800	4	2,670	185.5	495,400	4
Columbia	1,870	209.6	391,900	15	1,790	209.5	375,000	18
Crawford	1,200	254.8	305,800	29	1,250	234.8	293,500	28
Dane	3,620	278.6	646,500	3	3,430	185.2	635,300	3
Dodge	2,810	168.5	473,500	5	2,580	176.6	455,700	5
Door	1,220	146.6	178,800	48	1,130	145.1	164,000	49
Douglas	370	208.1	77,000	64	400	225.0	90,000	63
Dunn	2,010	220.3	442,800	8	1,830	237.9	435,300	8
Eau Claire	1,280	185.2	237,000	38	1,190	190.2	226,300	38
Florence	120	202.5	24,300	68	110	232.7	25,600	68
Fond du Lac	2,180	182.0	396,700	14	2,110	184.1	388,400	15
Forest	180	235.0	42,300	66	150	208.0	31,200	67
Grant	2,890	226.8	655,400	2	2,800	246.9	691,300	1
Green	1,760	208.2	366,400	22	1,660	215.6	357,900	20
Green Lake	810	206.2	167,000	50	770	225.2	173,400	47
Iowa	1,610	262.6	422,800	10	1,570	273.3	429,100	9
Iron	70	221.4	15,500	69	70	217.1	15,200	69
Jackson	1,140	242.0	275,900	32	980	266.3	261,000	33
Jefferson	1,900	151.8	288,400	31	1,750	162.8	284,900	30
Juneau	920	198.8	182,900	47	900	230.9	207,800	40
Kenosha	580	188.1	109,100	61	600	177.3	106,400	61
Kewaunee	1,300	152.3	198,000	44	1,230	156.3	192,300	44
La Crosse	990	222.7	220,500	40	940	227.4	213,800	39
Lafayette	1,590	239.3	380,500	19	1,550	263.1	407,800	11
Langlade	670	233.1	156,200	52	630	244.1	153,800	52
Lincoln	660	216.4	142,800	54	630	207.1	130,500	55
Manitowoc	2,080	153.9	320,100	26	1,820	164.4	299,200	27
Marathon	3,780	188.6	713,000	1	3,550	180.2	639.700	2
Marinette	950	200.3	190,300	45	920	208.7	192,000	45
Marquette	620	254.5	157,700	51	600	265.3	159,200	50
Menominee*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	170	88.2	15,000	70	180	82.2	14,800	70
Monroe	1,960	199.7	391,500	16	1,940	200.5	388,900	14
Oconto	1,470	179.5	263,900	34	1,350	191.3	258,200	34
Oneida	130	283.8	36,900	67	130	333.8	43,400	66
Outagamie	2,090	152.2	318,000	27	1,860	166.9	310,500	25
Ozaukee	560	178.2	99,800	62	580	162.6	94,300	62
Pepin	560	222.7	124,700	57	510	247.3	126,100	56
Pierce	1,610	202.7	326,400	25	1,560	202.1	315,300	24
Polk	1,990	195.0	388,000	18	1,880	190.4	357,900	20
Portage	1,380	225.1	310,700	28	1,230	243.6	299,600	26
Price	800	181.0	144,800	53	610	230.0	140,300	54
Racine	790	178.5	141,000	55	890	162.4	144,500	53
Richland	1,520	218.9	332,700	23	1,350	234.3	316,300	23
Rock	1,910	208.0	397,300	13	1,840	207.9	382,500	17
Rusk	1,010	218.8	221,000	39	900	220.9	198,800	42
St. Croix	1,880	199.3	374,700	20	1,910	194.9	372,200	19
Sauk	2,050	219.2	449,300	7	1,790	229.1	410,000	10
Sawyer	250	275.6	68,900	65	220	234.1	51,500	65
Shawano	2,020	182.7	369,000	21	1,930	182.8	352,800	22
Sheboygan	1,690	146.4	247,500	37	1,480	155.4	230,100	37
Taylor	1,460	204.0	297,800	30	1,250	218.2	272,700	31
Trempealeau	1,990	206.9	411,700	12	1,760	230.5	405,700	13
Vernon	2,590	170.5	441,500	9	2,640	166.5	439,500	7
Vilas	40	172.5	6,900	71	50	158.0	7,900	71
Walworth	1,170	234.2	274,000	33	1,160	226.2	262,400	32
Washburn	480	235.4	113,000	59	440	256.8	113,000	59
Washington	1,240	160.1	198,500	43	1,210	143.0	173,000	48
Waukesha	1,020	168.2	171,600	49	1,070	147.3	157,600	51
Waupaca	1,850	179.7	332,400	24	1,630	177.7	289,700	29
Waushara	960	217.6	208,900	41	860	228.1	196,200	43
Winnebago	1,270	162.4	206,200	42	1,160	173.9	201,700	41
Wood	1,500	173.6	260,400	36	1,370	186.7	255,800	35
STATE	96,000	195.8	18,800,000		90,000	202.2	18,200,000	

*Menominee County farms included in Shawano County statistics.

Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, *1984 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1984 and previous issues.

NUMBER, SIZE AND VALUE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN
1950-1984

Year	Number of Farms[1]	Land in Farms (acres)	Ave. Size of Farm (acres)	Value of Land and Buildings: Total (in millions)	Value of Land and Buildings: Average per Farm	Value of Land and Buildings: Average per Acre
1950	174,000	23,600,000	135.6	$2,057	NA	$ 89
1955	155,000	23,200,000	149.7	2,255	NA	101
1960	138,000	22,200,000	160.9	2,795	$21,700	133
1965	124,000	21,400,000	172.6	3,124	26,900	155
1966	121,000	21,200,000	175.2	3,279	29,000	164
1967	118,000	20,900,000	177.1	3,533	32,400	182
1968	115,000	20,600,000	179.1	3,663	33,700	193
1969	112,000	20,300,000	181.3	3,947	38,600	213
1970	110,000	20,100,000	182.7	4,201	42,400	232
1971	108,000	19,900,000	184.3	4,594	47,000	257
1972	107,000	19,800,000	185.0	5,425	50,700	274
1973	106,000	19,700,000	185.8	6,462	61,000	328
1974	105,000	19,600,000	186.7	7,624	72,600	389
1975	100,000	19,300,000	193.0	8,376	83,800	434
1976	98,000	19,100,000	194.9	9,476	96,700	496
1977	96,000	18,900,000	196.9	11,303	117,700	598
1978	95,000	18,800,000	197.9	13,504	142,100	718
1979	94,000	18,700,000	198.9	16,007	170,300	856
1980	93,000	18,600,000	200.0	18,232	196,000	980
1981	92,000	18,600,000	202.2	20,553	223,400	1,105
1982	90,000	18,500,000	205.6	19,850	220,600	1,073
1983	88,000	18,200,000	206.8	18,546	210,800	1,019
1984[2]	86,000	18,000,000	209.3	17,436	202,700	958

[1] The number of farms in Wisconsin peaked at 200,000 in 1935.
[2] Preliminary estimates.
Source: Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service, *1984 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1984; and Reporting Service data.

INCOME FROM FARMING IN WISCONSIN, 1976-1983
(In Million Dollars)

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Cash receipts from farm marketings	3,025.0	3,158.8	3,714.3	4,281.5	4,715.1	5,244.9	5,247.2	5,202.9
Government payments	14.3	26.3	44.1	28.5	12.4	16.9	46.5	160.1
Nonmoney income	284.2	324.0	380.4	443.5	510.6	570.9	579.7	563.0
Other farm income	22.1	25.9	28.5	35.9	36.5	45.0	47.7	35.5
Total gross farm income	3,345.7	3,535.0	4,167.4	4,789.4	5,274.5	5,877.7	5,921.1	5,961.7
Farm production expenses	2,449.7	2,755.4	3,100.8	3,624.3	4,189.6	4,628.3	4,716.7	4,839.1
Realized net farm income	895.9	779.6	1,066.6	1,165.0	1,084.9	1,249.4	1,204.4	1,122.6
Net change in farm inventories	-231.1	301.2	-76.7	267.6	234.8	-11.4	-68.6	-150.2
TOTAL NET FARM INCOME	664.8	1,080.8	989.9	1,432.6	1,319.7	1,238.0	1,135.8	972.4

Source: Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service, *1984 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1984; and Reporting Service data.

WISCONSIN FARM OPERATORS, BY COUNTY, 1982

	Tenure of Operator				Type of Organization			
							Corporation	
County	Total	Full Owners	Part Owners	Tenants	Individual or Family	Partnership	Family	Non-Family
Adams	435	258	152	25	375	42	17	1
Ashland	298	196	98	4	286	11	1	—
Barron	1,852	1,059	662	131	1,673	139	34	2
Bayfield	441	279	151	11	392	40	7	—
Brown	1,355	696	545	114	1,214	118	17	3
Buffalo	1,105	742	281	82	933	145	24	2
Burnett	512	311	175	26	485	24	1	2
Calumet	1,050	587	375	88	891	112	45	1
Chippewa	1,766	1,073	590	103	1,572	152	39	1
Clark	2,442	1,564	733	145	2,219	178	37	1
Columbia	1,637	914	506	217	1,386	196	48	2
Crawford	1,140	713	312	115	971	148	14	—
Dane	3,130	1,729	989	412	2,547	470	96	10
Dodge	2,353	1,315	786	252	1,941	317	78	7
Door	1,032	692	304	36	934	75	12	4
Douglas	364	252	105	7	339	23	2	—
Dunn	1,673	1,018	546	109	1,474	151	42	—
Eau Claire	1,088	721	316	51	988	77	19	3
Florence	104	69	31	4	95	9	—	—
Fond du Lac	1,922	1,034	713	175	1,603	263	51	3
Forest	133	95	34	4	123	10	—	—
Grant	2,560	1,599	629	332	1,970	522	50	2
Green	1,517	868	356	293	1,205	289	13	2
Green Lake	705	391	250	64	588	94	21	1
Iowa	1,435	840	402	193	1,120	271	31	5
Iron	65	51	13	1	58	3	4	—
Jackson	897	580	256	61	791	77	25	1
Jefferson	1,602	926	506	170	1,346	202	45	6
Juneau	825	489	293	43	742	73	8	—
Kenosha	554	285	196	73	453	84	14	2
Kewaunee	1,124	661	396	67	1,016	95	10	3
La Crosse	860	541	238	81	718	125	10	2
Lafayette	1,411	855	327	229	1,108	280	16	1
Langlade	573	325	214	34	483	45	42	1
Lincoln	579	355	203	21	525	36	16	2
Manitowoc	1,660	922	631	107	1,491	136	28	1
Marathon	3,245	2,022	987	236	2,849	282	108	1
Marinette	844	496	314	34	771	62	9	—
Marquette	549	337	174	38	466	66	15	1
Menominee	6	2	2	2	6	—	—	—
Milwaukee	167	81	54	32	133	17	12	4
Monroe	1,774	1,155	504	115	1,563	170	33	3
Oconto	1,235	716	456	63	1,122	80	27	2
Oneida	117	83	29	5	90	7	15	1
Outagamie	1,700	939	631	130	1,461	170	58	6
Ozaukee	527	252	212	63	466	42	17	1
Pepin	469	287	149	33	400	56	12	1
Pierce	1,425	867	449	109	1,220	141	59	2
Polk	1,721	984	629	108	1,555	142	19	1
Portage	1,119	683	375	61	960	106	44	6
Price	558	344	198	16	513	38	6	—
Racine	814	413	291	110	668	104	37	4
Richland	1,234	738	376	120	1,057	152	18	5
Rock	1,680	918	524	238	1,403	186	81	2
Rusk	813	483	281	49	744	59	8	1
St. Croix	1,714	1,049	556	136	1,505	178	50	1
Sauk	1,635	940	558	137	1,348	214	58	8
Sawyer	200	121	71	8	178	16	4	1
Shawano	1,761	1,077	599	85	1,598	124	35	1
Sheboygan	1,349	685	559	105	1,179	127	38	3
Taylor	1,138	710	379	49	1,049	64	23	1
Trempealeau	1,606	1,039	422	145	1,394	173	33	2
Vernon	2,414	1,528	646	240	2,086	310	11	3
Vilas	48	37	9	2	39	2	7	—
Walworth	1,060	521	385	154	848	135	69	3
Washburn	390	215	157	18	341	39	8	1
Washington	1,103	566	424	113	966	108	28	1
Waukesha	974	529	324	121	815	119	27	7
Waupaca	1,488	864	525	99	1,298	146	41	1
Waushara	783	448	281	54	673	68	36	4
Winnebago	1,060	563	407	90	900	119	34	3
Wood	1,253	832	366	55	1,123	82	44	1
STATE	82,199	48,529	26,617	7,053	70,842	8,937	2,041	152

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1982 Census of Agriculture*, Vol. 1, Pt. 49, March 1984.

FARM ASSETS AND DEBTS, BY STATE, 1984*

State	Number of Farms	Total Farm Assets (in millions)	Total Farm Debt (in millions)	Equity (in millions)	Debts/Assets Ratio
Alabama	54,000	$ 13,952.0	$ 2,469.0	$ 11,483.0	17.7%
Alaska	650	202.3	39.2	163.1	19.4
Arizona	8,300	12,495.9	1,914.5	10,581.4	15.3
Arkansas	55,000	20,305.4	4,198.0	16,107.4	20.7
California	78,000	77,209.8	17,585.3	59,624.4	22.8
Colorado	27,000	19,813.5	4,795.9	15,017.6	24.2
Connecticut	4,300	1,924.8	263.9	1,660.9	13.7
Delaware	3,600	1,448.0	369.3	1,078.7	25.5
Florida	40,000	22,930.4	4,203.1	18,727.3	18.3
Georgia	51,000	16,838.4	4,777.3	12,061.1	28.4
Hawaii	4,500	2,580.7	289.4	2,291.3	11.2
Idaho	24,600	14,735.6	3,604.5	11,131.1	24.5
ILLINOIS	96,000	62,951.3	11,268.7	51,682.5	17.9
Indiana	82,000	33,980.2	7,480.5	26,499.8	22.0
IOWA	113,000	65,702.1	16,791.1	48,911.0	25.6
Kansas	74,000	36,304.4	8,731.9	27,572.5	24.1
Kentucky	101,000	19,611.3	4,053.0	15,558.3	20.7
Louisiana	36,000	18,595.6	3,303.5	15,292.1	17.8
Maine	8,000	1,813.1	418.9	1,394.2	23.1
Maryland	17,800	7,837.7	1,145.1	6,692.6	14.6
Massachusetts	6,100	1,578.7	242.9	1,335.8	15.4
MICHIGAN	63,000	18,984.2	4,355.2	14,629.0	22.9
MINNESOTA	101,000	45,026.4	11,680.4	33,346.0	25.9
Mississippi	50,000	18,211.4	4,162.6	14,048.8	22.9
Missouri	117,000	33,788.1	7,082.1	26,706.0	21.0
Montana	24,000	19,830.5	4,460.9	15,369.6	22.5
Nebraska	60,000	35,775.2	10,723.0	25,052.2	30.0
Nevada	2,700	3,065.7	434.9	2,630.8	14.2
New Hampshire	3,500	881.9	98.2	783.7	11.1
New Jersey	9,400	4,226.6	497.7	3,728.8	11.8
New Mexico	14,000	11,276.7	1,409.7	9,867.0	12.5
New York	48,000	12,990.5	3,495.0	9,495.4	26.9
North Carolina	79,000	20,209.8	4,106.3	16,103.5	20.3
North Dakota	36,000	24,979.6	5,753.2	19,226.4	23.0
Ohio	90,000	28,777.1	5,201.9	23,575.2	18.1
Oklahoma	74,000	29,163.5	5,996.3	23,167.2	20.6
Oregon	37,000	14,376.8	3,479.3	10,897.5	24.2
Pennsylvania	58,000	17,946.2	2,976.2	14,970.0	16.6
Rhode Island	750	302.1	28.4	273.7	9.4
South Carolina	28,000	7,136.0	1,740.3	5,395.8	24.4
South Dakota	37,000	18,267.4	5,384.5	12,883.0	29.5
Tennessee	95,000	18,556.6	3,102.2	15,454.4	16.7
Texas	187,000	107,981.2	13,662.2	94,319.0	12.7
Utah	14,000	8,565.8	1,100.1	7,465.6	12.8
Vermont	7,300	2,286.2	391.9	1,894.3	17.1
Virginia	57,000	14,423.7	2,235.3	12,188.4	15.5
Washington	38,000	19,778.2	3,996.0	15,782.2	20.2
West Virginia	22,000	4,595.5	394.9	4,200.6	8.6
WISCONSIN	86,000	29,353.3	7,501.5	21,851.7	25.6
Wyoming	9,100	7,514.3	1,279.3	6,235.0	17.0

*Preliminary data. Includes farm households and farms with sales of $1,000 or more annually.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector — State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1983*, January 1985.

WISCONSIN FARM WORKERS AND WAGE RATES 1974-1984[1]

Year	Farm Workers (in thousands)			Wage Rates (dollars per hour)[2]	
	Total Workers	Family Workers	Hired Workers	Wisconsin	United States
1974	196	150	46	$2.09	$2.25
1975	199	150	49	2.25	2.43
1976	198	152	46	2.45	2.66
1977	199	153	46	2.44	2.87
1978	186	138	48	2.50	3.09
1979	186	132	54	2.77	3.39
1980	180	125	55	2.89	3.66
1981	176	127	49	2.83	4.12
1982	190	142	48	3.41	4.00
1983	157	119	38	3.10	4.12
1984	170	124	46	3.16	4.16

[1] Data for 1974-80 are annual averages; 1981 data based on January survey; 1982-84 data reflect July survey reports.

[2] Average hourly rate.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture, Crop Reporting Board, *Farm Labor*, August 1984, and previous issues; and data provided by Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service.

HOW WISCONSIN RANKS AMONG THE STATES IN AGRICULTURE, 1983

Commodity	% of U.S Production	Rank Among States	1983 Production	Leading State
DAIRYING				
Butter	23.4	1	304,672,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Cheese, all (excluding cottage)	35.9	1	1,728,332,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
American	39.6	1	1,158,909,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Blue	54.3	1	17,113,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Brick	62.3	1	8,820,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Italian	32.4	1	388,664,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Muenster	75.8	1	52,754,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Swiss	17.3	3	36,138,000 lbs.	Illinois
Condensed milk, bulk				
Sweetened, skim	82.8	1	42,345,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Sweetened, whole	71.1	1	53,087,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Unsweetened, skim	6.6	5	44,695,000 lbs.	California
Unsweetened, whole	33.5	1	65,915,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Dry products				
Buttermilk	23.3	2	10,833,000 lbs.	Minnesota
Condensed whey	24.0	2	32,783,000 lbs.	New York
Dry whey	36.8	1	327,943,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Lactose	23.4	2	25,191,000 lbs.	Minnesota
Non-fat dry milk for human use	8.6	3	129,157,000 lbs.	California
Non-fat dry milk for animal feed	4.9	3	505,000 lbs.	California
Whey solids in wet blends	46.7	1	57,842,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Ice cream	2.4	14	20,941,000 gal.	California
Milk production	17.0	1	23,800,000,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
CROPS				
Apples	.7	18	58,000,000 lbs.	Washington
Barley	.5	21	2,304,000 bu.	North Dakota
Beans, lima for processing (shelled)[1]	5.7	3	3,720 tons	California
Beans, snap for processing[1]	35.9	1	210,680 tons	Wisconsin
Beets for canning[1]	38.6	1	60,120 tons	Wisconsin
Cabbage, kraut[1]	37.3	1	91,700 tons	Wisconsin
Cabbage, total[1]	10.9	4	2,689,000 cwt.	New York
Carrots	6.7	4	1,488,000 cwt.	California
Cherries, tart	2.9	6	4,500,000 lbs.	Michigan
Corn for grain	5.4	7	223,100,000 bu.	Iowa
Corn for silage	10.8	1	10,375,000 tons	Wisconsin
Corn, sweet for processing	25.7	1	568,280 tons	Wisconsin
Cranberries	38.2	2	1,132,000 bbl.	Massachusetts
Cucumbers for pickles	8.3	5	47,850 tons	Michigan
Hay	8.7	1	12,200,000 tons	Wisconsin
Maple syrup	8.9	3	125,000 gal.	Vermont
Mint for oil	9.0	4	489,000 lbs.	Oregon
Oats	9.4	4	45,050,000 bu.	South Dakota
Onions, storage	2.9	8	552,000 cwt.	Oregon
Peas, green for processing	26.5	1	110,160 tons	Wisconsin
Potatoes	5.8	7	18,910,000 cwt.	Idaho
Rye	1.1	16	300,000 bu.	South Dakota
Soybeans for beans	.8	21	13,825,000 bu.	Iowa
Strawberries	.6	9	57,000 cwt.	California
Tobacco	1.2	11	16,691,000 lbs.	North Carolina
Wheat, all	.2	35	5,812,000 bu.	Kansas
OTHER PRODUCTS				
Eggs	1.3	22	904,000,000 eggs	California
Wool	.6	26	625,000 lbs.	Texas
Honey[1]	2.2	14	4,125,000 lbs.	Florida
Mink pelts[1]	28.4	1	1,158,300 pelts	Wisconsin
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY			**NO. ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1984**	
Cattle and calves, all	3.8	8	4,350,000 head	Texas
Milk cows	16.6	1	1,850,000 head	Wisconsin
Chickens[2]	1.2	25	4,450,000 birds	California
Hogs and pigs[2]	2.3	12	1,280,000 head	Iowa
Turkeys raised	3.6	8	6,120 birds	North Carolina

[1] Latest data available.

[2] December 1, 1983 inventory.

Source: Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics 1984*, June 1984; and Reporting Service data.

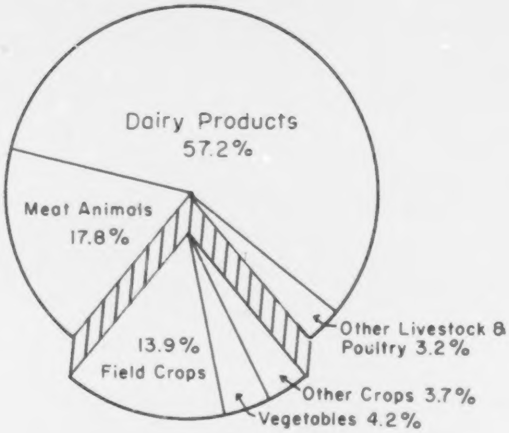
WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL LAND SALES
By County, 1981-82
(Average Dollars per Acre)

County	Land Continuing in Agricultural Use		Agricultural Land Diverted to Other Uses		Average Total Sales	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
Adams	$ 780	$ 951	$1,055	$1,004	$ 786	$954
Ashland	440	653	240	233	390	589
Barron	866	817	1,526	551	886	814
Bayfield	409	366	258	535	385	485
Brown	1,361	1,505	4,891	3,110	1,701	1,618
Buffalo	885	765	1,923	1,628	893	783
Burnett	663	320	332	383	649	331
Calumet	1,706	1,809	1,025	1,361	1,697	1,781
Chippewa	768	713	995	302	783	664
Clark	1,002	1,117	850	546	1,001	1,113
Columbia	1,342	1,270	1,202	2,435	1,324	1,361
Crawford	983	994	7,009	1,341	1,003	1,005
Dane	1,770	1,764	2,072	1,102	1,796	1,718
Dodge	1,636	1,563	3,647	2,846	1,680	1,625
Door	1,017	996	1,745	1,788	1,172	1,145
Douglas	448	466	498	—	459	466
Dunn	755	961	525	928	731	957
Eau Claire	812	823	850	1,756	822	917
Florence	429	889	329	200	418	875
Fond du Lac	1,575	1,443	1,908	2,793	1,597	1,518
Forest	395	717	273	400	378	709
Grant	1,528	1,451	2,184	747	1,531	1,438
Green	1,521	1,554	2,104	—	1,535	1,554
Green Lake	1,235	1,546	1,086	1,314	1,217	1,485
Iowa	1,135	1,054	1,707	798	1,147	1,000
Iron	202	—	308	—	202	380
Jackson	927	957	596	1,342	893	964
Jefferson	1,661	1,569	1,836	1,814	1,664	1,578
Juneau	1,156	1,126	830	1,833	1,125	1,153
Kenosha	2,295	2,044	3,051	3,046	2,411	2,332
Kewaunee	1,250	1,121	1,856	1,158	1,260	1,124
La Crosse	1,475	1,247	1,820	1,751	1,480	1,256
Lafayette	1,516	1,357	1,097	1,250	1,512	1,356
Langlade	807	1,036	584	312	791	1,031
Lincoln	695	752	1,139	1,351	714	787
Manitowoc	1,343	1,166	1,210	1,029	1,328	1,148
Marathon	1,013	930	963	769	1,013	927
Marinette	894	765	1,780	991	903	780
Marquette	863	856	84	—	—	—
Menominee	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	2,576	5,594	6,705	—	5,824	5,594
Monroe	973	1,034	1,347	3,000	990	1,065
Oconto	1,006	1,076	1,177	712	1,022	1,049
Oneida	412	426	—	1,000	412	623
Outagamie	1,491	1,538	3,590	3,243	1,675	1,583
Ozaukee	1,957	1,813	4,756	2,816	2,416	2,244
Pepin	842	993	400	1,476	839	1,077
Pierce	1,116	1,046	1,116	976	1,116	1,034
Polk	929	814	764	862	907	820
Portage	820	698	748	835	809	717
Price	582	513	231	415	559	507
Racine	2,696	2,380	4,821	2,326	2,796	2,377
Richland	918	943	1,931	950	924	944
Rock	1,955	1,993	1,488	3,739	1,938	2,047
Rusk	585	591	738	379	588	565
St. Croix	1,041	1,105	1,205	902	1,066	1,081
Sauk	1,201	1,110	1,115	1,023	1,188	1,108
Sawyer	512	555	294	817	505	597
Shawano	1,123	1,229	1,095	1,952	1,123	1,272
Sheboygan	1,569	1,479	1,791	1,247	1,587	1,462
Taylor	660	759	560	814	658	760
Trempealeau	834	903	2,158	1,229	864	922
Vernon	1,104	1,008	1,314	855	1,118	1,004
Vilas	525	870	400	661	498	720
Walworth	2,221	2,199	3,607	3,516	2,334	2,279
Washburn	482	525	276	995	473	552
Washington	2,097	1,820	3,321	2,036	2,450	1,846
Waukesha	2,099	2,383	5,643	3,565	2,403	2,491
Waupaca	1,130	1,288	2,442	1,847	1,190	1,334
Waushara	995	770	771	645	952	762
Winnebago	1,669	1,455	2,608	1,701	1,736	1,453
Wood	825	877	1,404	750	839	877
STATE	1,180	1,182	1,568	1,299	1,206	1,190

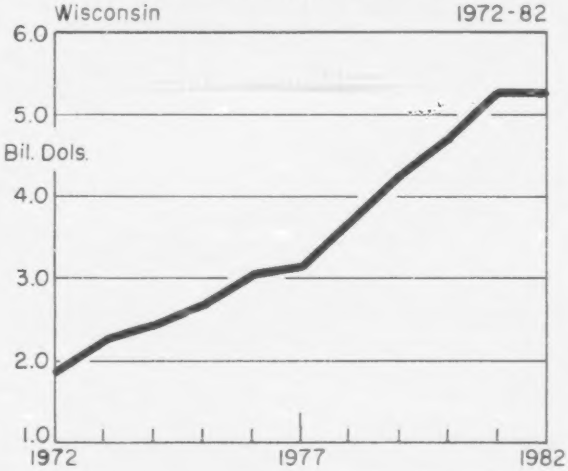
Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Reporting Service, *1984 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1984.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS

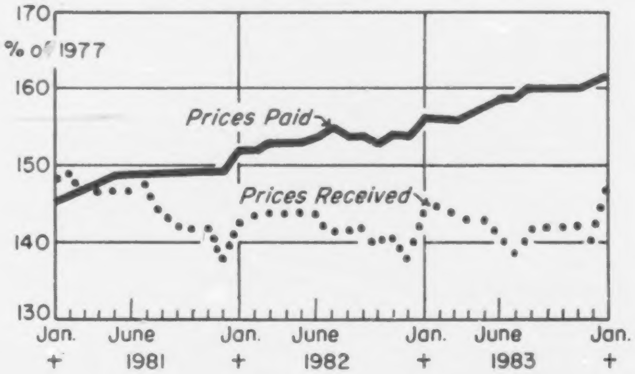
Wisconsin, 1982
(Percent of All Commodities)



CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS



PRICE INDEXES-WISCONSIN



Source: Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service.

WISCONSIN CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS
By Commodities, 1979-1983
(In Thousands)

Commodity	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
ALL LIVESTOCK, DAIRY AND POULTRY	$3,529,256	$4,175,116	$4,182,816	$4,107,380	$ 4,140,446
Meat animals	839,053	813,074	1,004,371	935,467	894,735
Cattle and calves	595,214	560,008	735,410	655,633	628,370
Hogs and pigs	240,308	248,374	264,122	275,177	262,417
Sheep and lambs	3,531	4,692	4,839	4,657	3,948
Dairy products	2,507,337	2,770,120	3,007,567	3,000,715	3,075,808
Poultry and eggs	125,493	116,040	124,272	121,540	125,369
Eggs	40,380	36,270	39,417	37,643	36,628
Turkeys	45,759	38,766	43,125	47,252	51,641
Broilers	13,161	12,985	14,442	12,722	12,707
Farm chickens	3,922	1,185	1,238	1,150	1,323
Miscellaneous poultry	23,271	26,834	26,050	22,773	23,070
All miscellaneous livestock	57,373	49,149	46,606	49,658	44,534
Mink	40,391	35,094	—[1]	29,400	32,340
Wool	521	611	607	334	244
Honey and beeswax	5,089	3,865	2,902	—[1]	—[1]
Miscellaneous livestock	11,372	9,579	43,097	19,924	11,950
ALL CROPS	752,712	966,733	1,083,471	1,087,932	1,062,484
Field crops	393,162	580,694	643,613	664,139	629,747
Corn	266,418	442,870	460,216	467,816	426,533
Oats	14,046	12,764	15,495	15,470	14,971
Hay	27,678	21,831	43,279	49,794	68,475
Tobacco	22,224	29,414	30,264	29,149	20,881
Soybeans	53,475	57,825	72,478	79,525	76,073
Wheat	7,603	13,083	19,030	19,333	19,942
Barley	1,113	2,239	2,116	2,617	2,417
Rye	605	668	735	435	455
All vegetables	193,503	215,447	259,966	227,938	238,179
Potatoes	62,036	92,807	113,374	95,223	99,342
Sweet corn	23,185	22,954	35,713	28,387	32,051
Green peas	34,622	30,273	27,350	29,436	23,684
Snap beans	29,115	28,298	31,260	26,068	29,495
Cucumbers	9,340	9,126	6,795	—[2]	—[2]
Cabbage	5,525	6,021	7,901	—[2]	—[2]
Carrots	6,372	4,620	7,695	7,709	7,055
Beets	4,229	3,104	2,495	—[2]	—[2]
Onions	2,045	2,077	4,638	2,703	3,825
Green lima beans	2,171	1,357	1,428	—[2]	—[2]
Miscellaneous vegetables	14,863	14,810	21,317	38,412	42,727
Specialty crops	158,979	164,972	175,441	192,650	192,535
Apples	4,875	7,232	5,978	7,446	8,347
Cherries	6,567	2,132	4,283	1,165	2,212
Cranberries	22,615	35,208	39,988	56,549	53,317
Strawberries	2,256	2,793	3,248	3,233	3,135
Miscellaneous fruits and nuts	120	165	180	255	290
Greenhouse and nursery	40,500	37,150	44,150	42,150	45,500
Forest products	75,000	74,000	73,000	77,600	74,300
Mint	5,975	4,802	5,429	4,252	5,434
Maple products	1,071	1,490	2,185	—[3]	—[3]
All miscellaneous crops	7,068	5,620	4,451	3,205	2,023
Hay seed crops	884	1,957	962	780	645
Other miscellaneous crops	6,184	3,663	3,489	2,425	1,378
ALL COMMODITIES	4,281,968	4,715,116	5,266,287	5,195,312	5,202,930
GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS	28,473	12,373	16,877	46,463	160,100
TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS	$4,310,441	$4,727,489	$5,283,164	$5,241,775	$ 5,363,030

[1] Included in miscellaneous livestock.

[2] Included in miscellaneous vegetables.

[3] Included in forest products.

Source: Departmental data compiled by the Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service, October 1984.

CASH RECEIPTS AND INCOME FROM FARMING
By State, 1983

	Farm Marketings (in 1,000s)			Government Payments (in 1000s)	Income per Farm[2]		
State	Livestock and Products	Crops[1]	Total		Gross	Net	Rank
Alabama	$ 1,258,461	$ 853,887	$ 2,112,348	$ 64,280	$ 46,257	$10,363	23
Alaska	7,504	11,074	18,578	240	36,717	2,750	45
Arizona	715,510	928,120	1,643,630	111,402	226,628	32,261	4
Arkansas	1,500,283	1,499,184	2,999,467	294,997	64,009	11,601	21
California	4,159,970	9,333,761	13,493,731	372,278	186,518	42,767	1
Colorado	2,000,417	926,571	2,926,988	163,970	123,200	12,370	19
Connecticut	202,327	118,316	320,643	541	87,088	12,927	17
Delaware	315,875	139,249	455,124	3,885	138,718	42,316	2
Florida	992,765	3,332,605	4,325,370	13,040	114,739	38,840	3
Georgia	1,705,568	1,604,531	3,310,099	82,240	66,886	13,644	13
Hawaii	86,488	450,156	536,644	6,743	125,304	28,177	5
Idaho	883,033	1,132,490	2,015,523	136,397	97,020	13,343	15
ILLINOIS	2,294,569	5,849,047	8,143,616	542,745	93,819	24,740	7
Indiana	1,829,205	2,180,237	4,009,442	264,619	57,883	6,175	34
IOWA	5,395,117	3,939,756	9,334,873	899,484	96,465	16,299	10
Kansas	3,196,060	2,201,807	5,397,867	598,239	85,855	8,774	28
Kentucky	1,475,261	1,322,886	2,798,147	60,095	32,255	8,508	30
Louisiana	483,190	1,369,916	1,853,106	157,649	62,467	16,190	11
Maine	259,802	153,260	413,062	2,679	55,989	-3,499	49
Maryland	701,951	330,503	1,032,454	12,571	66,731	9,940	26
Massachusetts	136,089	230,859	366,948	710	68,913	16,577	9
MICHIGAN	1,242,987	1,758,474	3,001,461	140,936	55,604	9,212	27
MINNESOTA	3,328,332	2,949,075	6,277,407	610,934	73,457	13,480	14
Mississippi	926,608	1,364,511	2,291,119	230,089	54,881	11,581	22
Missouri	2,259,288	1,728,714	3,988,002	236,918	40,544	5,650	37
Montana	656,364	846,939	1,503,303	239,410	80,151	4,621	39
Nebraska	4,003,129	2,007,223	6,010,352	762,251	115,181	11,633	20
Nevada	153,052	71,125	224,177	4,251	96,482	3,573	41
New Hampshire	78,115	35,950	114,065	642	40,880	2,975	43
New Jersey	136,358	406,760	543,118	4,287	69,109	13,130	16
New Mexico	634,719	327,336	962,055	57,076	81,420	5,678	36
New York	1,929,463	742,552	2,672,015	37,922	61,179	3,977	40
North Carolina	1,656,457	2,127,468	3,783,925	67,565	51,867	10,277	25
North Dakota	662,654	2,028,479	2,691,133	578,760	95,931	23,520	8
Ohio	1,537,815	2,135,849	3,673,664	170,749	47,445	7,145	32
Oklahoma	1,688,110	1,003,405	2,691,515	364,703	47,607	5,157	38
Oregon	555,044	1,145,071	1,700,115	66,786	54,089	8,713	29
Pennsylvania	2,220,814	755,574	2,976,388	29,110	57,746	8,392	31
Rhode Island	12,280	19,033	31,313	107	48,538	609	46
South Carolina	405,348	652,591	1,057,939	47,613	42,479	3,202	42
South Dakota	1,655,967	930,181	2,586,148	267,132	82,741	13,799	12
Tennessee	906,922	1,023,386	1,930,308	68,235	25,709	2,819	44
Texas	5,522,150	3,448,249	8,970,399	1,127,875	59,589	6,818	33
Utah	432,747	145,960	578,707	19,136	51,499	5,829	35
Vermont	391,138	35,899	427,037	1,526	63,414	10,352	24
Virginia	857,738	581,799	1,439,537	28,875	30,766	457	47
Washington	958,680	2,104,329	3,063,009	158,995	93,522	25,887	6
West Virginia	172,877	54,771	227,648	3,895	15,521	-1,369	48
WISCONSIN	4,140,446	1,062,484	5,202,930	160,053	67,746	12,756	18
Wyoming	478,145	114,742	592,887	19,658	74,629	-4,470	50
United States	$ 69,203,192	$69,516,144	$138,719,336	$ 9,294,293	$ 68,839	$11,747	

[1] Includes Commodity Credit Corporation loans.

[2] Excludes changes in inventories and represents income of farm operators.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector*, September 1984 and January 1985.

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN

Listed by Key Word

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Wis.	LeRoy R. Lee, Exec. Dir. 1922 University Ave., Madison 53705
Accountants, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Roy La Fever, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 92728, Milwaukee 53202
Accountants, Wis. Inst. of Certified Public	Joe Sperstad, Exec. Dir. 180 N. Executive Dr., P.O. Box 1010, Brookfield 53005
Advertising Assn., Inc., Wis.	Mike Lotto, Exec. Secy. 1 W. Dayton, Madison 53703
Advertising Assn. of Wis., Outdoor	Edward G. Fitch, Secy. 920 S. Memorial Dr., Racine 53403
Advertising Executive Assn., Wis. Newspaper	Bob Stephan, Pres. c/o Racine Journal Times, 212 Fourth St., Racine 53403
Advertising Publishers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Bart Olson, Secy.-Treas. 327 Palisade St., Merrimac 53561
Aging Groups, Coalition of Wis.	Thomas L. Frazier 1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Aging, Inc., Wis. Assn. of Homes for the	Dan Jehl, Exec. Dir. Suite 2, 222 S. Hamilton St., Madison 53703
Agri-Business Council, Inc., (Wis.)	Russel R. Weisensel, Exec. Dir. 2117 Sherman Ave., Madison 53704
Agriculture, Wis. Women for	JoAnn Vogel 8901 Hilltop Rd., Cato 54206
Agrifuture (PAS) Assn. of Wis.	Allen Linster, Advisor P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707
Aircraft Assn., Experimental	Paul H. Poberezny, Pres. Whittman Airfield, Oshkosh 54903
Air Patrol, Wis. Wing, Civil	Lt. Col. Alvin Keller 3110 Mitchell St., Madison 53704
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Inc., Wis. Assn. on	Jennifer Schiffmacher, Exec. Dir. Suite 235, 2801 W. Beltline Hwy, Madison 53713
Allergy Soc., Wis.	Martin Fruchtman, Pres. 217 Wisconsin Ave., Waukesha 53186
Alliance of Cities, Wis.	Edward J. Huck, Exec. Dir. Rm. 618, Tenney Bldg., 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Alumni Assn. Inc., Wis.	Arlie M. Mucks, Jr., Exec. Dir. 650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706
Ambulance Assn., Wis. Professional	Joan E. Gardner, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 224, La Crosse 54602
AFL-CIO, Wis. State	Jack B. Reihl, Secy.-Treas. 6333 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213
American Fed. of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, Wis. Office	Les Chisholm, Internatl. Union Area Director 5 Odana Ct., Madison 53719
American Legion, Wis.	Rick Barnett, State Adj. 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202
American Legion Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Mrs. Joyce LaLoggia, Exec. Secy.-Treas. 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202
Amusement and Music Operators, Inc., Wis.	Joe Phillips, Exec. Dir. 5645 S. 108th St., Hales Corners 53130
Amvets (Dept. of Wis.)	Joseph R. Hipp, Adj. War Memorial Center, Rm. 306, 750 N. Lincoln Memorial Dr., Milwaukee 53202
Amvets Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Sheryl E. Marshell 1129 N. Bel Ayre Dr., Waukesha 53186
Anesthesiologists, Wis. Soc. of	W. Stuart Sykes, B.M., Secy. 1005 Columbia Rd., Madison 53705
Angus Assn., Wis.	Dan Nusbaum, Pres. Rt. 2, DePere 54115
Angus Assn., Wis. Junior	Jeff Berget, Pres. Rt. 3, Darlington 53530
Animal Life, Inc., Protect	Mrs. Evelyn Hughes, Pres. 1413 Wyoming Way, Madison 53704
Animal Protective League Inc.	Mrs. Joseph Romais, Pres.-Treas. 2130 N. 106th St., Milwaukee 53226
Apartment Assn., Wis.	Allen Haas, Executive Officer 625 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Apple and Horticultural Council, Inc., Wis.	Henry Mahr, Exec. Secy. 10820 S. 27th St., Oak Creek 53154
Archeological Soc., Wis.	Paul Koeppler, Pres. P.O. Box 1292, Milwaukee 53201
Architects, Amer. Inst. of (Wis. Soc.)	Eric Englund, Exec. Dir. 321 S. Hamilton St., Madison 53703
Army and Navy Union, Inc.(Dept. of Wis.)	John Farris, Dept. Commander 2862 S. 7th St., Milwaukee 53215

Source: This list was compiled from a questionnaire mailed to all known statewide associations other than religious, cooperative and similar organizations on November 1, 1984.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Arthritis Foundation, Wis. Chapter	Patricia Nelson, Exec. Dir. Suite 508, 1442 N. Farwell Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Arts Assn., Wis. Regional	Della Bopf 631 Grant St., Wausau 54401
Arts, Inc., Wis. Citizens for the	Pam Mansfield, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1812, Madison 53701
Arts, Wis. Foundation for the	Gerald A. Bartell, Chm. 3800 Regent St., Madison 53705
Asphalt Pavement Assn., Wis.	Larry Murphy, Exec. Dir. Suite 529, 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Association Executives, Wis. Society of	Robert J. Finnegan, CAE, Exec. Dir. 34615 Road E., Oconomowoc 53066
Athletic Assn., Wis. Interscholastic	John E. Roberts, Exec. Dir. 41 Park Ridge Dr., Stevens Point 54481
Auctioneers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Robert Massart, Secy-Treas. 2545 Finger Rd., Green Bay 54302
Audubon Council, Inc., Wis.	Tom Sykes, Pres. 8527 Erickson Rd., Larsen 54947
Auto and Truck Parts Recycling Assn., Inc., Wis.	Bill Zeck, Pres. 5659 S. 6th, Milwaukee 53221
Auto and Truck Repair Centers of Wis., Independent	Thomas H. Coenen, Exec. Dir., P.O. Box 6, McFarland 53558
Automatic Merchandising Council, Wis.	Lyle Watson, Pres. 2335 Union Ave., Sheboygan 53081
Automobile Assn. (AAA), Amer. (Wis. Division)	John N. Stearns, Gen. Mgr. P.O. Box 33, Madison 53701
Automobile Clubs in Assn., Inc., Wis.	Ray Schirmer, Newsletter Editor 2805 E. Wausau Ave., Wausau 54401
Automobile & Truck Dealers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Gary D. Williams, Pres. 25 W. Main St., P.O. Box 5345, Madison 53705
Automotive Wholesalers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Richard Wilkinson, Pres. 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
Bakers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Joseph L. Pipp, Exec. Secy. Room 5110, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Bandmasters' Assn., Inc., Wis.	Donald O. Braatz, Exec. Secy. 3318 S. 17th St., Sheboygan 53081
Bankers Assn., Wis.	Bryan K. Koontz, Exec. Dir. 100 N. Hamilton St., Madison 53703
Bankers Assn., Wis. Installment	James P. Buckley, Exec. Dir. 815 W. College Ave., Waukesha 53186
Bankers Assn., Wis. Mortgage	Richard E. Vachalek c/o M&I Grootemaat, 310 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Barber Science Assn. of Wis., Inc.	Guy Marty, Secy.-Treas. 3074 S. Delaware Avenue, Milwaukee 53207
Barbers of Wis., Inc., Associated Master	Guy Marty, Secy.-Treas. 3074 S. Delaware Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Barbers of Wis., Inc., United	Steve Both, Treas. 5500 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216
Bar of Wis., State	Stephen L. Smay, Exec. Dir. 402 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Beef Improvement Assn., Wis.	Ellie Thomas Larson Rt. 1, 3422 Bohn Rd., Mt. Horeb 53572
Beer Distributors Assn., Inc., Wis. Wholesale	Thomas R. Sheforgen, Exec. Vice Pres. 2805 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53704
Berry Growers Assn., Wis.	Al Hann, Secy. 850 Tipperary Rd., Oregon 53575
Beverage Licensees Assn., Wis.	James P. Buckley, Exec. Secy. 815 W. College Ave., Waukesha 53186
Blind, Inc., Badger Assn. of the	Adrian DeBlaey, Business Mgr. 912 N. Hawley Rd., Milwaukee 53213
Blind, Inc., Wis. Council of the	Stanley A. Nelson, Exec. Secy. 1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Blindness — Wis., Natl. Soc. to Prevent	Jerry W. Knuth, Exec. Dir. 759 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 53202
Blood Banks, Wis. Assn. of	Alan Cable, M.T. (A.S.C.P.) S.B.B., Pres. c/o Community Blood Center, Inc., 2333 W. Wisconsin Ave., Appleton 54914
Blue Star Mothers of America	Evelyn Vallery, Pres. R.2, Box 335, Iola 54945
Botanical Club of Wis.	Jerry Davis, Pres. Biology Dept., UW-La Crosse, La Crosse 54601
Bowhunters Assn., Inc., Wis.	Donald W. Goers, Pres. P.O. Box 240, Clintonville 54929
Bowling Assn., Wis. Women's	Betty M. Baye, Secy.-Treas. 1548 Western Ave. N., Green Bay 54301
Bowling Assn., Wis. State Men's	Norman Gritzmacher P.O. Box 1271, Wausau 54401
Bowling Congress, Amer.	Roger H. Tessman, Exec. Secy.-Treas. 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Bowling Proprietors Assn. of Wis.	Gary Hartel, Exec. Dir. 3017 N. 114th St., Wauwatosa 53222
Brain-Injured Children, Inc., Wis. Soc. for	Ronald Goergen, Pres. 6700 N. Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee 53217

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Brain Trauma Assn., Inc., Wis.	Maureen O'Gorman Foster, Honorary Dir. Suite 701, 735 N. Water, Milwaukee 53202
Breeders Assn., Wis. Ayrshire	Lorraine Dalton, Secy.-Treas. 9210 Hwy 83, Hartland 53029
Breeders Assn., Wis. Chester White	Carl R. Peterson, Secy.-Treas. 20617 State Line Rd., Harvard, Ill. 60033
Breeders Assn., Wis. Duroc	Dean George, Jr., Pres. Rt. 1, Evansville 53536
Breeders, Wis. Hampshire	Lenard Zabel, Pres. R. 1, Box 278, Eastman 54626
Breeders' Assn., Wis. Live Stock	Leonard Bayer, Pres. 3210 Sandy Lane Rd., Schofield 54476
Breeders Assn., Wis. Red Poll Cattle	Mary E. Morgan, Secy.-Treas. Route 1, Box 90, Stetsonville 54480
Brewers Assn. of the Americas, Master	Daniel C. Sommers, Exec. Secy. Suite 202, 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
Brewers Assn., Wis. State	Robert G. Marotz, Pres. 9700 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53226
Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen, Wis. State Conference of	William Boncher, Secy.-Treas. 825 Wilson Ave., Green Bay 54303
Broadcasters Assn., Wis.	Bob Bodden, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 701, Platteville 53818
Brown Swiss Assn., Wis.	Jodi Porter 7984 Mineral Point Rd., Cross Plains 53528
Builders and Contractors of Wis., Inc., Associated	A.F. "Tony" Rosecky, C.A.E., Exec. Dir. 1920 American Ct., Neenah 54956
Builders Assn., Wis.	Thomas E. Rippe, Exec. Dir. 1438 N. Stoughton Rd., Madison 53714
Burial Vault Assn., Wis.	Mark Lipscomb, Jr., Lobbyist 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., Wis. Federation of	Rozanna Shadewald, Pres. 3478 S. 119th St., West Allis 53227
Business Assn. of Wis., Independent	Gene Kraus, Exec. Dir. 415 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Business Education Assn., Wis.	Dr. Mary Margaret Hosler, Pres. UW-Whitewater, Dept. of BE&OA, Whitewater 53190
Businessmen, Inc., Wis. Independent	Thomas Dohm, Pres. The Concourse, 120 Wisconsin Ave., Madison 53703
Button Soc., Wis. State	Mrs. Dorothy Cork, Pres. Rt. 9, Box 241, S. Hanson Rd., Chippewa Falls 54729
Cable Communications Assn., Wis.	Tom Hanson, Exec. Dir. 23 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703
Campground Owners, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Paul T. Brewer 2578 Riverside Dr., Beloit 53511
Camping Assn., Amer. (Wis. Sec.)	Jack Weiner, Pres. 6501 W. Keefe Ave. Pkwy., Milwaukee 53216
Cancer Soc., Inc., Amer. (Wis. Div.)	Gerald L. Doelle, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 8370, Madison 53708
Canoe Heritage Assn., Ltd., Wooden	Jeff & Jill Dean, Directors P.O. Box 5634, Madison 53705
Carpenters, Wis. State Council of	John Lima, Exec. Secy.-Treas. 115 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Car Wash Assn., Badger State	Walter Tack, Secy-Treas. P.O. Box 1315, Fond du Lac 54935
Cattlemen's Assn., Wis.	Walter W. Watts, Secy.-Treas. Route 1, Box 168A, Barneveld 53507
Cattlemen's Assn., Wis. Charolais	Leo VanLieshout, Pres. R. 1, Green Bay 54301
Cemetery Officials, Wis.	Vincent Schmitt, Secy.-Treas. c/o St. Martin's of Ashford, 1857 Hy. 67, Campbellsport 53010
Cemetery Soc., Wis. State Old	Carlyn Kraemer, Corresponding Secy. 4875 N. 90th St., Milwaukee 53225
Cerebral Palsy of Wis., Inc., United	Suzanne Kendrick, Exec. Dir. 625 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Cheese and Deli Assn., International	Carol L. Christison, Exec. Dir. 313 Price Pl., P.O. Box 5528, Madison 53705
Cheese Exchange, Inc., National	R.J. Gould, Pres. P.O. Box 1097, Green Bay 54305
Cheese Foundation, Wis.	James E. Tillison, Exec. Dir. Suite 502, 222 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Cheese Makers Assn., Wis.	James E. Tillison, Exec. Dir. Suite 502, 222 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Child Passenger Safety Assn., Wis.	Cap. Orville Panosh, Pres. 1025 S. 9th St., Manitowoc 54220
Children of the American Revolution (Wis. St. Soc.)	Mrs. Ralph M. Hopfensperger P.O. Box 147, Nashotah 53058
Children's Service Soc. of Wis., Inc.	E. Lamar Cosby, Exec. Dir. 610 N. Jackson St. Milwaukee 53202
Chimney Sweeps, Wis. Guild of	Cliffe Connor, Pres. 5324 Brody Dr., Madison 53705
Chiropractic Assn., Wis.	Bill Broydrick, Exec. Dir. 521 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Chiropractic Aux., Wis.	Mrs. Darlene Luedtke 521 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Churches, Wis. Conference of	Rev. John Fischer, Exec. Dir. Suite 104, 1955 W. Broadway, Madison 53713
Cities, Inc., Wis. Alliance of	Edward J. Huck, Exec. Dir. Room 618, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Citizens Concerned for Life, Wis.	Dan Zeidler, Exec. Dir. 4840 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53216
Citizens for Legal Reform, Inc., Wis.	Donald Pridemore, St. Dir. 4426 N. 71st St., Milwaukee 53218
City Management Assn., Wis.	Stephen Hintz, Exec. Secy. WCMA Secretariat, UW - Oshkosh, Oshkosh 54901
Civil Liberties Union, Wis.	Eunice Edgar, Exec. Dir. No. 325, 207 E. Buffalo St., Milwaukee 53202
Civil Trial Counsel of Wis.	Anthony K. Karpowitz, Exec. Dir. 8689 N. 63rd St., Brown Deer 53223
Clerks of Court Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Mable Tuttle Courthouse Box 1600, Green Bay 54610
Club Managers Assn. of America (Wis. Badger Chapter)	Bernd U. Sturm Nakoma Golf Club, 4145 Country Club Rd., Madison 53711
Coin and Precious Metals Assn., Wis.	Richard Walters, Pres. 7024 W. North Ave., Wauwatosa 53213
Collectors Assn., Inc., Wis.	W.O. Eklund, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 816, Janesville 53547
Colleges and Universities, Wis. Assn. of Independent	Robert E. McCarthy, Exec. Dir. 121 E. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Colleges, Inc., Wis. Foundation of Independent	Joseph Bina, Exec. Dir. 741 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 53202
Colonial Dames of Amer. in the State of Wis., The Natl. Soc. of the	Mrs. R.W. Kasten, Pres. 9185 N. Range Line Rd., Milwaukee 53217
Colonial Dames of the XVII Century, Wis. Society	Mrs. Arnie Birnstengel Rt. 2, Box 98, Boyceville 54725
Colonial Wars in the State of Wis., Society of	William Henry Roddis, Gov. 2433 N. Wahl Ave., Milwaukee 53211
Colored People, National Assn. for the Advancement of (Wis. Conference of Branches)	Thomas White, Pres. 1420 N. Wisconsin St., Racine 53402
Commerce Executives, Wis. Chamber of	Alice Brown, Secy.-Treas. Suite 1600, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Common Cause in Wis.	Deborah Neff, Exec. Dir. 20 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Communications Workers of Amer., AFL-CIO	Julian Modjeski, Dir. 9004 W. Lincoln Ave., West Allis 53227
Community Action Program Assn., Wis.	Jacqueline Lawrence, Exec. Dir., Suite 502, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Community Development Society, Wis. Chapter	David G. Hinds, Pres. c/o UW-Extension, P.O. Box 49, Baraboo 53913
Community Human Services Program, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Paul Meyer, Pres. 206 E. Olin Ave., Madison 53713
Concrete Assn., Wis. Precast	Jim Morgan, Exec. Secy. Suite 120, 6515 Grand Teton Plaza, Madison 53719
Concrete Assn., Wis. Ready Mixed	Faye C. Selck, Exec. Dir. 10850 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53226
Concrete Pavement Assn., Wis.	Dennis Brush, Exec. Dir. 5011 Monona Dr., Monona 53716
Concrete Pipe Assn., Wis.	John J. Meyer, P.E., Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 812, West Bend 53095
Contractors Assn., Wis. Independent	Tom Callahan, Pres. 13205 Oakhurst Dr., Elm Grove 53122
Contractors Assn. of Wis., Mechanical	Caryl Keip, Exec. Secy. 133 S. Butler St., Madison 53703
Contractors of Amer., Inc., The Associated General (Wis. Chap.)	Donald K. Dean, Exec. Vice-Pres. 4814 E. Broadway, Madison 53716
Convenience Stores, Wis. Assn. of	Raymond G. Karnes, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 8518, Madison 53708
Cooperatives, Wis. Fed. of	Rod Nilsestuen, Exec. Secy. Suite 401, 30 W. Mifflin, Madison 53703
Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Assn., Wis.	Richard F.P. Olson, Pres. 230 N. Pine St., Reedsburg 53959
Correctional Service, Wis.	Erwin Heinzelmann, Exec. Dir. 436 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Cosmetology Assn., Inc., Wis.	Carl E. Kite, Pres. 2814 Grandview Blvd., Madison 53713
Counseling and Development, Wis. Assn. for	Fr. Ken Anich Divine Word Seminary, East Troy 53120
Counties Assn., Wis.	Mark Rogacki, Exec. Dir. Suite 308, 802 W. Broadway, Madison 53713
Counties Mineral Resources Assn., Inc., Wis.	Erhard Huettl R.R. 1, Box 805, Wabeno 54566
Counties Utility Tax Assn., Wis.	Kirby Hendee, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 2113, Madison 53701
County Agents Assn., Wis.	Allen Wollenzien Rm. 114, 57 Fairgrounds Dr., Madison 53713
County and Municipal Employes, AFSCME, AFL-CIO, Wis. Council of	Robert W. Lyons, Exec. Dir. 5 Odana Court, Madison 53719

Associations	Address Correspondence to
County Clerks' Assn., Wis.	Harold Prochnow, Pres. Courthouse, Waushara County, Wautoma 54982
County Code Assn., Wis.	Richard DeVriend, Pres. 721 Oxford Ave., Eau Claire 54701
County Corp. Counsels, Wis. Assn. of	Keith R. Zehms, Pres. Courthouse, 721 Oxford Ave., Eau Claire 54701
County Executives & Administrators, Wis.	Jonathan B. Barry, Pres. City-County Bldg., Madison 53709
County Forests Assn., Wis.	Linda M. Windmoeller, Exec. Secy. Rt. 2, Box 412, Phillips 54555
County Homes, Wis. Assn. of	Mark M. Rogacki, Exec. Dir. Suite 200, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
County Officers, Wis. Joint Assn. of	Mrs. Alice M. Flaherty, Secy.-Treas. Courthouse, Kewaunee 54216
County Planning Directors Assn., Wis.	Jerry Kirchner, Pres. 1701 Michigan Ave., Manitowoc 54220
County Police Assn. Ltd., Wis.	Peter Tubbs, Pres. 352 Shady Dr., Oneida 54155
County Surveyors Assn., Wis.	A. Roger Laning, Pres. 1211 N. 23rd St., Box 716, Sheboygan 53081
County Treasurers Assn., Wis.	Marie F. Davis, Secy.-Treas. Box 348, Richland Center 53581
County Veterans Service Commissions, Wis. State Assn. of	Charles H. Lenz Jr., Secy.-Treas. 505 W. Linden Dr., Jefferson 53549
County Veterans Service Officers Assn. of Wis.	Robert L. Blair, Secy.-Treas. Courthouse, Durand 54736
Cowbelles, Wis.	Nancy Thomas, Pres. Box 236, Cobb 53526
Cranberry Growers' Assn., Wis. State	Ryan Walker, Pres. 6201 Highway 54 W., Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Credit Union League, Wis.	John P. Hill, Pres. 10025 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis 53214
Crop Improvement Assn., Wis.	E.A. Brickbauer, Secy.-Treas. 554 Moore Hall, UW College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, Wis. Chapter	Terri Milligan, Exec. Dir. 6330 W. North Ave., Milwaukee 53213
Dahlia Soc., Badger State	Bernard Bartel, Secy. 4221 Odana Rd., Madison 53711
Dairy Cattle Assn., Wis. Purebred	Clarence Olson, Secy.-Treas. Room 279, 1675 Observatory Dr., Madison 53706
Dairy Federation, Wis.	Frank Groves, Secy. 427 Lorch St., UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Dairy Products Assn., Inc., Wis.	Norm Maier, Exec. Dir. 2805 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53704
Dairy Technology Soc., Wis.	R.L. Bradley, Secy. 216 Babcock Hall, UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Dance Council, Wis.	Karen E. Cowan, Exec. Dir. Rm. 727, Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon St., Madison 53703
Daughters of the American Revolution, Wis. Soc.	Mrs. Ivan Martin Niedling, State Regent 1008 Third St., Stevens Point 54481
Deaf, Wis. Assn. of the	Ronald Byington, Pres. 3324 S. 58th St., Milwaukee 53219
Democratic Party of Wis.	Matthew J. Flynn, Chm. 126 S. Franklin St., Madison 53703
Democrats of Wis., Young	Larry J. Martin, Pres. 126 S. Franklin St., Madison 53703
Dental Assistants Assn., Wis.	Vicky Bellile, Pres. 1313 Wyman St., New London 54961
Dental Assn., Wis.	Joseph P. D'Amico, Exec. Dir. 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Dental Assn., Aux. to the Wis.	Mrs. Dolores Krebs, Pres. 6235 S. 123rd St., Hales Corners 53130
Dental Hygienists' Assn., Wis.	Edna (Willie) Peterson, Pres. 632 Reed St., Neenah 54956
Dental Laboratories of Wis., Associated	Patrick T. Smith, C.D.T., Pres. P.O. Box 310, Neenah 54956
Dermatological Society, Wis.	Robert A. McDonald, M.D., Pres. 1313 Fish Hatchery Rd., Madison 53715
Developmental Disabilities, Wis. Assn. for	Annette Norsman, Exec. Dir. 5522 University Ave., Madison 53705
Diabetes Assn., Inc., Amer., (Wis. Affiliate)	James H. Sasser 6915 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53218
Dietary Managers Assn.	Rita King, Pres. 2015 Emerald St., Marshfield 54449
Dietetic Assn., Inc., Wis.	Judith A. Chattin, Pres. 3355 S. Honeycreek Dr., Milwaukee 53219
Disability Coalition, Inc., Wis.	Richard Pomo, Pres. P.O. Box 1205, Madison 53707
Distributive Education Assn., Wis.	William E. Marotz, St. Advisor c/o Board of VTAE, P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707
District Attorneys Assn., Wis.	David Resheske, Pres. 432 E. Washington, West Bend 53095
Drainage Districts, Wis. Assn. of	Edward M. Wegner, Pres. R.R. 6, Box 183, Watertown 53094

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Driver and Traffic Safety Education Assn., Inc., Wis.	Dr. Will Valett, Business Mgr. UW-Stout, Menomonie 54751
Driver Education Assn., Wis. Professional	Miles H. Barker, Leg. Rep. 3610 University Ave., Madison 53705
Eagle Forum-Wis.	Mrs. Mary Dietrich, Pres. 5238 N. 48th St., Milwaukee 53218
Early Childhood Assn./Assn. for the Education of Young Children, Wis.	Mary Babula, Exec. Dir. 3200 Monroe St., Madison 53711
Easter Seal Soc. of Wis., Inc.	Roy M. Campbell, Exec. Dir. 2702 Monroe St., Madison 53711
Economic Development Assn., Wis.	H. Paul Bergmann, Pres. c/o Wisconsin Power and Light, P.O. Box 192, Madison 53701
Education Assn. Council, Wis.	Morris D. Andrews, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 8003, Madison 53708
Education, Wis. Assn. for Adult and Continuing	Tom Liska, Pres. 2120 Lovewood Dr., Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Education in Wis., Joint Com. on	John Gehn Rt. 2, Box 171, Mazomanie 53560
Education, Wis. Council for Independent	Henry Herzing, Pres. 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Educational Research Assn., Wis.	Peter Burke, Pres. 427 Education Bldg., 1000 Bascom Mall, Madison 53706
Electric Cooperative Assn., Wis.	Leroy L. Rose, Gen. Mgr. P.O. Box 686, Madison 53701
Electric Utilities of Wis., Municipal	Robert O. Stuhlmacher, Secy.-Treas. 221 16th St. S., Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Electrical Contractors Assn., Inc., National (Wis. Chap.)	E.A. Busch, Exec. Vice-Pres. 2801 W. Beltline Hwy., Madison 53713
Electrical Inspectors, International Assn. of (Wis. Chap.)	Edward C. Lawry, Secy.-Treas. Box 7969, Madison 53707
Emergency Management Assn., Inc., Wis.	Stephen J. Cerro, Pres. Rm. 107, Courthouse, Neillsville 54456
Employees Union, Wis. State (AFSCME Council 24, AFL-CIO)	Mark M. Neimeiser, Exec. Dir. 5 Odana Ct., Madison 53719
Employment Security, Internatl. Assn. of Personnel in (Wis. Chap.)	Gerald S. Snow 1733 Browning Rd., Madison 53704
Engine Service Assn.	M. R. Rousar, Exec. Secy. 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Engineering Assn., State	Daniel L. Johnston, Pres. 302 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Engineers Council of Wis., Consulting	Larry Jorgensen, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 9553, Madison 53715
Engineers, Wis. Soc. of Professional	Robert W. Davenport, Exec. Dir. 1045 E. Dayton St., Madison 53703
Environment Wis., Inc.	Carol Luetkens, Office Mgr. 111 King St., Madison 53703
Environment, Citizens for a Better	Kevin Hendrick, Dir. Suite 502, 536 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Environmental Decade, Inc., Wisconsin's	Peter Anderson, Pres., Suite 208, 114 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Environmental Education, Inc., Wis. Assn. for	David C. Engleson, Exec. Secy. 125 W. Kohler St., Sun Prairie 53590
Environmental Health Assn., Inc., Wis.	Elmo K. Smyth, Secy. 2725 Burritt, Stoughton 53589
Environmental Laboratories Assn., Inc., Wis.	Paul Duranceau, Pres. P.O. Box 9154, Madison 53715
Epilepsy Assn., Inc., Wis.	Madelyn L. Glaeden, Exec. Dir. 206 E. Olin Ave., Madison 53713
Euro-American Alliance, Inc.	Maj. Donald V. Clerkin, Pres. P.O. Box 21776, Milwaukee 53221
Excavators and Graders Assn., Inc., Wis.	Robert Schermeister, Exec. Dir. 2258 S. 56th St., Milwaukee 53219
Ex-Prisoners of War, Amer. (Dept. of Wis.)	Asbury L. Nix, Cmdr. 1541 Ellis St., Stevens Point 54437
Ex-Smokers, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	James Kestol, Pres. 306 Clark St., Janesville 53545
Fairs, Wis. Assn. of	Mrs. Leon Zimdars, Secy.-Treas. R. 2, Box 19, Sullivan 53178
Family and Children's Agencies, Wis. Assn. of	John Grace, Exec. Dir. Suite 908, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Family Court Commissioners Assn., Inc., Wis.	John Hammond, Pres. Rm. 707, Courthouse, 901 N. 9th St., Milwaukee 53233
Farm Builders Assn., Inc., Wis.	Walter Keller, Pres. P.O. Box 266, Kaukauna 54130
Farm Bureau Federation Cooperative, Wis.	Donald Haldeman, Pres. P.O. Box 5550, Madison 53705
Farm Bureau Marketing Assn., Wis.	Debbi Sutton, Mgr. Direct Sales 7010 Mineral Point Rd., P.O. Box 5550, Madison 53705
Farm Equipment Assn., Inc., Wis.	Terry L. Willborn, Exec. Vice-Pres. 13 Odana Ct., Madison 53719

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F.B.I. National Academy Assn. (Wis. Chapter)	Eugene Zangl, Pres. 228 Allen St., Mayville 53050
Feed, Seed and Farm Supply Assn., Inc., Wis.	Eldon H. Roesler, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 90, Nashotah 53058
Fertilizer & Chemical Assn., Inc., Wis.	Frank H. Gildner, Jr., Exec. Secy. R.R. 1, Box 77, Evansville 53536
Financial Institutions, Ltd., Wis. League of	William D. Brouse, Pres. 312 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Financial Services Assn., Wis.	Thomas Hanson, Exec. Dir. 23 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703
Fire Chiefs Assn., Wis. State	Calvin Phillipps 101 Court St., Oshkosh 54901
Firefighter's Assn., Inc., Wis. State	Larry Plumer, Pres. P.O. Box 606, Spring Green 53588
Fire Fighters of Wis., Professional	Ted Ryan, Pres. 2685 Milwaukee St., Madison 53704
Fire Safety, Assn. for	P.O. Box 64, East Troy 53120
Fisheries Soc., Amer. (Wis. Chap.)	Thomas Thuemler Industrial Parkway, Box 16, Marinette 54143
Florist Assn., Wis. Upper Mich.	S.C. Foll, Exec. Secy. N40 W27928 Glacier Rd., Pewaukee 53072
Food and Commercial Workers, United	Henry E. Dubinski, Secy.-Treas. 3510 W. St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee 53208
Food and Sanitation Officials, Wis. Assn. of	Bud Kinyon, Secy. 730 Washington Ave., Racine 53403
Food Processors Assn., Wis.	Alvin H. Randall, Exec. Dir. 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Foresters, Wis. Soc. of Amer.	Bob Stone, Chm. Forest Products Laboratory, P.O. Box 5130, Madison 53705
40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, La Societe des	Arthur Jacoby, Grand Corres. 9270 Bethanne Dr., Milwaukee 53223
Foster Parent Organizations, Inc., Wis. Fed. of	Rudy Czapiewski, Pres. 1405 Madison Ave., South Milwaukee 53172
Founders and Patriots of Amer., Wis. Society of the Order of	Thomas Pelham Curtis, Gov. 758 E. Day Ave., Milwaukee 53217
Foundrymen of Wis., United	Harry Franke, Counsel 660 E. Mason St., Milwaukee 53202
4-H Foundation, Wis.	Barbara Tensfeldt, Exec. Dir. Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon, Madison 53703
Friends of WHA-TV, Inc.	Keith LaQua, Acting Pres. 821 University Ave., Madison 53706
Funeral Directors Assn., Wis.	Harold J. Ruidl, Exec. Dir. 5920 W. North Ave., Milwaukee 53208
Furniture Assn., Wis. Retail	Chris Tackett Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Future Farmers of Amer., Wis. Assn. of	F.J. Doering, State Advisor P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707
Future Homemakers of America-Home Economics Related Occupations, Wis. Assn. of	Elaine Staaland, St. Advisor P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707
Garden Club Federation, Inc., Wis.	Mrs. Robert Larkin, Pres. W220 N5329 Town Line Rd., Sussex 53089
Gas Assn., Wis. Liquefied Petroleum	L.A. Olson, Dir. 710 Cottage Grove Rd., Madison 53716
Gasoline Dealers Assn. of Wis., Inc., Retail	Thomas Coenen, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 6, Mc Farland 53558
Genealogical Soc., Inc., Wis. State	Mrs. John M. Irvin, Treas. 2109 20th Ave., Monroe 53566
Gift Assn., Wis. Contemporary	Paul Sicula, Lobbyist 212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Gift Cheese Assn., Wis.	Dean Roth, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 26, Mt. Horeb 53572
Gifted & Talented, Wis. Council for the	Mrs. Toini Mandelin, Secy. 3621 W. Allerton Ave., Greenfield 53221
Gold Star Mothers, Inc., Amer. (Dept. of Wis.)	Betty M. Tuinstra, Corres. Secy. 3101 Windsor Dr., Racine 53404
Golf Assn. of Wis., Inc., Senior	Walter Leuenberger, Secy. Rm. 260, 5900 N. Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee 53217
Golf Assn., Wis. State	Eugene R. Haas, Exec. Dir. 200 Bishops Way, Brookfield 53005
Golf Assn., Wis. Women's State	Chris Voeller, Pres. 458 S. Woodland, Whitewater 53190
Golf Course Supts. Assn., Inc., Wis.	Monroe Miller, Pres. 200 Bishops Way, Brookfield 53005
Golfers Assn., Wis. Professional	Pegie Christus, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 885, Brookfield 53005
Grain Dealers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Peggy Daluge, Exec. Secy. 5321 Fairway Dr., Madison 53711
Grange, Wis. State	Bonnie Foster, Secy. Box 165, Hancock 54943
Grief Counseling and Education, Center for	Donald W. Steele, Dir. P.O. Box 1377, Madison 53701

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Gun Collectors Assn., Inc., Wis.	Lulita L. Zellmer, Secy. P.O. Box 181, Sussex 53089
Gymanfa Ganu Assn., Wis.	Lee Morgan, Pres. 7290 Utica Rd., Pickett 54964
Handweavers, Wis. Fed. of	Peggy MacArthur, Pres. 3415 N. Murray, Milwaukee 53211
Hardware Assn., Inc., Wis. Retail	Robert L. Gast, Managing Dir. 1421 Strongs Ave., Stevens Point 54481
Hatcheries Assn., Wis.	John L. Skinner, Secy. Poultry Science Dept., 1675 Observatory Dr., UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Hay Assn., Wis.	Edward J. Ort, Jr., Exec. Secy. 2201 N. Elinor St., Appleton 54911
Head Start Directors, Wis. Assn. of	Timothy M. Nolan, Ph.D., Chp. P.O. Box 871, Waukesha 53187
Health Agencies, National	Gregory Zalesak, Exec. Dir. Rm. 107, 206 E. Olin Ave., Madison 53713
Health Appeal, Wis. Combined	Gregory Zalesak, Exec. Dir. Rm. 107, 206 E. Olin, Madison 53713
Health Care Council on Continuing Education , Wis.	Dennis M. Day, Secy. P.O. Box 5202, Madison 53705
Health Care Facilities, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Thomas Bergen, Exec. Secy. 212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Health Council, Wis. State School	Dwayne J. Schmaltz, Secy. CESA-6, P.O. Box 208, Juneau 53039
Health Occupations Students of Amer.—Wis.	George Metropulos, Pres. c/o Board of VTAE, P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707
Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, Wis. Assn. for	Karen Cowan, Exec. Secy. Rm. 727, Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon St., Madison 53703
Health Planning Council, Inc.	Paul F. Fleer, Exec. Dir. 995 Applegate Rd., Madison 53713
Health Unit Coordinators, Natl. Assn. of	Mary Christianson, Pres., LaCrosse Br., 4445 Mormon Coulee Rd., LaCrosse 54601
Hearing Aid Soc., Natl. (Wis. Chap.)	Douglas Q. Johnson, Exec. Secy. 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Heart Assn., Inc., Amer. (Wis. Affiliate)	Kenneth R. Haver, Exec. Vice-Pres. 795 N. Van Buren St., Milwaukee 53202
Hereford Assn., Wis.	Diane Geffert, Secy.-Treas. R. 2, Reedsburg 53959
Highway Commissioners and Committee Members Assn., County	Mark Rogacki, Exec. Dir. Suite 200, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
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Highway Users Conference, Wis.	Charles W. Elliott, Secy.-Treas. 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
History, Wis. Council for Local	Thomas McKay, Exec. Secy. 816 State St., Madison 53706
Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Wis.	Michael A. Snyder, Mgr. P.O. Box 10, Baraboo 53913
Home Economics and Related Student Organizations, Wis.	Andy Drane, Pres. c/o Board of VTAE, P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707
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Homemaker Council, Inc., Wis. Extension	Mrs. Norman Flaig, Pres. R. 5, Box 12, Sparta 54656
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Horological Society, Wis.	Glenn D. Gardner 310 Glen Hwy., Madison 53705
Horse Assn., Wis. Breeders and Harness	Jim Laird, Pres. P.O. Box 265, Appleton 54912
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Hospice of Wis.	Mary Runge P.O. Box 1074, 120 W. Franklin St., Appleton 54911
Hospital Assn., Wis.	Warren R. Von Ehren, Pres. 5721 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
Housing Assn. Inc., Wis. Manufactured	Bill Trottier, Pres. Suite 16, 621 N. Sherman Ave., Madison 53704
Huguenot Soc. of Wis., Inc., The	Rev. Dr. Travis Du Priest 508 De Koren Ave., Racine 53403
Human Concerns, Wis. Council on	Anne Arnesen & Eleanor Fitch, Co-Directors Rm. 401, 30 W. Mifflin, Madison 53703
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Identification, Wis. Assn. for	Roger Heiligenthal, Secy.-Treas. c/o Racine Police Dept., 730 Center St., Racine 53403
Industrial Perforators Assn., Inc.	Delores Liebherr, Exec. Mgr. 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Information and Referral Providers of Wis., Inc.	Alice Henry, Treas. P.O. Box 11866, Milwaukee 53215
Innkeepers Assn., Wis.	Robert R. Green, Exec. Vice-Pres. 509 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Insurance Agents of Wisconsin., Independent	Robert C. Jartz, Exec. Vice-Pres. 6325 Odana Rd., Madison 53711
Insurance Agents of Wis., Inc., Professional	E. Stony Steinbach, CAE, Exec. Secy. 31 N. Main St., Box 272, Mayville 53050
Insurance Alliance, Wis.	W.A. Durkin, Pres. 121 E. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Insurance Companies, Wis. Assn. of Town Mutual	Gerald Mueller, Secy. 325 Emerald Tr., P.O. Box 106, Sun Prairie 53590
Izaak Walton of America, Inc. (Wis. Division)	Wil Lehner, Pres. 433 McDill Ave., Stevens Point 54481
Jaycees, Inc., Wis.	Terry A. Woelfel, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 1547, Appleton 54913
Jewish Learning, Wis. Soc. for	Edward Elkon, Pres. 4650 N. Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee 53212
Jewelers Assn., Wis.	Mary Kaja, Exec. Secy. Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Judges Assn., Wis. Municipal	Kenneth Port, Exec. Secy. 7746 Menomonee River Pkwy, Wauwatosa 53213
Justice Foundation, Inc., Wis.	Thomas J. Bergen, Pres. 212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Juvenile Officers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Thomas Simon, Exec. Dir. c/o Mequon Police Dept., 6100 W. Mequon Rd., Mequon 53092
Kennel Club, Inc., Wis.	Oliver A. Keyes, Pres. 2261 N. 68th St., Milwaukee 53213
Kidney Foundation of Wis., Inc., National	Wallace L. Ahlborn, Exec. Dir. 7332 W. State St., Wauwatosa 53213
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Laborers' Dist. Council, Wis.	Ronald Cronin, Pres. & Bus. Mgr. Suite 209, 313 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Lake Districts, Wis. Assn. of	William P. O'Connor, Exec. Secy. 1211 Rutledge St., Madison 53703
Lakes, Inc., Wis. Federation of	John L. Palmer, Pres. Rt. 1, Box 446, Fontana 53125
Land Conservation Assn., Wis	Jo Ellen Mulder, Pres. 208 Agriculture Hall, 1450 Linden Dr., Madison 53706
Landscape Federation, Inc., Wis.	Robert J. Finnegan, CAE, Exec. Dir. 34615 Road E, Oconomowoc 53066
Landscape, Wis. Friends of our Native	Bertha Holtman, Secy. 210 Falles Ct., Madison 53705
Law Enforcement Officers Assn., Wis.	Tim Heffernan, Pres. 8822 W. Magnolia St., Milwaukee 53224
Law Enforcement Training Officers Assn., Wis.	Alan Praefke, Pres. c/o Moraine Park Tech. Institute 235 N. National Ave., Fond du Lac 54935
Law Librarians Assn. of Wis.	Barbara Pawloski, Pres. c/oMarquette University Law Library, 1103W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Law Officers, Wis. Institute of Government	Robert Sundby P.O. Box 2208, Madison 53701
Lawyers, Wis. Academy of Trial	Curtis M. Kirkhuff, Pres. 44 E. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Lawyers Assn., Wis. Black	Celia M. Jackson, Pres. Suite 1111, 735 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Lawyers Assn., Wis. Hispanic	Joseph Rivas, Pres. 6525 W. Bluemound, Milwaukee 53213
Lawyers Assn., Wis. Indian	John Nemistl, Pres. P.O. Box 7857, Madison 53707
Legal Secretaries, Wis. Assn. of	Donna Wallace, Pres. 626 Pirate Island Rd., Madison 53716
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Legislative and Research Com., Inc., Wis.	Mrs. Virginia L. Meves, St. Coordinator P.O. Box 45, Brookfield 53005
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Letter Carriers, Wis. State Assn. of	Gordon Jester, Pres. 5160 S. Calhoun Rd., New Berlin 53151

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Library Assn., Wis.	Faith B. Miracle, Administrator 1922 University Avenue, Madison 53705
Life Underwriters, Wis. Assn. of	Ray C. Martin, Exec. Vice-Pres. 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
Life, Inc., Lutherans For (Wis. St. Fed.)	Catherine Marriott, Pres. 924 E. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Limousin Assn. of Wis.	Ronald Simek, Pres. Box 109, Ogema 54459
Limousin Assn., Wis. Junior	Laurie Miller, Pres. R.1, 300 Vickerman Rd., Milton 53563
Limousine Services, Wis. Assn. of	Eugene Newton, Pres. 2662 N. 47th St., Milwaukee 53210
Lincoln Fellowship of Wis.	Mrs. Carl Wilhelm, Secy. 2791 Lyman Lane, Madison 53711
Links Assn., Wis. Public	Raymond Ruper, Pres. 4608 N. 66th St., Milwaukee 53216
Lions Clubs Internatl. (Multiple Dist. 27—Wis.)	Gary M. Lutz, Secy. 2715 Post Rd., Stevens Point 54481
Liquid Waste Carriers Assn., Wis.	Lynn Morgan, Dir. of Member Services Unit D, 7207 Old Sauk Rd., Madison 53717
Livestock and Meat Council, Wis.	Daniel Vogel, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 8911, Madison 53708
Livestock Dealers Assn., Wis. Independent	Sydney B. Matthes, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 297, Viola 54664
Lobbyists, Inc., Assn. of Wis.	Mary Kaja, Exec. Secy. c/o Wis. Merchants Federation, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Lumbermen's Assn., Inc., Wis. Retail	Don L. Rosenmeier, Exec. Vice-Pres. & Secy. 7000 W. Good Hope Rd., Milwaukee 53223
Lung Assn. of Wis., Amer.	James Pender, Exec. Dir. 7000 W. Lisbon Ave., Milwaukee 53222
Machinists, Wis. State Council of	Raymond Marhefke, Pres. 5242 Highway H, Franksville 53126
Malting Barley Assn., Amer.	W. Kirk Miller, Pres. Suite 908, 735 N. Water St., Milwaukee 53202
Manufacturers' Agents, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	C.J. Bluem, Exec. Secy. 1504 N. 68th St., Milwaukee 53213
Manufacturers and Commerce, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	James S. Haney, Pres. Rm. 1600, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Map Society, Ltd., Wis.	Virginia Schwartz, Secy.-Treas. c/o Milwaukee Public Library, 814 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Maple Producers Council, Wis.	Juan Reynolds, Exec. Secy. R.R. 1, Aniwa 54408
March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation	James A. Swanstrom, Exec. Dir. 502 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Marine Corps League	Gerald Bartlein, Comdt. 405 University Dr., Waukesha 53186
Marine Corp League Aux., Dept. of Wis.	Helen Bartlein, Pres. 405 University Dr., Waukesha 53186
Marriage and Family Therapy, Wis. Assn. for (Div. of Amer. Assn.)	Gary Yeast, Pres. 1906 Monroe St., Madison 53711
Master Furriers Guild of Wis.	William Reckmeyer, Pres. 331 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Mayflower Descendants in the State of Wis., Soc. of	Mrs. B.E. Hogoboom, Membership Secy. 2228 Eton Ridge, Madison 53705
Meat Processors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	James Hewitt, Exec. Secy. 8300 Co. V, Marshfield 54449
Medical Assistants, Inc., Amer. Assn. of (Wis. Soc.)	Penny Springer, CMA-C, Pres. Rt. 1, Box 258, Waterloo 53594
Medical Record Assn., Inc., Wis.	Carolyn Kowalkowski, ART, Pres. c/o CMM, Inc., 6501 Mineral Point Rd., Madison 53705
Medical Soc. of Wis., State	Earl R. Thayer, Secy. 330 E. Lakeside St., P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
Medicine, Wis., Soc. of Internal	Sandra M. Koehler, Exec. Dir. 611 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 53202
Mental Health Assn. in Wis., Inc.	Charles R. Bylsma, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1486, 119 E. Mifflin St., Madison 53701
Mentally Ill of Wis., Inc., Alliance for the	Beverly Young, Pres. Rt. 8, 1997 Hwy PB, Verona 53593
Merchants & Manufacturers Assn., Wis. Independent	Tom Callahan, Exec. Secy. 13205 Oakhurst Dr., Elm Grove 53122
Merchants Federation, Wis.	Chris C. Tackett, Pres. Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Milk and Food Sanitarians, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Neil M. Vassau, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 7883, Madison 53707
Milk Producers Inc., Associated	Charlie Montgomery, Area Mgr. 1707 S. Park St., P.O. Box 9810, Madison 53715
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Mothers Against Drunk Driving	Micky Sadoff, St. Coordinator P.O. Box 17469, Milwaukee 53217
Mothers Assn. of American Mothers, Inc., Wis.	Mrs. Hulda Hilfiker 100 S. Linden Ave., Rice Lake 54868
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Motor Carriers Labor Advisory Council, Wis.	Thomas J. Duffey, Gen. Mgr. Suite 302, 933 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53226
Motorcycle Dealers Assn., Wis.	James J. Baxter, Exec. Secy. WMDA-6678 Pertzborn Rd., R.R. 1, Dane 53529
Movers Assn., Inc., Wis.	William Kazmer, Exec. Dir. 8835 42nd Ave., Kenosha 53142
Muck Farmers Assn., Wis.	Steve Slinger, Secy.-Treas. 121 Circle Dr., Randolph 53956
Multi-Image, Assn. for	Barbara Borders, Pres. c/o Madison Area Technical College, 211 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Multiple Sclerosis Soc., Natl. (Wis. Chap.)	Carol Moore Waite, Exec. Dir. 615 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202
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Municipalities, League of Wis.	Stanley York, Exec. Dir. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Assessor Sec.	Carol N. Kuehn, Pres. c/o City Hall, 1515 Strongs Ave., Stevens Point 54481
Attorneys Sec.	James A. Simmonds Room 300, City Hall, 100 N. Jefferson, Green Bay 54301
Building Inspectors Assn.	Donald A. Roth, Pres. Supervisor of Bldg. Insp., 215 Monona Ave., Madison 53710
City Management Assn., Wis.	Stephen T. Nenonen, Pres. City Administrator, 100 Jackson St., Ripon 54971
Clerks, Treasurers, and Finance Officers Assn.	Jerome J. Maller, Pres. Finance Dir., 730 Washington Ave., Racine 53403
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Fire Inspectors Assn., Wis.	Lawrence (Pit) Plumer 617 Fourth Ave. E., Durand 54736
Plumbing Inspectors, Wis. Soc. of	Wayne Jensen, Pres. P.O. Box 25, Muskego 53150
Weights and Measures Assn., Wis.	John H. Taube, Secy. 360 Nebraska St., Sturgeon Bay 54235
Muscular Dystrophy Assn.	Bill Boyd, Pres., Southwestern Wis. Chapter 5007 Monona Dr., Monona 53716
Music Educators Conference, Wis.	Richard G. Gaarder, Exec. Secy. 515 N. Whitney Way, Madison 53705
National Farmers Organization, Wis.	Steve Pavich, Pres. 825 Water St., Sauk City 53583
National Guard Assn., Inc., Wis.	Maj. Andrew Schuster, Pres. P.O. Box 8111, Madison 53708
National Guard Enlisted Assn., Wis.	Donald Adams, Pres. 4108 N. Richards St., Milwaukee 53212
Natural Resources Assn. of Wis., Inc., Citizens	Lorrie Otto 9701 N. Lake Dr., Milwaukee 53217
Nature Conservancy, Wis. Chap. of	Russell Van Herik, State Dir. Rm. 209, 1045 E. Dayton St., Madison 53703
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Navy Mothers, Wis. State	Mrs. Jewel Peshek 3725 Kinzie Ave., Racine 53405
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Newspaper Assn., Wis.	J. LeRoy Yorgason, Exec. Secy. 702 N. Midvale Blvd., Madison 53705
Nuclear Dangers, Inc., League Against	Naomi Jacobson, Co-Chm. & Dir. 525 River Rd., Rudolph 54475
Nurserymen's Assn., Wis.	Karin Jetzer, Exec. Secy. R. 1, Lake Mills 53551
Nurses Assn. Inc., Wis.	Laurie Glass, Pres. 6117 Monona Dr., Madison 53716
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Nursing, Inc., Wis. League for	Dr. Merritt Knox, Pres. 3832 N. Hubbard St., Milwaukee 53212
Nutrition Council, Wis.	Dale Westlake, Pres. c/o Visiting Nurse Association, 795 N. Van Buren St., Milwaukee 53202
Obstetrics and Gynecology, Wis. Soc. of	John W. Utrie, M.D., Pres. 1821 S. Webster Ave., Green Bay 54301
Occupational Therapy Assn., Inc., Wis.	Carol Holmes, Pres. P.O. Box 11186, Shorewood 53211
Office Education Assn., Wis.	Anthony Wycklendt c/o Board of VTAE, P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707
Oil Jobbers of Wis., Inc.	Ray Karnes, Exec. Vice-Pres. 1220 Femrite Dr., Madison 53716
Opthalmology, Wis. Academy of	Robert H. Herzog, Exec. Dir. 850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
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Orchid Soc., Wis.	Robert Lewis, Pres. 4001 S. 5th St., Milwaukee 53207
Ornithology, Inc., Wis. Soc. for	Carl G. Hayssen, Jr., Secy. 6917 N. Highway 83, Hartland 53029
Orthodontists, Wis. Soc. of	Dr. William S. Schuster, Pres. 212 Ohio St., Oshkosh 54901
Orthopaedic Soc., Wis.	James M. Huffer, M.D., Pres. 2704 Marshall Court, Madison 53705
Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery, Wis. Soc. of	Charles N. Ford, M.D., Pres. 600 Highland Ave., Madison 53792
Painters, Wis. State Conf. of Journeymen	Marvin Calewarts, Financial Secy. 222 Longview Ave., Green Bay 54301
Painting and Decorating Contractors of Amer., Wis. Council of	Ted Erickson, Secy. 3210 Washington Ave., Racine 53405
Paper Council, Wis.	Thomas Schmidt, Exec. Dir. 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., P.O. Box 718, Neenah 54956
Paper Group, Inc., Wis.	James W. Vander Hyden, Gen. Mgr. P.O. Box 746, Menasha 54956
Parents' Assn., Wis.	P.O. Box 2502, Madison 53701
Parents and Teachers Inc., Wis. Congress of	Ruth Schmidt, Pres. 223 N. Baldwin, Madison 53703
Park and Recreation Assn., Inc., Wis.	Stanley Dorff, Pres. Suite 201, 7000 Greenway, Greendale 53129
Parliamentarians, Wis. Assn. of	John S. Cease, Pres. 455 S. Woodland Dr., Whitewater 53190
Pathologists, Wis. Society of	Robert H. Herzog, Exec. Secy. 850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Pediatric Dentists, Wis. Soc. of	James J. Conrardy, D.D.S., Vice-Pres. 125 Siegler, Green Bay 54303
Pediatrics, Am. Academy of (Wis. Ch.)	Gerald E. Porter, Pres. c/o Marshfield Clinic, 100 N. Oak, Marshfield 54449
Peniel Gymanfa Ganu Assn.	Mrs. Owen Welk, Pres. 321 E. Sullivan St., Ripon 54971
Perinatal Care, Wis. Assn. For	Daniel Bier, Exec. Dir. McConnell Hall, 1010 Mound St., Madison 53715
Personnel and Industrial Relations Assn. of Wis., Inc.	Katherine M. Klobuchar, Pres. c/o Marine Corporation, P.O. Box 2071, Milwaukee 53201
Petroleum Council, Wis. (Div. of Amer. Petroleum Institute)	Charles W. Elliott, Exec. Dir. 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Pharmaceutical Assn., Wis.	W. Allen Daniels, Exec. Dir. 202 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Phenological Soc., Wis.	Katharina Lettau, Secy. c/o Wis. Academy of Sciences, Arts & Letters, 1922 University Ave., Madison 53705
Photographers Assn., Wis. News	Henry A. Koshollek, Director c/o Capital Times, P.O. Box 8050, Madison 53708
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Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Wis. Soc. of	William J. LaJoie, M.D., F.A.C.P., Pres S32 W27641 Daleview Dr., Waukesha 53186
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Physicians, Am. College of Emergency (Wis. Ch.)	Emma Ledbetter, Pres. 330 E. Lakeside St., Madison 53715
Physicians And Surgeons, Wis. Assn. of Osteopathic	Robert J. Finnegan, C.A.E., Exec. Dir. 34615 Road E, Oconomowoc 53066
Physicians, Wis. Academy of Family	Robert H. Herzog, Exec. Secy. 850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122

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Pipe Welding Bureau, Natl. Certified (Wis. Chp.)	Caryl J. Keip, Chapter Secy. 133 S. Butler St., Madison 53703
Planned Parenthood of Wis., Inc.	Doug Jackson, Exec. Dir. Suite 444, 744 N. 4th St., Milwaukee 53203
Planning Assn., Wis. Chapter — American	Charles W. Causier, Pres. 6815 W. Capitol Dr. H.N.T.B., Milwaukee 53216
Plastic Surgeons, Wis. Soc. of	Harold L. Ripple, M.D., Pres. 8105 W. Lisbon Ave., Milwaukee 53222
Plumbing Contractors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Arthur J. Matthias, Exec. Dir. Bldg. 2, Suite 104A, 890 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
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Police Assn., Wis. Chiefs of	Chief William R. Ciske, Exec. Secy. Fort Atkinson 53538
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Polled Hereford Assn., Wis.	Darrell Shultis, Secy. 202 Margaret St., Watertown 53094
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Pork Producers Assn., Wis.	Virginia E. Edge, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 327, Lancaster 53813
Porkettes, Wis.	M. Elaine Henrich Rt. 1, Box 56, Juneau 53039
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Postmasters, Natl. Assn. of (Wis. Chap. No. 35)	Charles Stokie, Pres. Postmaster, Menomonie 54751
Postmasters, Natl. League of (Wis. Br.)	William Brennan, Secy. 209-1/2 Harrison St., Waterloo 53594
Potato and Vegetable Grower's Assn., Inc., Wis.	John R. Martens, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409
Poultry Breeders Assn., Wis. State	Mrs. V. Halbach, Secy.-Treas. 305 S. 3rd St., Waterford 53185
Preventive Medicine, Wis., Soc. for	Richard W. Biek, Pres. P.O. Box 09304, Milwaukee 53209
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Printing Industries of Wis.	Jack T. Hayes, Pres. P.O. Box 126, Elm Grove 53122
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Real Property Listers Assn., Wis.	Lori J. Scully, Pres. Courthouse, 220 E. State St., Mauston 53948
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Recreation Leaders Laboratory Assn. of Wis.	Jack H. Heller, Exec. Secy. 328 Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon St., Madison 53703
Recycling, Wis. Coalition for	Carol Luetkens, Co-Chp. 111 King St., Madison 53703
Red Cross, Wis. Chapter, Amer.	A. Lee Stilwell, State Relations Repres. 4860 Sheboygan Ave., Madison 53705
Register of Deeds Assn., Wis.	Esther Gage, Pres. Box 268, Courthouse, Janesville 53545
Rehabilitation Facilities of Wis., Inc.	Robert L. Lewein, Exec. Dir. 206 E. Olin Ave., Madison 53713
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Securities Dealers, Wis. Assn. of	Harry F. Franke, Legislative Counsel c/o Cook & Franke, S.C. 660 E. Mason St., Milwaukee 53202
Senior Citizens of Wis., Inc., Allied Council of	Dorothy Seeley, Pres. 817 W. Mitchell St., Milwaukee 53204
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Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn., Wis.	James Cardinal, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 145, Chippewa Falls 54729
Shorthand Reporters Assn., Inc., Wis.	Jerald Schneider, Pres. Courthouse, Baraboo 53913
Shorthorn Breeder's Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Dan Jennings, Secy.-Treas. R.R. 2, Rio 53960
Shorthorn Lassies, Wis.	Mrs. Linda Yates, Vice-Pres. R.R. 1,Box 183,Blanchardville 53516
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Snowmobile Clubs, Inc., Assn. of Wis.	Art Sherren, Exec. Secy. Fawn Lake Rd., St. Germain 54558
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Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, Wis. Br.	Mrs. Ralph M. Hopfensperger, Gov. P.O. Box 147, Nashotah 53058
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Spinal Cord Injury Assn., Natl.	Kenneth Horgen, Pres. 1000 N. 92nd St., Milwaukee 53226
Sporting Goods Assn., Wis.	Chris Tackett, Dir. Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Spot Assn., Wis.	Norman Ries, Pres. Rt. 1, Lomira 53048
Student Financial Aid Administrators, Wis. Assn. of	Jim Friedbacher, Pres. Financial Aid Officer, Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 N. 6th St., Milwaukee 53203
Student Governments, Inc., United Council of	Scott C. Dacey, Pres. Rm. 203, 8 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Supervision and Curriculum Development, Wis. Assn. for	Neva Hodge, Pres. Elkhart Lake Elementary School, 251 E. Maple St., Elkhart Lake 53020
Surgeons, Amer. College of (Wis. Ch.)	Paul Fox., M.D., Secy. 1111 Delafield St., Waukesha 53186
Surgeons, Wis. Soc. of Oral and Maxillofacial	Bill Wendle, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
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Surveyors, Wis. Soc. of Land	Harold S. Charlier, Secy.-Treas. 2935 Coventry Ln., Waukesha 53186
Tavern Hosts of Wis.	Richard Weishaupt, Exec. Dir. R.R. 5, Box 5103, Hayward 54843
Tavern League of Wis., Inc.	Michael M. Birkley, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 170, Madison 53701
Tax Executives Institute (Wis. Chap.)	Joseph Von Der Vellen, Vice-Pres. c/o Kohler Co., Kohler 53044,
Taxicab Owners, Wis. Assn. of	John C. Fenske, Secy.-Treas. 125 Brookdale Dr., South Milwaukee 53172
Taxpayers Alliance, Wis.	James R. Morgan, Pres. 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Taxpayers Conference, Wis.	Frank Herzberg, Pres. P.O. Box 1316, Madison 53701
Teacher Educators, Wis. Assn. of	Robert G. Heideman, Exec. Secy. B-150 Education, UW - Madison, Madison 53706
Teachers, Wis. Fed. of	Carston Koeller, Pres. 6525 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213
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Teachers Credit Union, Wis.	Suzanne T. Cowan, Pres. 101 W. Beltline Hwy., Box 8003, Madison 53708
Teachers of English, Wis. Council of	Nancy Hoefs, Financial Officer c/o Nicolet H.S., Milwaukee 53217
Teamsters Joint Council No.39, Wis.	Raymond Fularczyk, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 2073, 6200 Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53201
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Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn., Wis. Independent	Dean Ford, Exec. Dir. 2825 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222
Title Assn., Inc., Wis. Land	Carrie Hoyer, Secy.-Treas. 1716 Paramount Dr., P.O. Box 618, Waukesha 53187
Tobacco and Candy Distributors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Gregory J. Kohner, Pres. 22 N. Carroll St. Madison 53703
Tourism Federation, Wis.	Ed Lump, Pres. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
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Tractor Pullers Assn., Wis.	Kenneth L. Mack, Pres. 195 Amber Tr., Sun Prairie 53590
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Truck Stop Operators of Wis.	Roger Kluge, Pres. P.O. Box 3248, Madison 53704
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Underwriters, Wis. Assn. of Health	Mary Lou Callahan, R.H.U., Pres. 13205 Oakhurst, Elm Grove 53122
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University of Wis. Faculties, The Assn. of	Edward J. Muzik, Exec. Secy. 139 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
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World Wars, Military Order of the	LTC Leonard C. Erdmann, St. Cmdr. 16540 Cherry Hill Dr., Brookfield 53005
Yorkshire Assn., Wis.	Byron Meech, Pres. 1236 Bluff St., Beloit 53511
Youth Development Initiative, Inc., Wis. Positive	Kathlyn Thorp, Exec. Dir. Suite 908, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703

Note

If you know of any additional PERMANENT, STATEWIDE, NONPROFIT associations — other than religious, fraternal, cooperative or similar organizations — please send the information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53702. This will enable the editor to list that organization in the next edition of the *Wisconsin Blue Book*.

HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN WISCONSIN

Manufacturing — Value added by manufacturing in Wisconsin totaled $21.3 billion in 1980, an increase of $2.5 billion over 1978. The industry groups with the highest total value added in 1980 were machinery (except electrical) with $5.2 million, food and kindred products with $2.9 million, and paper and allied products with $2.3 million.

In 1980, Wisconsin ranked 12th among the states in value added by manufacture. Nationally, value added by manufacturing totalled $773.4 billion in 1980, an increase of $116 billion over 1978. California, with $80.4 billion, and New York, with $58.1 billion, led the nation in this category as they had in preceding years.

Energy Consumption — In 1983, Wisconsin's total energy use per capita was 245 millions of BTU. This represents a decrease in energy consumption of one million BTU from 1982, and 37 million BTU from 1978. During this same period, Wisconsin's energy consumption has been less than the national per capita rate, averaging 10 to 14 percent under the national average. Energy derived from coal and nuclear power exceeded the U.S. per capita average, while Wisconsin consumption of petroleum, natural gas and hydro resources was less than the national average.

Of the petroleum consumed in Wisconsin in 1984, the largest amount, 297.1 trillions of BTU, was used for transportation. Residential use consumed 50.7 trillions of BTU, followed by agricultural use with 28.0 trillions of BTU. Wisconsin use of petroleum has declined each year since 1978; the 1983 total of 406.5 trillions of BTU is 123 trillions of BTU less than the amount used in 1978.

Financial Institutions — The number of banks in Wisconsin decreased from 646 in 1981 to 611 in 1983. The number of total offices, including branches, also decreased during this period. The 1,133 total offices in 1983 were 64 less than 1981.

Deposits in Wisconsin banks reached a record of $25.7 billion in 1983. Although the number of FDIC-insured commercial banks decreased by 19 from 1982 to 1983, total deposits increased by over $3 billion.

Milwaukee County, the state's largest in population, has the greatest number of banks--a total of 49 main offices and 98 total offices. The county with the next highest total, Dane, has 40 banks and 72 total offices.

At the end of 1984, Wisconsin's 84 state and federal savings and loan associations had a total of $12.7 billion in assets. Milwaukee County has the largest number of savings and loan associations with 26, followed by Waukesha County with 6. Forty-eight counties have no savings and loan association main offices, although all but 2 counties have one or more branch offices.

There were 63 state-chartered savings and loan associations in Wisconsin with total assets of over $12.7 billion and a cumulative net worth of over $709 million. Although the number of associations has decreased since 1960, total assets and net worth have increased annually.

Corporations — During the 1984 fiscal year, 8,066 articles of incorporation were filed by domestic corporations and 1,162 foreign corporations were licensed. Total fees collected by the state amounted to over $2.8 million. Both totals represent an increase over prior years.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on commerce and industry.

WISCONSIN USE OF PETROLEUM, BY SECTOR
1978-83
(In Trillions of BTU)

Sector	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983*
Transportation	349.6	344.5	319.0	307.6	296.8	297.1
Residential	78.2	72.9	65.1	55.9	55.8	50.7
Agriculture	30.2	30.9	30.0	28.6	28.5	28.0
Commercial	27.6	26.5	22.7	18.8	16.1	15.2
Industrial	28.3	17.0	14.0	10.6	13.4	13.9
Electric utility	15.6	7.7	4.8	2.3	1.7	1.5
TOTAL	529.4	499.5	455.6	423.8	412.3	406.5

*Preliminary estimates.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Energy, *Wisconsin Energy Statistics-1984*, May 1984.

WISCONSIN ENERGY CONSUMPTION, BY RESOURCE 1978-83 (In Millions of BTU per Capita)

Energy Resource	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983[1]
Petroleum						
Wisconsin	114	107	97	90	87	86
U.S	148	142	128	121	114	112
% of U.S. per capita[2]	77	76	75	75	76	77
Natural Gas						
Wisconsin	76	79	73	68	66	63
U.S	90	92	90	87	80	72
% of U.S. per capita[2]	85	86	81	78	82	88
Coal						
Wisconsin	63	66	68	72	69	71
U.S	62	67	68	70	66	68
% of U.S. per capita[2]	101	98	100	103	103	104
Nuclear						
Wisconsin	27	24	23	24	23	23
U.S	14	12	12	13	13	14
% of U.S. per capita	200	199	188	182	176	172
Hydro						
Wisconsin	2	2	1	1	2	2
U.S	6	6	6	5	6	7
% of U.S. per capita[2]	29	28	26	27	27	24
Total Resource Use						
Wisconsin	282	278	262	254	246	245
U.S	321	320	304	296	280	273
% of U.S. per capita[2]	88	87	86	86	88	90

[1] Preliminary.

[2] Wisconsin per capita resource energy consumption as percent of U.S. per capita resource energy consumption.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Energy, *Wisconsin Energy Statistics-1984*, May 1984.

BASIC DATA ON WISCONSIN CORPORATIONS 1905-1984[1]

Year	Domestic		Foreign Corporations Licensed	Fees for Articles of Incor-portion	Fees for Foreign Corp.[2]	Other Corp. Fees[3]	Total Fees Collected
	Articles of Incorp. Filed	Amdts. & Restated Articles					
Calendar							
1905	98	—	95	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 69,312
1915	1,043	382	112	28,287	3,743	89,695	121,725
1925	1,438	896	198	57,614	11,139	78,153	146,906
1935	1,272	439	176	30,839	8,956	41,631	81,426
1945	1,120	680	131	31,823	4,826	113,963	150,612
1955	2,537	874	287	89,951	31,146	175,973	297,070
1965	4,063	1,320	401	344,906	120,506	193,844	659,256
1970	5,056	1,615	679	251,257	222,812	630,115	1,104,184
Fiscal							
1974	5,881	1,358	703	271,827	399,294	722,295	1,121,589
1975	5,976	1,483	663	361,013	386,061	594,498	1,341,572
1976	6,340	1,765	668	361,013	386,062	555,950	1,303,024
1977	6,758	1,871	609	322,176	230,303	1,130,123	1,682,601
1978	7,149	2,061	764	373,543	598,443	751,097	1,723,082
1979	6,952	1,997	751	353,890	711,102	963,124	2,028,116
1980	7,334	1,978	753	373,220	753,461	788,204	1,914,885
1981	7,934	2,123	887	555,380	924,163	798,994	2,278,537
1982	7,313	2,052	998	514,780	1,039,663	1,033,488	2,587,931
1983	7,495	2,153	1,129	524,650	1,245,882	886,521	2,657,053
1984	8,066	2,238	1,162	564,620	1,244,224[4]	1,070,497[4]	2,879,341[4]

[1] Beginning in 1974, data is computed on a fiscal year basis.

[2] Beginning in 1974, totals include fees for foreign corporation annual reports.

[3] Includes fees for filing restated articles, amendments, mergers, statements of intent to dissolve, articles of dissolution, changes of registered office or agent, and domestic corporation annual reports.

[4] Includes one-time $3 surcharge on annual reports to fund Corporation Registration Information System.

Source: Corporation Division of Office of Secretary of State, February 1985. This table includes only those required to file with the Secretary of State. Among those not required to file are banks, insurance companies, county agricultural societies, churches, cemetery associations, and fire departments outside cities and villages.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING IN WISCONSIN
By Industry Group
1974-1980*

Industry Group	Value Added (in millions)					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980
Machinery, except electrical	$ 2,724.4	$ 2,872.7	$ 3,338.1	$ 3,787.4	$ 4,373.5	$ 5,242.7
Food and kindred products	1,603.8	1,879.2	2,067.5	2,304.0	2,392.9	2,921.3
Paper and allied products	1,271.5	1,221.2	1,483.4	1,659.4	1,915.0	2,367.8
Fabricated metal products	1,245.0	1,287.4	1,481.9	1,498.0	1,742.9	2,038.0
Electrical and electronic equipment	1,182.7	1,024.0	1,149.7	1,446.4	1,599.8	1,800.4
Transportation equipment	1,106.0	1,223.6	1,444.0	1,494.1	1,694.1	1,671.5
Printing and publishing	484.4	594.1	692.0	681.4	835.8	926.7
Primary metal industries	625.4	669.7	734.5	783.1	878.9	900.0
Chemicals and allied products	415.8	429.6	482.8	498.3	558.6	705.3
Lumber and wood products	315.9	304.3	378.2	518.4	583.1	476.4
Rubber and plastic products	335.9	310.9	369.9	441.0	520.6	473.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	228.8	83.1	188.3	237.6	263.2	303.5
Leather and leather products	—	—	—	236.1	224.0	265.1
Furniture and fixtures	148.3	134.4	167.3	211.9	237.0	253.2
Textile mill products	84.4	82.2	105.7	114.6	140.3	118.9
Apparel and related products	136.3	78.4	95.8	116.2	123.9	108.5
Instruments and related products	205.7	202.2	228.7	234.0	267.3	—
Petroleum and coal products	8.6	28.3	34.0	36.5	68.0	—
Stone, clay and glass products	233.4	216.0	267.0	—	—	—
TOTAL	$12,544.2	$12,926.1	$14,905.5	$16,606.0	$18,813.9	$20,573.2

*Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories. Data for 1979 not available.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Development, Bureau of Research, departmental data; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1978 Annual Survey of Manufactures*, September 1981, and previous issues.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE
By State, 1978 and 1980
(In Millions)

State	Value Added		1980 Rank	State	Value Added		1980 Rank
	1978	1980			1978	1980	
Alabama	$ 9,746	$ 11,344	25	Montana	851	1,372	44
Alaska	547	614	49	Nebraska	3,250	3,869	35
Arizona	3,960	5,327	33	Nevada	660	675	48
Arkansas	5,502	6,316	32	New Hampshire	2,764	3,606	36
California	62,510	80,450	1	New Jersey	24,725	30,137	8
Colorado	5,238	6,653	31	New Mexico	795	1,067	45
Connecticut	12,291	15,973	16	New York	48,310	58,140	2
Delaware	2,012	2,466	40	North Carolina	20,617	24,947	10
District of Columbia	668	780	47	North Dakota	485	557	50
Florida	11,266	15,013	18	Ohio	47,641	50,176	4
Georgia	13,945	16,697	13	Oklahoma	5,237	7,297	29
Hawaii	783	1,249	43	Oregon	7,167	13,975	20
Idaho	1,844	1,931	41	Pennsylvania	40,551	47,046	6
ILLINOIS	44,854	50,543	3	Rhode Island	2,998	3,545	38
Indiana	25,700	26,921	9	South Carolina	9,477	11,133	26
IOWA	9,846	11,570	24	South Dakota	726	969	46
Kansas	6,154	7,498	28	Tennessee	14,046	16,138	15
Kentucky	10,845	11,917	23	Texas	36,496	47,145	5
Louisiana	10,057	12,893	22	Utah	2,380	3,415	39
Maine	2,691	3,600	37	Vermont	1,383	1,687	42
Maryland	7,739	9,349	27	Virginia	11,961	15,120	17
Massachusetts	18,632	23,221	11	Washington	10,425	13,975	20
MICHIGAN	41,805	36,723	7	West Virginia	4,427	4,862	34
MINNESOTA	10,908	14,305	19	*WISCONSIN*	18,814	21,327	12
Mississippi	5,987	6,994	30	Wyoming	425	601	49
Missouri	15,031	16,373	14	United States	$657,245	$773,441	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1978 Annual Survey of Manufactures*, September 1981, and *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1982-83*, December 1982.

BANKING IN WISCONSIN, BY COUNTY*
June 30, 1983

County	No. of Banks	Total Offices	Total Deposits (in thousands)	Type of Deposit (in thousands) Demand	Savings	Time	Public Funds
Adams	4	5	$ 51,350	$ 4,957	$ 17,952	$ 24,917	$ 3,211
Ashland	3	7	94,598	10,767	31,430	48,087	3,669
Barron	12	14	239,875	27,325	77,744	115,398	18,229
Bayfield	4	8	55,914	7,070	19,034	27,332	2,005
Brown	15	34	1,023,084	148,516	343,728	400,768	92,519
Buffalo	6	8	80,173	6,281	25,956	42,369	5,126
Burnett	2	6	66,382	7,109	17,729	35,481	5,757
Calumet	10	10	145,777	15,644	61,281	60,451	7,262
Chippewa	10	16	226,094	27,847	82,140	102,215	12,856
Clark	10	14	211,492	15,795	72,922	105,628	15,893
Columbia	11	19	323,940	34,847	101,669	158,324	27,137
Crawford	4	8	103,935	8,671	38,387	49,412	6,760
Dane	40	72	1,647,525	333,545	558,200	684,177	50,175
Dodge	16	20	327,691	38,612	104,640	169,807	12,875
Door	3	13	141,288	19,762	51,841	61,677	6,913
Douglas	6	9	185,218	24,442	65,236	91,410	2,889
Dunn	7	16	150,021	16,439	54,055	67,837	10,869
Eau Claire	8	18	395,645	56,001	143,200	164,166	7,950
Florence	1	1	10,845	794	4,828	3,521	1,607
Fond du Lac	15	24	521,696	67,654	188,875	242,970	18,501
Forest	3	3	41,691	3,482	12,738	20,496	4,843
Grant	17	27	365,496	36,316	106,524	200,803	19,013
Green	9	13	265,558	28,725	95,378	130,614	8,038
Green Lake	7	8	123,760	12,549	46,566	59,232	4,403
Iowa	8	13	122,773	18,164	29,931	68,694	5,361
Iron	2	2	26,429	2,204	8,035	13,730	2,221
Jackson	2	7	77,751	7,454	29,568	30,559	9,425
Jefferson	16	17	386,002	42,540	136,896	187,400	17,211
Juneau	6	11	112,007	10,238	40,678	53,697	6,731
Kenosha	8	15	430,498	65,208	177,252	164,686	18,111
Kewaunee	7	8	137,949	10,934	47,449	73,992	4,712
La Crosse	11	16	457,042	73,444	153,961	188,462	34,607
Lafayette	10	10	130,360	12,479	38,335	74,496	4,106
Langlade	3	5	79,598	10,167	30,264	31,707	6,080
Lincoln	3	6	97,050	13,695	34,771	43,878	3,469
Manitowoc	16	25	494,616	48,232	189,261	227,274	25,269
Marathon	18	25	554,276	72,699	185,443	250,447	32,788
Marinette	9	14	248,011	25,593	77,996	130,527	11,983

BANKING IN WISCONSIN, BY COUNTY*—Cont.
June 30, 1983

County	No. of Banks	Total Offices	Total Deposits (in thousands)	Type of Deposit (in thousands) Demand	Savings	Time	Public Funds
Marquette	4	5	64,254	4,817	21,481	33,553	4,184
Milwaukee	49	98	6,261,158	1,393,552	1,914,421	1,829,444	612,319
Monroe	7	11	154,826	19,553	46,647	74,948	12,564
Oconto	5	10	152,475	13,675	46,836	79,776	11,293
Oneida	8	12	190,025	24,537	67,684	84,803	10,825
Outagamie	17	27	740,847	120,362	265,175	309,823	35,599
Ozaukee	9	14	265,087	37,323	123,373	87,717	13,687
Pepin	2	2	50,492	3,628	22,024	22,141	2,529
Pierce	7	11	168,401	17,670	54,480	82,234	13,035
Polk	9	12	188,790	19,719	65,487	94,297	8,460
Portage	10	14	271,013	37,747	89,037	125,240	15,493
Price	4	6	88,572	8,921	27,133	44,245	7,683
Racine	17	30	830,898	115,868	333,069	348,672	25,063
Richland	5	5	94,953	10,309	22,734	52,961	8,433
Rock	15	30	673,259	84,497	251,981	312,293	19,811
Rusk	3	6	72,333	9,653	15,129	41,360	5,611
St. Croix	11	13	189,282	24,176	63,656	91,862	7,497
Sauk	9	19	313,364	36,421	96,305	162,035	16,320
Sawyer	5	6	79,539	9,842	31,816	32,637	4,860
Shawano	9	15	252,364	21,568	72,327	143,359	13,558
Sheboygan	15	18	605,435	83,839	235,750	251,087	21,293
Taylor	5	6	102,365	10,983	33,248	52,635	4,908
Trempealeau	9	11	155,326	13,852	46,257	82,377	11,608
Vernon	9	12	138,082	16,021	42,952	71,433	6,986
Vilas	5	7	93,142	10,130	33,467	45,179	3,423
Walworth	14	23	383,805	48,069	133,516	167,383	31,609
Washburn	3	5	62,758	7,232	29,109	20,555	5,443
Washington	11	15	369,666	72,776	152,263	115,805	26,508
Waukesha	26	54	1,126,367	205,685	505,119	345,228	60,526
Waupaca	12	15	309,246	32,069	103,931	154,648	16,762
Waushara	3	7	85,570	8,634	28,298	40,984	6,981
Winnebago	13	27	589,931	88,952	223,786	251,775	21,260
Wood	11	19	424,455	50,559	145,930	197,247	27,347
TOTAL	622	1,112	$ 25,701,890	$4,028,840	$8,846,314	$10,456,377	$ 1,624,052

*Includes only FDIC-insured and reporting noninsured commercial and mutual savings banks.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Data Book — Operating Banks and Branches, June 30, 1983*.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, BY COUNTY
December 31, 1984

County	Total Offices	State-Chartered Associations		Federally Chartered Associations	
		Number	Total Assets	Number	Total Assets
Adams	1	0	$ —	0	$ —
Ashland	1	1	82,094,000	0	—
Barron	6	0	—	2	180,916,964
Bayfield	3	0	—	0	—
Brown	24	3	642,052,046	1	66,245,303
Buffalo	1	0	—	0	—
Burnett	1	0	—	0	—
Calumet	3	0	—	0	—
Chippewa	6	0	—	0	—
Clark	3	0	—	0	—
Columbia	3	0	—	1	34,043,656
Crawford	2	0	—	0	—
Dane	45	3	1,135,114,546	1	331,636,435
Dodge	8	1	13,700,583	0	—
Door	4	0	—	0	—
Douglas	2	1	40,654,466	0	—
Dunn	3	0	—	0	—
Eau Claire	7	0	—	1	274,986,312
Florence	0	0	—	0	—
Fond du Lac	8	2	395,405,960	1	86,777,114
Forest	1	0	—	0	—
Grant	7	0	—	1	14,482,687
Green	3	0	—	0	—
Green Lake	5	0	—	0	—
Iowa	2	0	—	0	—
Iron	1	1	10,086,362	0	—
Jackson	1	0	—	0	—
Jefferson	6	0	—	0	—
Juneau	4	0	—	0	—
Kenosha	9	1	247,460,228	0	—
Kewaunee	2	0	—	0	—
La Crosse	9	0	—	1	369,151,385
Lafayette	2	0	—	0	—
Langlade	1	0	—	0	—
Lincoln	3	1	25,918,066	1	18,623,590
Manitowoc	5	0	—	0	—
Marathon	9	1	69,017,181	0	—
Marinette	4	0	—	0	—
Marquette	1	0	—	0	—
Menominee	0	0	—	0	—
Milwaukee	132	24	7,142,411,095	2	118,680,868
Monroe	4	1	64,688,044	1	135,645,372
Oconto	2	0	—	0	—
Oneida	5	0	—	0	—
Outagamie	18	2	281,031,290	0	—
Ozaukee	12	2	103,185,366	0	—
Pepin	1	0	—	1	133,300,851
Pierce	5	0	—	0	—
Polk	4	0	—	1	44,815,545
Portage	3	2	423,634,972	0	—
Price	2	0	—	0	—
Racine	19	1	129,647,406	0	—
Richland	2	0	—	1	59,958,952
Rock	12	2	59,473,653	0	—
Rusk	1	0	—	1	16,541,184
St. Croix	6	0	—	0	—
Sauk	5	0	—	1	75,120,440
Sawyer	2	0	—	0	—
Shawano	2	0	—	0	—
Sheboygan	8	1	273,835,365	0	—
Taylor	1	0	—	1	89,069,689
Trempealeau	3	0	—	0	—
Vernon	3	0	—	1	29,495,813
Vilas	1	0	—	0	—
Walworth	10	0	—	0	—
Washburn	1	0	—	0	—
Washington	14	2	141,715,045	0	—
Waukesha	52	5	1,023,522,099	1	57,898,681
Waupaca	7	1	53,032,638	0	—
Waushara	1	0	—	0	—
Winnebago	13	2	256,596,668	0	—
Wood	8	3	127,155,262	0	—
TOTAL	562	63	$12,741,432,341	21	$2,137,390,841

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, *Eighty-Eighth Annual Report on the Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations, December 31, 1981*; and Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, *1985 Directory of Members*.

STATE-CHARTERED SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN WISCONSIN, 1905-1984

Year	Number of Associations*	Number of Branches	Total Assets	Total Savings	Total Net Worth
1905	54	—	$ 4,191,604	$ 3,631,410	$ 286,974
1910	60	—	6,180,607	5,104,697	538,771
1920	97	—	43,641,142	39,217,022	1,020,726
1930	188	—	290,625,985	271,824,504	6,820,830
1940	124	—	116,747,368	96,779,358	9,311,417
1950	113	—	263,408,389	209,256,214	23,612,039
1960	114	—	1,222,093,134	1,050,067,556	89,819,842
1970	95	38	2,627,280,401	2.213,535,543	212,055,100
1975	87	181	5,196,433,224	4,372,429,406	349,844,022
1976	85	209	6,008,876,982	5,131,480,908	386,127,796
1977	85	232	6,987,186,369	5,916,344,435	435,517,191
1978	84	292	8,895,936,269	7,349,992,432	545,516,830
1979	83	320	9,807,974,919	8,072,509,194	618,859,517
1980	81	355	10,713,958,589	9,033,006,769	680,372,693
1981	79	376	11,038,736,366	9,332,084,287	647,041,665
1982	66	397	11,205,350,748	9,735,646,639	598,548,521
1983	65	404	11,987,296,589	10,677,687,939	643,664,848
1984	63	401	12,741,432,341	11,127,133,499	709,163,909

*There were 21 federally chartered savings and loans in Wisconsin in 1984.

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, *Eighty-eighth Annual Report on the Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations, December 31, 1984.*

BANKS AND BRANCHES IN WISCONSIN
December 31, 1983

Type of Bank	All Banks 1979	All Banks 1981	All Banks 1983	Commercial and Stock Savings Banks and Nondeposit Trust Companies: Insured: Mbr. F.R. Sys.: Natl.	State	Not Mbr. F.R. Sys.	Noninsured: Banks of Deposit	Nondeposit Trust Cos.	Mutual Savings Banks: Insured	Noninsured
Banks	639	646	611	123	27	453	—	6	2	—
Unit banks	401	384	351	66	19	258	—	6	2	—
Banks operating branches	238	262	260	57	8	195	—	—	—	—
Branches	500	551	522	136	28	358	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OFFICES	1,139	1,197	1,133	259	55	811	—	6	2	—

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *1983 Statistics on Banking*, and previous issues.

DEPOSITS AND NUMBER OF BANKS IN WISCONSIN 1900-1983

Year	No. of Banks	Deposits as of June 30 (in thousands)					
		Total	Interbank[2]	Government[1]	Demand[2]	Time[2]	Savings[2]
1900	349	$ 124,892	$ 9,161	$ 1,220	$ 71,448	$43,063	$ —
1910	630	268,766	18,929	858	121,413	127,565	—
1920	976	767,534	41,452	2,065	332,353	391,664	—
1930	936	935,006	44,274	2,418	360,538	527,776	—
1940	574	993,155	85,239	13,414	437,274	457,228	—
1950	556	2,965,580	120,860	81,222	1,506,246	1,257,252	—
1960	561	4,385,838	190,967	135,348	2,172,423	1,887,100	—
1965	582	5,608,599	202,673	190,894	2,485,637	3,114,672	—
1966	586	6,470,394	183,961	655,980	2,960,701	3,509,693	—
1967	599	7,112,785	218,015	624,634	3,060,742	4,052,043	—
1968	605	7,808,963	232,743	676,798	3,250,117	4,558,846	—
1969	605	8,389,296	279,970	592,334	3,495,497	4,893,799	—
1970	602	8,750,823	277,635	711,908	3,525,878	5,224,945	—
1971	608	10,064,272	319,292	944,359	3,782,306	6,281,966	—
1972	612	11,065,211	300,436	963,847	4,008,389	7,056,822	—
1973	619	12,494,510	226,879	1,237,586	4,301,608	8,192,902	—
1974	617	13,441,620	252,357	1,329,119	4,377,799	9,063,821	—
1975	621	14,426,012	291,584	1,344,781	4,591,759	9,834,253	—
1976	623	15,487,990	304,881	1,295,484	4,620,570	6,212,779	4,654,641
1977	623	18,538,624	410,636	1,447,905	6,062,841	6,896,827	5,578,956
1978	625	18,742,594	406,447	1,730,762	5,613,377	5,749,527	7,379,690
1979	631	20,798,061	481,127	1,967,839	6,502,343	8,562,511	5,733,208
1980	634	24,763,910	426,907	1,830,450	5,804,877	9,470,369	5,201,145
1981	644	21,516,046	—	1,404,039	4,129,900	9,818,129	5,454,197
1982	647	22,541,970	—	1,417,566	3,794,612	11,197,120	5,444,679
1983	628	25,701,890	—	1,624,052	4,028,840	10,456,377	8,846,314

[1] As of 1966, "Government" includes deposits of state and subdivisions as well as U.S. government deposits.

[2] Prior to 1965, "Demand" and "Time" totals did not include interbank and government deposits. Beginning in 1976, data is presented for "Savings" as well as "Demand" and "Time" deposits. "Interbank" deposits are not listed separately for 1981-1983.

Source: 1900-55: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *All-Bank Statistics, U.S.*, 1959; 1956-64: Wisconsin Commissioner of Banks, December 1965; 1965-1978: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Assets and Liabilities — Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks*, June 30, 1978, and previous issues; 1979-80: data provided by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; 1981-82: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Banks and Branches Data Book*.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION IN WISCONSIN

Recreation — Over 14 thousand lakes, 2 thousand trout streams, 5 thousand campsites, and 6.1 million acres of hunting land contribute to the recreational facilities of Wisconsin. As a result, over 69 million fish and 3 million game of various kinds are taken each year, over 425 thousand boats are registered, 118 thousand annual and 444 thousand daily park admission stickers and tags are sold, and over 900 thousand hunting licenses and tags and a million fishing licenses are issued.

Wisconsin has 48 state parks, 9 state forests, 9 state trails, and 3 recreation areas. The parks range in size from Devil's Lake with 7,719 acres to Lizard Mound with 31 acres. The largest single state recreational facility is the Northern Highlands American Legion Forest with 218,781 acres. A more recent addition to the state recreational facilities program has been the state's growing trails system. Nine trails presently total 4,276 acres; 270 miles of trails are presently usable for hiking, biking, and snowmobiling.

Over 8.8 million people visited Wisconsin's state parks in 1983 or — to put it another way — 2.4 million cars brought visitors to the parks. Utilization of the state forests and trails also increased, with over 4.4 million people visiting the forests and over 159,000 people using the trails.

Land Acquisition — Over 130 thousand acres have been acquired at a cost of over $67 million in support of various natural resources functions since the 1974-75 fiscal year.

Wisconsin's Outdoor Recreation Act Program, better known as ORAP, was created in 1969. Although ORAP funds have been used for many recreational purposes, including fish and wildlife management, youth conservation camps, and the Olympic Ice Rink, the largest expenditures of ORAP funds since 1969 have been made for water pollution abatement aids — $144.4 million — and for state parks — $67.7 million. The water pollution abatement aids account for almost half of the total expenditures made in the ORAP program to date. From 1969 to 1984, $331.8 million has been spent on the total ORAP program.

Water Pollution — A water pollution control program has been in operation in Wisconsin since the 1949-50 fiscal year. The total amount of funds expended on water pollution in this state has steadily increased from $66 thousand in 1950 to over $9 million in 1984.

In 1978, pollution abatement efforts were marked by the passage of the law creating the Wisconsin Fund. This multi-faceted law established new state assistance programs for local governments in point source (replacing ORAP 2000) and nonpoint water pollution abatement and solid waste site planning. In 1983-84, $92.7 million was appropriated.

Air Pollution — In the area of air pollution, over $28.8 million has been spent in the past 14 years, with $3.6 million of that amount spent in the 1983-84 fiscal year. The federal government has contributed nearly 50 percent of the program's total cost.

Solid Waste — Under its solid waste program the state spent $2.8 million in fiscal 1983-84 and a total of $16.9 million since the 1969-70 fiscal year. Although funding was a joint enterprise of both the federal and state governments, the state has funded approximately 75 percent of the program's cost.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on conservation and recreation.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE WISCONSIN AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

1969-70 to 1983-84

	Expenditures		
Fiscal Year	State	Federal	Total
1969-70	$ 25,400	$ 39,100	$ 64,500
1970-71	48,426	165,920	214,346
1971-72	346,100	422,323	768,423
1972-73	544,549	431,726	976,275
1973-74	629,930	497,418	1,127,348
1974-75	1,001,030	936,825	1,937,855[1]
1975-76	685,737	971,316	1,657,053
1976-77	688,389	1,021,566	1,709,955
1977-78	864,260	1,008,695	1,872,955
1978-79	1,065,713	1,153,234	2,218,947
1979-80	1,284,172	1,385,603	2,669,775
1980-81	1,701,278	1,476,163	3,177,441
1981-82	1,664,833	1,596,728	3,261,561
1982-83	2,031,186	1,472,077	3,503,263
1983-84	1,976,014	1,692,684	3,668,698
TOTAL	$14,557,017	$14,271,378	$ 28,828,395

[1] Fluctuation due to equipment purchases.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, departmental data, December 1984.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE WISCONSIN SOLID WASTE PROGRAM

1969-70 to 1983-84

Fiscal Year	State	Federal	Total
1969-70	$ 45,011	$ —	$ 45,011
1970-71	99,466	—	99,466
1971-72	188,800	78,610	267,410
1972-73	385,578	72,294	457,872
1973-74	399,363	62,500	461,863
1974-75	456,713	31,250	487,963
1975-76	445,335	63,756	509,091
1976-77	461,363	101,599	562,962
1977-78	629,108	258,598	887,706
1978-79	922,654	438,925	1,361,579
1979-80	1,237,985	478,718	1,716,703
1980-82	1,590,646	762,488	2,353,134
1981-82	1,593,297	715,132	2,308,429
1982-83	1,781,477	718,351	2,499,828
1983-84	2,064,243	772,030	2,836,273
TOTAL	$12,301,039	$4,554,251	$ 16,855,290

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, departmental data, December 1984.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE WISCONSIN WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

1949-50 to 1983-84

	Expenditures		
Fiscal Year	State	Federal	Total
1949-50	$ 50,000	$ 16,000	$ 66,000
1954-55	81,520	—	81,520
1959-60	101,099	60,500	161,599
1964-65	119,384	101,900	221,284
1969-70	959,602	196,393	1,155,995
1970-71	1,219,492	195,516	1,415,008
1971-72	1,345,400	201,520	1,546,920
1972-73	2,373,053	536,063	2,909,116
1973-74	2,863,321	701,551	3,564,872
1974-75	2,276,873	1,718,845	3,995,718
1975-76	2,443,942	1,834,896	4,278,838
1976-77	2,653,656	2,577,337	5,230,993
1977-78	3,318,926	2,873,115	6,192,041
1978-79	3,515,876	3,011,486	6,527,362
1979-80	3,927,541	2,941,851	6,869,392
1980-81	4,015,676	3,697,204	7,712,880
1981-82	3,862,596	4,023,241	7,885,837
1982-83	4,348,435	4,008,363	8,356,798
1983-84	4,928,741	4,290,377	9,219,118
TOTAL	$48,114,905	$34,133,748	$82,248,653

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, departmental data, December 1984.

MUNICIPAL WATER POLLUTION POINT SOURCE ABATEMENT ASSISTANCE

1972-73 to 1983-84

	Appropriations (in millions)		
Fiscal Year	Federal[1]	State ORAP	Wisconsin Fund
1972-73	$ 34.8	$ 38.0	$ —
1973-74	52.2	25.3	—
1974-75	52.3	25.3	—
1975-76	—	—	—
1976-77	177.9	—	—
1977-78	87.8	13.1[2]	—
1978-79	80.8	—	58.2
1979-80	65.4	—	64.0
1980-81	49.1	-4.0[3]	67.6
1981-82	46.1	—	75.5
1982-83	67.0	—	85.2
1983-84	67.0	—	92.7
TOTAL	$780.4	$ 97.7	$443.2

[1] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Public Law 92-500, Title II.

[2] Includes $6.24 million supplemental GPR funding.

[3] Transfer from ORAP bonding to Wisconsin Fund GPR bonding.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, December 1984.

ORAP EXPENDITURES, BY PROGRAM[1]
Fiscal Years 1978-1984

ORAP Program[2]	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	Totals 1978-1984
Fish management	$ 578,336	$ 805,876	$ 1,429,683	$ 865,166	$ 674,982	$ 1,350,323	$ 1,031,037	$ 6,735,403
Wildlife management	697,498	768,434	1,229,415	897,071	589,578	1,833,854	1,391,780	7,407,630
Northern forests	264,294	237,083	148,011	89,723	24,713	—	25,134	788,958
Wild rivers	93,700	188,176	1,169,650	377,224	297,187	658,705	320,822	3,105,464
Southern forests	218,724	381,769	256,268	12,654	15,849	(-)3,925	—	881,339
State parks	2,875,435	3,569,657	4,827,549	7,337,290	7,685,482	4,935,033	4,918,862	36,149,308
Recreation aids to counties	16,250	4,150	—	107,643	110,218	381,138	66,645	686,044
Long-range planning	24,201	19,405	24,635	36,513	10,450	13,557	—	128,761
Youth conservation camps	735,200	893,718	699,045	764,210	496,872	479,529	506,467	4,575,041
Other conservation projects	1,146,986	1,290,600	755,574	693,103	589,920	831,110	820,683	6,127,976
Artificial lake creation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recreation planning aids	43,253	30,406	25,521	—	—	—	—	99,180
Water pollution abatement aids	5,104,357	5,467,524	5,244,528	7,809,162	275,710	781,818	411,457	25,094,556
Scenic easement, historic sites, etc.	189,335	231,506	245,341	286,554	260,355	224,842	340	1,438,273
Land development - information and education	—	—	13,976	302,951	134,463	467	36,902	488,759
Bond retirement - recreation	3,722,998	3,561,834	3,698,453	4,136,609	4,519,381	5,039,468	5,089,510	29,768,253
Preservation scientific areas	94,480	129,720	130,639	198,868	116,712	330,738	288,918	1,290,075
Preservation natural areas	—	—	239,000	(-) 75	325,973	313,784	32,521	911,203
Olympic Ice Rink - debt service	35,373	35,373	35,373	35,373	35,373	35,373	35,373	247,611
Olympic Ice Rink - repair & maintenance	5,344	24,741	31,671	24,629	32,099	3,450	12,082	134,016
Recreation-boating	—	—	—	—	729,324	470,676	—	1,200,000
Recreation boating debt service	—	—	—	—	61,545	179,900	165,313	406,758
TOTAL	$15,845,764	$17,639,972	$20,204,332	$23,974,688	$16,986,186	$17,859,840	$15,153,846	$127,664,608

[1] For the fiscal years 1972-1978, easement projects were administered by the Department of Transportation and historic sites projects were administered by the State Historical Society.

[2] "ORAP" is the acronym for Wisconsin's Outdoor Recreation Act Program, established by Chapter 427, Laws of 1961, and expanded by Chapter 353, Laws of 1969.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, December 1984.

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS, FORESTS, TRAILS, AND RECREATION AREAS

Name	Location and Highway Connection[1]	Dominant Features	Picnic Area	Swimming	Camp Units	Miles Hiking	Fishing	Boating[1]	Winter Sports[1]	Acres
State Parks										
Amnicon Falls	10 mi. SE of Superior USH2	Scenic water falls, covered bridge	Yes	No	40	1.0	Yes	No	S	825
Aztalan	4 mi. E of Lake Mills CTH Q	Ancient Indian village	Yes	No	0	3.2	Yes	No	No	172
Big Bay	On Madeline Island in Lake Superior	Sand beach, natural history	Yes	Yes	17	4.3	Yes	B	No	2,304
Big Foot Beach	1 mi. S of Lake Geneva STH 12 & 120	A beach park	Yes	Yes	100	1.2	Yes	No	S	272
Blue Mound	1 mi. NW of Blue Mounds STH 151 & 18	Highest point in southern part of state	Yes	Yes	78	3.3	No	No	S/CS	1,104
Brunet Island	1 mi. N of Cornell STH 27	River island park	Yes	Yes	69	5.8	Yes	B/C	CS	1,032
Buckhorn	13 mi. N of Mauston on CTH Q & G	River scenery	Yes	Yes	0	2.0	Yes	B/W	CS	2,484
Copper Culture	1 mi. W of Oconto off Mill St.	Indian burial grounds	Yes	No	0	0	No	No	No	42
Copper Falls	4 mi. N of Mellen STH 13 & 169	River gorge, waterfalls	Yes	Yes	55	8.1	Yes	No	CS	2,402
Council Grounds	1 mi. NW of Merrill STH 107	River scenery	Yes	Yes	55	.8	Yes	Yes	CS	322
Devils Lake	3 mi. S of Baraboo STH 123	Bluffs, mountain scenery	Yes	Yes	453	18.0	Yes	B/C	CS	7,719
First Capitol	3 mi. N of Belmont CTH G	First territorial capitol	Yes	No	0	0	No	No	No	256
Governor Dodge	3 mi. N of Dodgeville STH 23	Rocky promontories	Yes	Yes	266	5.5	Yes	B	S/CS	5,029
Harrington Beach	10 mi. N of Port Washington STH 32	Lake Michigan shoreline	Yes	Yes	0	1.8	Yes	No	S	636
Hartman Creek	6 mi. W of Waupaca STH 54	Lake scenery, pine plantation	Yes	Yes	100	17.1	Yes	B	S/CS	1,207
Heritage Hill	STH 57 in S Green Bay	Restored early American buildings	Yes	No	0	0	No	No	No	40
High Cliff	9 mi. E of Menasha STH 114	Wooded bluffs, Lake Winnebago	Yes	Yes	53	7.5	Yes	B/W	S/CS	1,140
Interstate	St. Croix Falls USH 8	River gorge, rocky bluffs	Yes	Yes	85	6.6	Yes	B	CS	1,321
Kinnickinnic	6 mi. W of River Falls CTH F	River scenery	No	No	0	2.0	Yes	B	CS	1,067
Kohler-Andrae	4 mi. S of Sheboygan STH 141	Lake Michigan sand dunes	Yes	Yes	105	1.5	Yes	No	S/CS	760
Lake Kegonsa	3 mi. N of Stoughton CTH N	Prairie park	Yes	Yes	80	4.8	Yes	B/W	S	343
Lake Wissota	E of Chippewa Falls 5 mi. STH 29 N on K	Lake scenery	Yes	Yes	81	10.5	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	1,062
Lizard Mound	2 mi. NE of West Bend STH 141	Indian mounds	Yes	No	0	.8	No	No	No	31
Lucius Woods	Solon Springs USH 53	Virgin pine timber	Yes	Yes	17	1.0	Yes	B/C/W	S	41
Merrick	1 mi. N of Fountain City STH 35	A river park, fall color	Yes	Yes	76	.5	Yes	B/C/W	No	325
Mill Bluff	4 mi. W of Camp Douglas USH 12 & 16	Rocky bluffs	Yes	Yes	21	.3	No	No	No	1,217
Mirror Lake	1 mi. SE of Lake Delton	Lake scenery	Yes	Yes	144	10.5	Yes	B/C	S/CS	2,035
Natural Bridge	15 mi. NW of Sauk City CTH C	Natural rock bridge	Yes	No	0	3.6	No	No	S	530
Nelson Dewey	1 mi. N of Cassville CTH VV	Home of first governor	Yes	No	31	3.0	Yes	No	No	756
New Glarus Woods	1 mi. S of New Glarus STH 69	Wooded valleys, natural oakwoods	Yes	No	18	1.2	No	No	No	106
Newport	2 mi. SE of Gill's Rock, tip of Door County	Lake scenery	Yes	es	16	30.0	No	No	CS	2,187
Ojibwa	1 mi. E of Ojibwa STH 70	River scenery	Yes	No	6	0	Yes	No	S	366
Old Wade House	6 mi. W of Plymouth STH 23	Restored early American inn	Yes	No	0	0	No	No	No	254
Pattison	10 mi. S of Superior STH 35	Highest waterfall in state	Yes	Yes	59	3.5	Yes	C	S/CS	1,370
Peninsula	Fish Creek STH 42	Green Bay, limestone bluffs	Yes	Yes	466	17.0	Yes	B/W	S/CS	3,763
Perrot	1 mi. N of Trempealeau STH 35	River scenery, wooded bluffs	Yes	No	97	6.8	Yes	B/C	S/CS	1,393
Pike Lake	2 mi. E of Hartford STH 60	Glacial lake	Yes	Yes	32	7.9	Yes	No	S/CS	678
Potawatomi	2 mi. NW of Sturgeon Bay STH 42	Limestone bluffs	Yes	No	125	9.5	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	1,126
Rib Mountain	4 mi. SW of Wausau CTH N & NN	A high point in the state	Yes	No	30	3.1	No	No	S	860
Roche A Cri	2 mi. N of Friendship STH 13	Woodlands, rocky bluffs	Yes	No	45	3.5	No	No	No	411
Rock Island	50 mi. SE of Sturgeon Bay	Island scenery	Yes	Yes	40	10.5	Yes	B	S	783
Rocky Arbor	1 mi. NW of Wisconsin Dells USH 12	Rocky ledges, wooded valleys	Yes	No	89	1.0	No	No	No	225

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS, FORESTS, TRAILS, AND RECREATION AREAS—Cont.

Name	Location and Highway Connection[1]	Dominant Features	Picnic Area	Swimming	Camp Units	Miles Hiking	Fishing	Boating[1]	Winter Sports[1]	Acres
Tower Hill	3 mi. S of Spring Green STH 23	Historic shot tower, river	Yes	No	15	2.0	Yes	B/C	No	77
Whitefish Dunes	10 mi. NE of Sturgeon Bay STH 57	Lake Michigan, sand dunes	No	Yes	0	11.3	Yes	No	CS	849
Wildcat Mountain	3 mi. S of Ontario STH 33	Bluff lands	Yes	No	38	4.0	Yes	C	S/CS	3,470
Willow River	NE of Hudson along Willow River	River scenery, 3 dams	Yes	Yes	72	8.2	Yes	B/C	CS	2,754
Wyalusing	12 mi. S of Prairie du Chien USH 18	Junction Wis. & Miss. Rivers	Yes	No	132	16.5	Yes	B/C	S/CS	2,654
Yellowstone Lake	7 mi. NW of Argyle CTH N	Lake scenery, wooded valleys	Yes	Yes	129	4.0	Yes	B/W	S	602
State Forests										
Black River	SE of Black River Falls USH 12, STH 27 & 54	Abundance of wildlife and scenery	Yes	Yes	101	7.0	Yes	B/C	S/CS	65,270
Brule River	NE of Solon Springs CTH P	Excellent fishing and canoeing	Yes	No	37	3.7	Yes	B/C	S/CS	38,849
Flambeau River	23 mi. W of Philips on CTH W	Outstanding canoeing river	Yes	Yes	60	2.0	Yes	B/C	S/CS	88,022
Havenwoods	6 mi. NW of downtown Milwaukee, W. Douglas Ave.	Open Space preservation	No	No	0	4	No	No	CS	237
Kettle Moraine N	N of Kewaskum STH 45, 23 & 67	Glacial formations	Yes	Yes	358	62.0	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	27,277
Kettle Moraine S	S & E of Whitewater USH 12, STH 59 & 67	Glacial topography, historic ethnic structures	Yes	Yes	283	77.2	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	17,061
Northern Highlands American Legion	SE Iron, WC Vilas, NC Oneida Counties	Scenic lakes and forests	Yes	Yes	896	25.3	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	218,781
Point Beach	4 mi. N of Two Rivers STH 42	Sand beach, natural history	Yes	Yes	137	11.0	Yes	No	S/CS	2,843
Governor Knowles	1 mi. W of Grantsburg STH 70	River scenery	Yes	No	0	45.0	No	B/C	S/CS	18,007
State Trails										
Ahnapee Trail	3/4 mi. N of Algoma or 1 mi. S of Sturgeon Bay	15 miles old railroad grade	No	No	0	15.3	No	No	S	208
Bearskin Trail	STH 51	Old railroad grade	Yes	No	0	18.0	Yes	No	S	474
Buffalo River Trail	USH 10 between Fairchild & Mondovi	36 miles old railroad grade	No	No	0	36.4	No	No	S	504
Elroy-Sparta Trail	1/2 mi. NW of Elroy or 2 mi. SE of Sparta STH 71	Scenic hills & valleys, old railroad tunnels	Yes	No	30	32.5	No	No	S	638
La Crosse River Trail	1 mi. W of Sparta, USH 16, STH 27	Old railroad grade	No	No	0	20.5	No	No	S	290
Military Ridge Trail	4 mi. W. of Madison to Dodgeville, USH 18 & 151	On crest of Military Ridge, scenic views	No	No	0	34.0	No	No	S	652
Red Cedar Trail	From Menomonie S. along Red Cedar River	Old railroad grade	No	No	0	14.5	No	No	S/CS	409
Sugar River Trail	STH 69, 39, 11 & CTH E	23 miles old railroad grade	Yes	No	0	23.5	No	No	S	266
Tuscobia Trail	STH 40, 48 & 70	76 miles old railroad grade	(..........limited use..........)						S	835
Recreation Areas										
Bong	8 mi. SE of Burlington, STH 142	Small lakes, open space	Yes	Yes	0	14.0	Yes	B/C	S/CS	4,515
Browntown-Cadiz Springs	6 mi. W of Monroe, STH 11	Spring fed lakes	Yes	Yes	0	2.1	Yes	B/C	No	644
Hoffman Hills	8 mi. NE of Menomonie, USH 12 and STH 29, CTH E	Wooded hills	No	No	0	8.0	No	No	CS	381

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[1] Abbreviations: USH, United States Highway; STH, State Trunk Highway; CTH, County Trunk Highway; B, boating; C, canoeing; W, waterskiing, S, snowmobiling; CS, cross-country skiing.

Note: Biking is permitted on Ahnapee, Bearskin, Elroy-Sparta, Red Cedar and Sugar River trails and in the following parks and forests: Brunet Island, Lake Wissota, Pattison, Peninsula, Potawatomi, and Point Beach. Backpacking is permitted in the following parks and forests: Copper Falls, Newport, Black River, Brule River, Flambeau River, Kettle Moraine N., Kettle Moraine S., and Northern Highlands American Legion. Hiking mileage includes both hiking and nature trails.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Parks and Recreation, December 1984.

STATE PARK, FOREST, TRAIL AND RECREATION AREA ATTENDANCE, 1970-1983

	Number of Visitors[1]					Cars[2]
	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
State Parks						
Amnicon Falls	58,147	57,850	62,232	62,671	63,982	18,281
Aztalan	60,173	77,302	35,800	72,000	85,739	24,497
Big Bay	4,336	47,191	44,763	37,025	50,212	14,346
Big Foot Beach	288,954	130,074	125,393	131,750	135,753	38,787
Blue Mound	86,063	126,869	131,385	147,241	171,185	48,910
Brunet Island	131,071	119,114	144,793	142,596	156,847	44,813
Buckhorn	—	30,000	40,000	42,583	59,420	16,977
Copper Culture	—	1,027	1,027	—	—	—
Copper Falls	145,887	100,458	95,706	98,251	101,246	28,927
Council Grounds	67,589	154,919	142,934	189,839	163,263	46,647
Devil's Lake	1,459,560	1,107,259	1,182,357	1,154,729	1,356,056	387,445
First Capitol	18,221	2,579	—	2,337	—	—
Governor Dodge	444,882	408,054	378,933	416,730	411,016	117,433
Harrington Beach	—	56,321	53,200	48,781	74,145	21,184
Hartman Creek	109,418	148,816	199,586	222,223	233,502	66,715
Heritage Hill	—	45,673	66,866	59,053	61,890	17,683
High Cliff	567,425	510,235	535,698	542,094	584,203	166,915
Interstate	290,980	339,700	321,390	362,501	331,736	94,782
Kinnickinnic	—	—	41,300	51,220	100,000	28,571
Kohler-Andrae	274,027	220,861	230,528	244,478	286,635	81,896
Lake Kegonsa	97,066	175,298	170,257	202,554	219,048	62,585
Lake Wissota	19,282	205,968	229,316	225,473	195,916	55,976
Lizard Mound	21,777	30,178	30,178	—	—	—
Lucius Woods	84,186	16,653	16,653	—	—	—
Merrick	94,595	119,151	120,603	115,276	112,172	32,049
Mill Bluff	88,270	66,549	59,605	36,109	51,334	14,670
Mirror Lake	178,760	220,774	206,326	214,940	210,890	60,254
Natural Bridge	—	30,545	30,545	closed	closed	closed
Nelson Dewey	116,153	45,169	22,840	21,164	23,426	6,693
New Glarus Woods	31,734	16,196	13,675	—	—	—
Newport	50,718	119,108	125,823	135,376	154,291	44,083
Ojibwa	15,952	13,570	13,550	19,429	8,807	2,516
Old Wade House	35,453	20,168	24,975	23,004	21,282	6,081
Pattison	172,165	124,183	171,940	139,082	189,491	54,140
Peninsula	851,637	1,239,543	1,255,872	1,263,201	1,282,784	366,510
Perrot	170,915	262,609	282,216	270,095	322,490	2,140
Pike Lake	—	196,253	181,878	149,121	160,810	45,946
Potawatomi	202,139	215,333	236,766	215,776	195,823	55,949
Rib Mountain	221,149	199,224	204,743	211,750	194,995	55,713
Roche-A-Cri	37,789	35,145	23,491	—	10,904	3,115
Rock Island[3]	15,125	29,489	18,059	21,189	14,624	4,178
Rocky Arbor	68,906	73,648	80,828	79,272	76,843	21,955
Tower Hill	76,957	31,202	58,404	46,749	29,520	8,434
Whitefish Dunes	—	49,988	54,976	110,101	125,854	35,958
Wildcat Mountain	71,854	129,414	138,074	144,145	140,572	40,163
Willow River	57,607	214,145	153,650	214,447	203,870	58,249
Wyalusing	131,042	148,571	159,532	140,173	148,047	42,299
Yellowstone Lake	80,604	344,563	306,026	314,621	304,311	36,946
TOTAL	7,145,094	8,056,939	8,224,692	8,341,149	8,824,934	2,431,411
Northern Forests						
American Legion and Northern Highland	1,193,999	1,315,690	1,382,645	1,468,050	1,668,115	476,604
Black River	189,126	288,300	261,900	272,020	306,826	87,665
Brule River	51,312	54,639	56,790	48,465	61,070	17,448
Flambeau River	30,900	103,995	101,645	105,250	117,935	33,696
Governor Knowles	—	15,505	12,129	61,208	19,248	5,499
TOTAL	1,465,337	1,778,129	1,815,109	1,954,993	2,173,194	620,912
Southern Forests						
Kettle Moraine						
Northern Unit	714,795	668,601	608,699	559,059	561,223	160,349
Southern Unit	402,077	1,290,848	1,400,264	1,466,374	1,511,238	431,782
Point Beach	151,529	242,746	227,112	217,195	225,989	64,568
Havenwoods	—	—	—	23,000	21,300	6,085
TOTAL	1,268,401	2,202,195	2,236,075	2,265,628	2,319,750	662,784
State Trails[3]						
Ahnapee Trail	—	13,858	15,243	195	2,089	—
Bear Skin Trail	—	22,341	25,934	29,247	26,759	—
Buffalo River Trail	—	—	—	—	8,125	—
Elroy-Sparta Trail	15,373	44,877	50,838	54,489	53,955	—
La Crosse River Trail[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military Ridge Trail[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Cedar Trail	—	—	—	—	9,200	—
Sugar River Trail	—	36,851	40,341	48,791	46,891	—
Tuscobia Trail	—	26,091	15,453	22,775	12,907	—
TOTAL	15,373	144,018	147,809	155,497	159,926	—

STATE PARK, FOREST, TRAIL AND RECREATION AREA ATTENDANCE, 1970-1983—Cont.

	Number of Visitors[1]					Cars[2]
	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
Recreation Areas						
Bong	—	21,250	42,100	52,492	80,779	23,079
Browntown-Cadiz Springs	55,905	76,023	117,179	73,274	114,062	32,589
Hoffman Hills	—	—	—	—	8,585	2,453
TOTAL	55,905	97,273	159,279	125,766	203,426	58,121

[1] Computed estimates. [2] Derived by dividing the number of visitors by 3.5 (average number of persons per car). [3] Not accessible by vehicle. [4] No attendance information available.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Parks and Recreation, December 1984.

DATA ON CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

Inventory of Recreational Facilities	
Lakes totaling 970,869 acres of water (including flowages)	14,927
Trout streams (total mileage 9,561)	2,674
Acres of publicly owned or controlled land open to hunters	6,150,000
State parks (total acreage 61,433)	55
State park trails, 340 miles (total acreage 4,752)	11
State forests (total acreage 476,004)	10
Recreation areas (total acreage 5,540)	3
Campsites	5,238

Licenses and Permits	1982	1983
Boats registered	419,594	425,905
Snowmobiles registered	176,206	164,124
Annual park admission stickers for automobiles	115,527	118,940
Daily park admission tags for automobiles	390,549	444,052
Deer hunting and license tags including nonresidents	379,006	398,117
Small game hunting license tags including nonresident	165,681	146,916
Nonresident annual fishing licenses	119,096	119,020
Resident annual fishing licenses	528,385	513,872
Nonresident family annual fishing licenses	38,241	36,798
15-day nonresident family fishing licenses	25,189	24,693
Resident husband and wife fishing licenses	126,921	120,910
15-day nonresident fishing licenses	37,102	36,149
4-day nonresident fishing licenses	180,712	178,196
Resident sports licenses	256,631	250,334
Resident archer's licenses	183,149	188,006
Nonresident archer's licenses	6,375	6,361
Guide licenses	987	1,055

Estimated Fish Taken

(1983 Season)

Bass, perch, other panfish	61,091,000
Trout	2,310,000
Walleye	1,817,000
Northern pike	4,260,000
Salmon	387,000
Muskellunge	71,000

Harvest Indicators

(1982 Index)

Squirrels	1,512,517
Cottontail rabbits	602,037
Ruffed grouse	652,834
Pheasants	273,362
Deer (with guns) (1983 Season)	197,600
Deer (with bows) (1983 Season)	32,876
Bears (1983 Season)	937

Furbearer Harvest, 1983-84	
Total value	$5,439,502
Beavers only (24,766)	$ 256,823

Restocking Forests and Wildlife, 1983	
Adult pheasant roosters stocked	37,260
Adult hen pheasants stocked	3,200
Trees and shrubs distributed from state nurseries	18,572,400
Warmwater fish, including 59,500,000 fry produced and distributed (52,000 pounds)	63,600,000
Federal fish distributed (50,000 pounds)	1,175,000
Trout distributed (550,000 pounds) (includes salmon)	7,800,000
Day-old pheasants distributed	92,170

Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, December 1984.

NATURAL RESOURCES LAND ACQUISITIONS, 1974-75 to 1983-84

Fiscal Year	Fish Management	Northern Forests	Parks	Scientific & Natural Areas	Southern Forests	Wildlife Management	Wild Rivers	Others	Total
					Acres Acquired, by Function				
1974-75	1,382.36	2,488.54	2,548.63	300.00	224.10	5,171.66	40.00	30.00	12,185.29
1975-76	1,052.90	5,326.54	1,113.44	181.90	50.92	4,569.62	88.00		12,383.32
1976-77	689.02	2,955.63	2,257.79	304.35	187.30	5,131.44	2,154.61	0.52	13,680.66
1977-78	1,010.04	8,276.79	818.59	393.76	286.50	3,983.89	483.44		15,253.01
1978-79	2,767.76	5,180.13	1,131.80	237.53	104.61	3,947.96	99.08	1.25	13,470.12
1979-80	3,744.31	3,270.24	1,237.81	1,280.11	503.23	5,761.49	164.91		15,962.10
1980-81	1,352.55	2,265.37	706.25	172.39	593.01	4,436.06	159.55	4.23	9,689.41
1981-82	2,181.77	2,155.21	964.90	402.73	220.00	3,533.35	721.60	111.07	10,290.63
1982-83	2,407.96	2,190.40	911.93	4,227.04	188.64	6,490.39	202.27	186.31	16,804.94
1983-84	2,009.45	4,698.03	195.98	328.24	120.00	3,404.11	227.66	11.27	10,994.74
TOTALS	18,598.12	38,806.88	11,887.12	7,828.05	2,478.31	46,429.97	4,341.12	344.65	130,714.22
					Cost to Acquire Acres, by Function				
1974-75	$ 612,003	$ 585,152	$ 1,505,055	$ 39,100	$ 183,000	$ 854,279	$ 13,600	$ 6,000	$ 3,798,190
1975-76	641,250	938,134	1,139,838	147,265	41,250	884,548	23,000		3,815,285
1976-77	434,520	997,536	1,621,619	123,800	146,500	1,576,628	593,750		5,494,353
1977-78	747,939	1,696,800	1,372,059	135,075	367,500	1,442,464	208,950		5,970,787
1978-79	1,806,588	1,928,820	1,275,940	142,463	209,093	1,570,096	62,400	22,100	7,017,500
1979-80	4,198,115	1,613,144	1,693,624	648,850	480,108	2,956,505	125,000		11,715,347
1980-81	1,087,804	1,484,900	1,034,298	208,850	927,300	2,367,604	302,400	47,000	7,460,155
1981-82	1,132,908	899,061	915,625	173,875	445,000	1,575,631	392,695	1	5,534,793
1982-83	2,141,912	1,305,050	1,223,776	1,187,260	313,600	3,584,344	273,025	15,000	10,043,967
1983-84	1,613,763	2,067,750	307,025	232,925	194,400	2,236,032	289,900		6,941,795
TOTALS	$14,416,802	$13,516,347	$12,088,859	$3,039,463	$3,307,751	$19,048,131	$2,284,720	$90,101	$67,792,172

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Real Estate, *Annual Land Report: Fiscal Year 1983/84*.

HIGHLIGHTS OF EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN

Universities and Colleges — Over 162 thousand students are enrolled in the University of Wisconsin System. The enrollment continues to increase.

Enrollment at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the system's largest campus, has increased over each previous fall enrollment. Between 1979-80 and 1984-85, enrollment increased by 3,985 students or 12 percent.

The system's summer school enrollment reached a peak of 55.7 thousand in 1983, but declined to 54.0 thousand in 1984. A summer session enrollment range of 52,000 to 55,000 plus has been the norm over the past 5 years.

The UW-Extension enrollment over the past 6 years peaked at 227 thousand in 1979-80, but decreased to 181 thousand in 1983-84.

Wisconsin's private college enrollment has remained stable over the past 5 years, with a mean of about 33,581 students enrolled per year. The figures also reflect the undergraduate orientation of the state's private colleges, with 84 percent of the students enrolled as undergraduates in 1984-85.

Vocational, Technical and Adult Education — Wisconsin's vocational, technical and adult education system had a total opening fall enrollment in the 1984 school year of 73.9 thousand. Individual institute enrollments ranged from 21,356 at Milwaukee Area Technical College to 815 at Southwest Wisconsin Technical Institute.

Elementary and Secondary Schools — Since 1971-72, when the enrollment peaked at almost one million, enrollment in the public schools has declined to a 1984-85 figure of 767.5 thousand. The greatest decline in enrollment has occurred in the early school grades, particularly kindergarten through sixth grade, but the decline is now reflected in the higher grades.

Over 153.7 thousand students are enrolled in private schools as of the opening of the 1984-85 school year. Excepting 1976-77, there has been a 10-year trend of declining enrollments. Kindergarten enrollment, however, has been increasing.

School Districts — Wisconsin has 432 school districts. Since the peak year of 1937-38 with over 7,000 districts, there has been a decrease of 94.6 percent. The decrease in the number of elementary school districts is primarily responsible for this change. In contrast, districts operating high schools have remained relatively stable. 85.9 percent are common school districts, and 11.6 percent are unified school districts. The number of school districts per county varies from one each in Adams, Florence and Menominee to 20 in Waukesha and Walworth Counties.

Teachers — Of Wisconsin's 54.5 thousand public school teachers, 35 thousand hold the Bachelor of Arts degree, while an additional 18.9 thousand, approximately 33 percent, hold advanced degrees. Most holding advanced degrees are either in secondary education or in an administrative or supervisory position.

Approximately 96.1 percent of the public school teachers in Wisconsin are in a $15,000 and over salary range. The average is $22,811.

Educational Expenditures — Expenditures for public education in Wisconsin in the 1983-84 school year totaled $4.2 billion, or $874 per capita. The preponderance of public funds are spent on the public schools, with the University of Wisconsin System ranking next.

Wisconsin ranks 12th in the nation in total expenditures for education, 9th in higher education expenditures, and 12th in state aid to local government for education. While the state ranks 11th in per capita education expenditures, it ranks 25th nationally in personal income.

Educational Attainment — In 1980-81 Wisconsin ranked 12th among the states in doctoral degrees conferred, 13th in high school diplomas and 15th in bachelor's degrees earned. California ranked first in the doctoral degrees and high school diplomas categories, and New York ranked first in bachelor's degrees.

Minimum High School Graduation Requirements — In an attempt to improve the quality of education, the majority of states have established minimum high school graduation course requirements. The total number of state-mandated minimum credits range from 13 in California to 24 credits in Florida, Missouri (college preparatory) and Utah. Wisconsin requires 13-1/2 credits but suggests that districts require 22. Missouri, Texas and the District of Columbia have 2 requirements for high school graduation and college preparatory certification.

Public School Student Dropouts — In Wisconsin, public school student dropouts ranged in 1983-84 from 6 or a rate of 1.7% in Iron County to 3,218 or a rate of 7.4% in Milwaukee County.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on education.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES 1980-81 to 1984-85[1]

	Total Enrollment					1984-85 Detail		
Institution	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Men	Women	Under-Graduate Total
University								
Lawrence	1,106	1,103	1,032	1,066	1,080	515	565	1,080
Marquette	11,619	11,743	11,664	11,707	11,630	6,504	5,126	8,908
Liberal Arts Colleges								
Alverno	1,363	1,372	1,359	1,438	1,511	10	1,501	1,511
Beloit	1,057	1,055	1,081	1,064	976	518	458	973
Cardinal Stritch	1,136	1,120	1,261	1,763	1,982	708	1,274	1,095
Carroll	1,343	1,321	1,381	1,502	1,567	660	907	1,567
Carthage	1,551	1,482	1,374	1,503	1,503	637	866	1,410
Concordia	505	589	639	763	789	303	486	789
Edgewood	666	726	749	791	793	181	612	793
Holy Redeemer	73	76	62	90	60	40	20	60
Lakeland	712	758	793	909	955	540	415	955
Marian	517	563	528	536	456	65	391	456
Milton[2]	283	926	223	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Mary	1,170	1,127	1,111	1,144	1,290	7	1,283	1,262
Mount Senario	448	503	516	756	750	310	440	750
Northland	695	650	662	619	586	319	267	586
Northwestern	255	277	269	261	240	240	0	240
Ripon	930	955	931	883	868	496	372	868
St. Francis de Sales[3]	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Norbert	1,686	1,733	1,706	1,720	1,763	825	938	1,763
Silver Lake	345	397	423	406	393	111	282	393
Viterbo	1,113	1,113	1,162	1,163	1,074	206	868	1,074
Wisconsin Lutheran	96	92	107	108	107	43	64	107
Tech. and Prof.								
Inst. Paper Chemistry	39	42	37	42	34	26	8	34
Medical College of Wisconsin	837	886	858	872	855	579	276	855
Med. College of Wis.- Sch. of Nursing[4]	—	—	166	243	246	8	238	171
Milw Inst. of Arts and Design	255	297	319	333	211	94	117	211
Milw Sch. of Engineering	2,445	2,418	1,536	2,649	2,642	2,340	302	2,553
Wis. Conservatory of Music	146	124	120	54	98	26	28	50
Theological Seminaries								
Nashotah House	78	80	73	74	70	65	9	74
Sacred Heart Sch. of Theology	119	103	114	100	110	100	0	100
St. Francis Sch. of Pastoral Ministry	85	87	94	87	89	56	31	87
Wis. Lutheran	235	235	228	230	233	230	0	230
TOTAL	30,536	33,953	33,578	34,906	34,931	16,762	18,144	29,625

[1] First semester students enrolled for collegiate credit.

[2] Closed residential program at the end of the 1981-82 academic year, still offered off-campus degree completion baccalaureate programs through the 1982-83 fall semester. Beginning in January 1983, Mount Senario College assumed responsibility for this program.

[3] As of the 1981-82 academic year, St. Francis de Sales College is a House of Formation and students are enrolled at Marquette University.

[4] Medical College of Wisconsin School of Nursing first admitted students in January 1982.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Thirty-First Annual Enrollment Report — Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education, 1984-85*, and previous years.

ENROLLMENT IN UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM
1979-80 to 1984-85[1]

	Total Enrollment						1984-85 Detail	
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Men	Women
Eau Claire	10,622	11,021	10,956	10,867	10,990	10,739	4,639	6,100
Green Bay	3,799	4,127	4,522	4,566	4,820	4,758	2,016	2,742
La Crosse	8,860	9,011	8,948	8,680	8,962	9,111	4,052	5,059
Madison	40,233	41,349	41,691	42,230	43,075	44,218	23,673	20,545
Undergraduate	26,428	27,745	31,028	31,509	29,268	30,138	15,688	14,450
Agriculture and Life Sciences	2,601	2,680	2,634	2,577	2,398	2,302	1,397	905
Allied Health Professions	928	943	921	968	935	945	149	796
Business	1,208	1,178	1,187	1,200	1,169	1,189	674	515
Education	2,293	2,269	2,135	1,986	1,999	2,141	536	1,605
Engineering	4,215	4,601	4,874	5,124	4,994	4,352	3,773	579
Family Resources and Consumer Science	937	960	946	988	948	923	76	847
Letters and Science	13,051	13,914	14,301	14,659	15,592	17,101	8,880	8,221
Nursing	971	969	927	924	884	854	45	809
Pharmacy	506	451	407	349	349	331	158	173
Guest[2]	313	291	318	306	316	330	146	184
University Special[2]	2,581	2,934	2,378	2,428	2,923	2,459	1,116	1,343
Graduate	9,059	9,095	9,113	9,131	9,238	9,288	5.540	3,748
Professionals	1,571	1,575	1,550	1,590	1,646	1,701	1,042	659
Law	901	907	884	914	912	900	521	379
Medical	670	668	666	676	654	643	450	193
Veterinary Medicine	—	—	—	—	80	158	71	87
Milwaukee	25,078	25,933	26,663	26,122	26,468	26,464	12,731	13,733
Undergraduate	20,610	21,378	22,093	21,781	21,995	21,989	10,577	11,412
Allied Health Professions	941	886	895	907	956	1,048	184	864
Applied Science and Engineering	1,344	1,549	1,409	1,437	1,469	1,779	1,514	265
Architecture and Urban Planning	604	663	659	630	580	787	614	173
Business Administration	1,607	1,528	1,400	1,344	1,277	2,103	1,301	802
Education	889	791	728	665	699	1,867	521	1,346
Fine Arts	1,375	1,300	1,255	1,180	1,109	1,222	489	733
Letters and Science	9,976	10,405	11,287	11,284	11,920	13,335	6,820	6,515
Library Science	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nursing	1,099	1,125	1,130	1,358	1,334	1,268	126	1,142
Social Welfare	818	718	687	614	656	958	342	616
Urban Outreach	1,956	2,413	2,642	2,463	1,995	1,950	785	1,165
University Special[2]	2,601	3,030	3,216	2,807	1,995	2,368	919	1,449
Graduate	4,468	4,555	4,570	4,341	4,473	4,475	2,154	2,321
Oshkosh	10,055	10,029	11,141	11,221	10,891	11,144	5,025	6,119
Parkside	5,292	5,235	5,549	5,944	6,148	5,612	2,889	2,723
Platteville	4,652	4,884	5,089	5,433	5,509	5,304	3,588	1,716
River Falls	5,128	5,339	5,502	5,334	5,368	5,287	2,678	2,609
Stevens Point	8,942	9,211	9,251	9,045	8,906	9,050	4,465	4,585
Stout	7,154	7,303	7,472	7,563	7,482	7,406	3,931	3,475
Superior	2,149	2,323	2,281	2,170	2,220	2,088	1,037	1,051
Whitewater	9,678	10,006	10,209	10,314	10,493	10,737	5,089	5,648
Center System	8,707	9,305	9,610	10,379	10,549	10,092	4,755	5,337
Baraboo	426	450	481	526	506	472	267	205
Barron	363	379	368	362	349	342	187	155
Fond du Lac	571	555	539	609	644	574	279	295
Fox Valley	964	1,054	1,117	1,175	1,194	1,169	535	634
Manitowoc	391	394	389	463	499	442	212	230
Marathon	985	1,050	1,053	1,270	1,231	1,202	593	609
Marinette	376	386	437	481	448	455	195	260
Marshfield	638	708	708	661	628	555	197	358
Medford[3]	126	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richland Center	242	286	251	305	282	248	117	131
Rock	645	806	823	867	1,053	968	445	541
Sheboygan	636	668	693	695	673	704	339	365
Washington	616	617	675	759	766	753	372	381
Waukesha	1,728	1,861	2,076	2,206	2,276	2,190	1,017	1,173
TOTAL	155,405	155,076	158,884	159,868	161,881	162,010	80,563	81,442

[1] Full and part-time on-campus students for first semester.

[2] "Guest Students" are students who enroll for courses on an audit only basis, at a reduced enrollment fee. "University Specials" are included in the enrollment reports. These are students in a program that will allow individuals to take courses without need to qualify as degree candidates. While these students are different from the *college* specials, who are associated with a particular school or college, the two are grouped together for computational purposes.

[3] Closed at the end of the 1980-81 academic year by Chapter 20, Section 2053 (2), Laws of 1981.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Thirty-First Annual Report of Opening Fall Enrollment in Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education, First Semester 1984-85*, and previous issues; University of Wisconsin, *The University of Wisconsin Madison Campus Enrollment Report for First Semester 1984-85*, and previous issues; *The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Enrollment Report for First Semester 1984-85*, and previous issues; and departmental data.

EXTENSION ENROLLMENT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM 1977-78 to 1983-84[1]

Type of Course	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Correspondence courses	9,912	8,395	10,367	10,327	9,442	9,429	9,253
Credit	5,974	4,043	4,576	5,068	5,277	5,797	5,674
Noncredit[2]	3,938	4,352	5,791	5,259	4,165	3,632	3,579
Classes	190,012	204,305	216,637	195,376	191,195	179,846	172,030
Undergraduate	4,054	2,544	2,413	2,832	3,084	4,590	4,332
Noncredit[2]	181,385	198,810	211,472	189,060	184,684	171,455	163,669
Audit	319	176	265	176	135	—	—
Graduate	4,254	2,775	2,487	3,219	3,292	3,801	4,029
TOTAL	199,924	212,700	227,004	205,703	200,637	189,275	181,283

[1] Opening fall enrollment.

[2] Noncredit includes credit courses taken for noncredit, continuing education courses, seminars, workshops, etc.

Source: University of Wisconsin System, *1984 Fact Book; Student Statistics — Fall 1984.*

SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENTS, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM, 1980-1984

Unit	Total Enrollment				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Eau Claire	3,219	3,424	3,282	3,447	3,524
Green Bay	1,841	1,742	1,758	1,886	1,735
La Crosse	2,508	2,699	2,474	2,369	2,463
Madison (by college)	14,481	15,302	15,409	15,767	15,529
Agriculture and Life Sciences	1,593	1,744	1,708	1,717	1,594
Allied Health Professions	244	231	221	275	233
Business	916	940	958	969	977
Education	1,615	1,641	1,484	1,481	1,513
Engineering	1,604	1,775	1,997	2,072	1,873
Family Resources and Consumer Sciences	367	418	448	473	476
Institute for Environmental Studies	59	70	67	78	58
Law	296	286	305	301	270
Letters and Science	4,698	5,121	5,230	5,442	5,514
Medicine	261	280	286	268	349
Nursing	374	394	341	339	339
Pharmacy	155	129	130	134	166
Veterinary Medicine	—	—	—	—	1
Summer Session Specials	2,415	2,375	2,396	2,214	2,165
C.I.C. Scholars[1]	4	1	3	4	1
Milwaukee	10,503	11,061	10,873	11,122	10,342
Oshkosh	2,543	2,768	2,548	2,496	2,399
Parkside	2,011	2,172	2,231	2,158	1,756
Platteville	1,650	1,779	1,857	2,062	2,055
River Falls	1,553	1,428	1,608	1,707	1,634
Stevens Point	2,773	2,755	2,859	2,748	2,841
Stout	2,790	2,871	2,860	2,906	2,904
Superior	1,094	981	935	875	977
Whitewater	3,134	3,242	3,000	3,345	3,168
Center System	2,840	2,912	3,081	2,870	2,709
Baraboo	60	79	66	75	54
Barron	28	—	—	—	16
Fond du Lac	120	141	146	159	163
Fox Valley	491	544	513	495	474
Manitowoc	168	156	191	213	213
Marathon	362	341	383	342	326
Marinette	129	120	148	101	88
Marshfield	148	140	154	140	199
Richland Center	49	20	16	32	26
Rock	308	299	327	299	292
Sheboygan	226	280	269	225	210
Washington	175	174	201	165	165
Waukesha	576	618	667	624	563
TOTAL	52,940	55,116	54,769	55,735	53,999

[1] Graduate exchange students under auspices of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation.

Source: University of Wisconsin, Office of the Registrar, *University of Wisconsin-Madison Enrollment Report, Summer Session 1984*, and earlier editions; University of Wisconsin, Central Administration, *University of Wisconsin System Report of Enrollments, 1984 Summer Sessions*, and earlier editions; University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Office of Institutional Studies, *1984 Summer Enrollment*, and earlier editions

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Annual Enrollment Summary: 1973-74 to 1983-84

		Postsecondary			Continuing Education		
School Year	College Parallel	Associate Degree	Vocational	Unduplicated Subtotal	Vocational-Adult	Community Services	Unduplicated Total
1973-74	7,457	35,301	37,964	(70,475)	181,636	85,546	304,279
1974-75	8,123	41,881	41,705	(79,753)	207,211	98,455	343,561
1975-76	9,365	49,075	47,268	(91,619)	162,451	87,505	315,612
1976-77	8,429	54,153	49,944	(96,559)	158,767	96,935	327,805
1977-78	7,909	56,804	51,287	(100,442)	192,922	118,483	380,057
1978-79	7,261	56,435	57,073	(106,299)	222,766	123,576	414,836
1979-80	7,342	61,191	62,699	(116,139)	250,744	131,769	453,371
1980-81	7,894	68,614	68,006	(126,980)	252.288	131,676	464,067
1981-82	8,032	72,681	73,529	(135,117)	244,918	127,765	461,080
1982-83	8,539	78,923	74,381	(141,700)	252,432	125,250	465,893
1983-84	8,847	81,280	73,553	(143,677)	258,979	97,876	460,158

Annual Enrollment Detail: 1983-84[1]
(Duplicated Count)

College Parallel	8,819	Continuing Education	328,209
Postsecondary	143,677	Vocational-adult	258,979
Associate degree	77,555	Occupational adult	144,099
Vocational	73,014	Adult basic education	7,619
Two-year diploma	4,828	Consumer and homemaking	60,686
One-year diploma	3,841	Other voc.-adult	49,808
Short-term	35,203	Comunity services[3]	97,876
Apprentice	3,841	Cooperative services	36,393
Other[2]	4,529	District services	83,349
		TOTAL (unduplicated)	460,158

[1] Includes full-time and part-time students.

[2] Includes developmental, Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) class-size projects and Milwaukee VTAE District's high school.

[3] *Community Services* includes driver education programs and contract programs with high schools and other agencies and institutions. Also included are nonstate-aided courses which are orientated towards leisure time, self-improvement and community involvement activities.

Source: Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, March 14, 1985.

Enrollment by Institute

		Total Full- and Part-time Enrollment[1]				
Institute	Main Location	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Blackhawk	Janesville	2,148	2,144	2,006	2,331	2,299
District One	Eau Claire	2,762	2,936	3,148	3,288	3,285
Fox Valley	Appleton	3,105	3,272	3,348	3,431	3,391
Gateway	Kenosha	5,580	5,934	6,426	6,093	5,322
Lakeshore	Cleveland	2,983	2,757	2,767	3,367	2,037
Madison Area[2]	Madison	8,621	9,024	9,430	9,340	8,829
Mid-State	Wis. Rapids	1,209	1,371	1,576	1,592	1,819
Milwaukee Area[2]	Milwaukee	19,452	20,439	22,165	22,811	21,356
Moraine Park	Fond du Lac	7,683	8,650	5,027	5,142	4,843
Nicolet[2]	Rhinelander	1,604	1,540	1,742	1,702	1,648
North Central	Wausau	2,983	3,021	3,633	3,699	3,093
Northeast Wis.	Green Bay	3,834	3,914	4,730	4,557	4,376
Southwest Wis.	Fennimore	847	887	843	1,010	815
Waukesha Co.	Pewaukee	5,100	5,381	5,463	5,472	4,863
Western Wis.	La Crosse	3,610	3,785	4,056	4,271	4,016
Wis. Indianhead	Shell Lake	2,752	2,875	2,466	2,659	1,949
TOTAL		74,273	77,930	78,826	80,765	73,941

[1] Opening fall enrollment.

[2] Includes enrollments in collegiate level programs.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Thirty-First Annual Report-Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education, 1984-85*, and previous editions.

ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1974-75 to 1984-85

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Kindergarten (4 yr. old)	2,247	2,782	3,039	4,044	4,135	5,491	6,760	7,132	7,283	8,491	9,189
Kindergarten (5 yr. old)	72,901	74,503	68,528	61,354	58,466	57,021	56,102	53,238	57,348	57,897	59,894
1.	63,305	61,922	63,598	59,746	54,436	52,315	50,947	50,666	49,304	54,283	55,285
2.	61,498	61,126	59,565	60,820	58,199	58,850	50,355	48,905	48,854	48,368	52,703
3.	65,215	62,220	61,402	59,151	61,367	59,241	53,629	50,790	49,517	49,390	48,104
4.	66,465	63,417	60,349	59,292	59,535	61,075	57,821	51,984	49,713	49,165	49,720
5.	70,237	66,165	63,073	59,504	59,817	59,026	60,415	56,862	51,665	49,899	49,000
6.	72,324	70,096	65,963	62,317	60,100	59,821	58,781	59,697	56,880	51,979	50,004
7.	76,561	73,873	72,293	67,142	65,377	62,508	61,823	60,255	61,831	59,337	54,208
8.	77,625	76,438	73,577	72,013	67,921	65,420	62,684	61,133	60,222	61,827	59,222
9.	85,330	87,121	85,511	82,264	80,808	76,574	73,603	69,631	68,971	67,934	70,168
10.	86,264	86,423	87,219	85,210	82,318	80,386	75,747	72,170	69,127	68,412	66,570
11.	80,981	83,496	83,161	83,629	81,422	77,871	76,334	72,020	69,230	66,414	65,599
12.	74,920	74,890	77,184	76,925	76,654	74,781	72,758	71,632	68,240	66,424	63,524
Other[1]	18,460	19,747	21,613	24,452	15,864	13,475	12,488	18,147	16,645	14,826	14,352
TOTAL	974,333	964,219	945,337	917,863	886,419	857,855	830,247	804,262	784,830	774,646	767,542

ENROLLMENT IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS
1974-75 to 1984-85

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Kindergarten (4 yr. old)	1,322	2,108	2,319	2,313	2,760	2,206	2,537	3,056	3,150	3,829	4,627
Kindergarten (5 yr. old)	4,161	5,326	6,084	6,059	6,284	6,924	7,887	8,219	9,814	10,296	11,526
1.	15,664	15,078	16,148	15,552	14,272	14,017	14,165	14,678	14,233	15,155	15,241
2.	17,286	15,779	15,730	16,430	15,411	14,341	14,198	14,111	14,631	13,964	14,843
3.	18,391	16,001	16,297	15,945	16,292	15,642	14,461	14,236	14,013	14,328	13,683
4.	18,929	16,855	16,343	16,422	15,742	16,269	15,601	14,253	13,958	13,642	13,996
5.	19,614	17,594	17,108	16,449	16,281	15,683	16,325	15,410	14,075	13,650	13,288
6.	20,139	18,430	17,824	17,151	16,300	16,226	15,641	16,094	15,082	13,656	13,199
7.	18,569	17,428	17,133	16,682	15,734	15,197	15,155	14,532	14,840	13,624	12,319
8.	18,340	17,333	16,890	16,496	16,075	15,251	14,820	14,620	13,935	14,256	13,033
9.	7,914	8,308	8,530	8,292	8,161	8,129	7,950	7,750	7,545	7,172	7,368
10.	7,348	7,699	7,830	7,730	7,506	7,582	7,784	7,454	6,968	6,973	6,627
11.	7,085	7,076	7,329	7,224	7,245	7,236	7,507	7,216	7,168	6,780	6,643
12.	7,128	6,605	6,843	6,945	6,807	6,863	6,873	7,004	6,810	6,737	6,504
Other[1]	494	830	1,149	1,273	1,744	1,685	1,053	1,166	935	897	764
TOTAL	173,297	172,450	173,557	170,963	166,614	163,251	161,957	159,799	157,157	154,959	153,661

[1] Includes ungraded K-8, 9-12 and postgraduate students.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, *Basic Facts About Wisconsin's Elementary and Secondary Schools 1983-84*, and departmental data, January 1985.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY COUNTY
October 1984

County	Type of District* Unified	Union High	Common Elementary	Common K12	Total
Adams	0	0	0	1	1
Ashland	1	0	0	3	4
Barron	2	0	0	6	7
Bayfield	0	0	0	5	5
Brown	1	0	0	6	8
Buffalo	0	0	0	4	4
Burnett	0	0	0	3	3
Calumet	0	0	0	5	5
Chippewa	2	0	0	5	7
Clark	0	0	0	8	8
Columbia	0	0	0	10	10
Crawford	1	0	0	3	4
Dane	1	0	0	15	16
Dodge	1	0	3	5	9
Door	1	0	0	4	5
Douglas	1	0	0	2	3
Dunn	0	0	0	4	4
Eau Claire	1	0	0	3	4
Florence	0	0	0	1	1
Fond du Lac	1	0	0	6	7
Forest	0	0	0	3	3
Grant	0	0	0	11	11
Green	0	0	0	6	6
Green Lake	0	0	0	4	4
Iowa	1	0	0	4	5
Iron	0	0	0	2	2
Jackson	0	0	0	4	4
Jefferson	2	0	0	5	7
Juneau	0	0	0	5	5
Kenosha	1	2	10	0	13
Kewaunee	1	0	0	2	3
La Crosse	2	0	0	3	5
Lafayette	0	0	0	7	7
Langlade	1	0	0	2	3
Lincoln	1	0	0	1	2
Manitowoc	2	0	0	4	6
Marathon	1	0	0	7	8
Marinette	1	0	0	7	8
Marquette	0	0	0	2	2
Menominee	0	0	0	1	1
Milwaukee	4[a]	1	2	11	19[b]
Monroe	0	0	0	4	4
Oconto	1	0	0	4	5
Oneida	0	1	2	2	5
Outagamie	2	0	0	6	8
Ozaukee	3	0	0	1	4
Pepin	1	0	0	2	3
Pierce	0	0	0	6	6
Polk	0	0	0	8	8
Portage	1	0	0	3	4
Price	0	0	0	3	3
Racine	1	2	8	1	12
Richland	0	0	0	2	2
Rock	1	0	0	6	8
Rusk	0	0	0	4	4
St. Croix	0	0	0	6	6
Sauk	0	0	0	4	5
Sawyer	0	0	0	2	2
Shawano	0	0	0	5	5
Sheboygan	1	0	0	8	9
Taylor	0	0	0	3	3
Trempealeau	0	0	0	7	7
Vernon	0	0	0	6	6
Vilas	0	0	2	2	4
Walworth	1	2	8	5	16
Washburn	0	0	0	4	4
Washington	0	1	5	4	10
Waukesha	1	1	8	10	20
Waupaca	2	0	0	5	7
Waushara	0	0	0	3	3
Winnebago	3	0	0	2	5
Wood	2	0	0	4	6
TOTAL	50[a]	10	48	323	432

*Chapter 340, Laws of 1981, abolished all city school districts and required these districts to reorganize into either common or unified districts by July 1, 1983.

[a] Includes one unified elementary district (Glendale-River Hills School District Number 1). All other elementary districts are common school districts.

[b] Includes Milwaukee, the only city of the first class district in the state.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, October 1984.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN WISCONSIN

TRAINING, 1983-84

Number Years or Degrees	Statewide Total Staff	Administrative Staff (district office)	Elementary & Middle School Teachers	Junior & Senior High Teachers
Under 2 years	3	—	2	1
2 years	25	1	23	1
3 years	70	24	42	4
BA	34,919	374	20,440	14,105
MA	18,903	1,939	7,747	9,217
6 year special	191	78	42	71
Ph.D	285	215	27	43
Other	81	15	21	45
TOTAL	54,477	2,646	28,344	23,487

TEACHERS' CONTRACT SALARIES CLASSIFIED, 1983-84

Salary Range*	Elementary Schools	Middle Schools	Junior High Schools	Senior High Schools
$13,999 & under	327	43	33	198
14,099 — 14,499	193	36	32	136
14,599 — 14,999	212	29	28	170
15,099 — 15,499	338	73	65	210
15,599 — 15,999	368	51	37	271
16,099 — 16,499	351	84	62	268
16,599 — 16,999	437	87	57	324
17,099 — 17,499	454	111	67	312
17,599 — 17,999	475	109	75	344
18,099 — 18,499	518	93	71	324
18,599 — 18,999	591	107	86	382
19,099 — 19,499	709	145	95	410
19,599 — 19,999	710	126	118	411
20,099 — 20,499	756	139	94	432
20,599 — 20,999	702	137	131	434
21,099 — 21,499	736	149	127	502
21,599 — 21,999	690	175	113	541
22,099 — 22,499	607	130	120	438
22,599 — 22,999	589	151	116	432
23,099 — 23,499	559	122	109	481
23,599 & over	6,119	2,105	1,349	6,540
TOTAL	16,441	4,202	2,986	13,560

CLASSROOM TEACHERS' CONTRACT SALARIES, 1967-68 TO 1983-84

	All Teachers		Elementary		Middle School		Junior High School		Senior High School	
Year	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average
1967-68	$ 7,072	$ 7,292	$ 6,845	$ 7,029	—	—	$ 7,168	$ 7,443	$ 7,413	$ 7,633
1968-69	7,992	8,228	7,773	7,948	—	—	8,317	8,594	8,103	8,386
1969-70	8,796	9,021	8,577	8,732	—	—	8,855	9,163	9,160	9,408
1970-71	9,511	5,729	9,278	9,428	—	—	9,577	9,874	9,987	10,136
1971-72	9,843	10,070	9,666	9,777	—	—	9,835	10,155	10,237	10,488
1972-73	10,284	10,466	10,048	10,181	—	—	10,289	10,561	10,674	10,867
1973-74	11,003	11,274	10,749	10,948	—	—	11,176	11,466	11,451	11,691
1974-75	11,289	11,432	10,963	11,116	—	—	11,468	11,645	11,656	11,846
1975-76	12,112	12,438	11,800	12,100	—	—	12,500	12,831	12,500	12,820
1976-77	12,935	13,253	12,600	12,894	—	—	13,400	13,665	13,300	13,653
1977-78	13,763	14,053	13,400	13,665	—	—	14,300	14,543	14,100	14,460
1978-79	14,665	14,915	14,258	14,487	$14,622	$14,630	15,445	15,478	15,115	15,331
1979-80	15,792	16,002	15,299	15,518	16,249	16,409	16,016	16,110	16,324	16,479
1980-81	NA	17,606	16,800	17,077	17,700	17,893	17,900	17,981	17,900	18,087
1981-82	NA	19,387	18,600	18,820	19,500	19,650	19,900	19,832	19,800	19,895
1982-83	NA	21,496	NA	20,852	NA	21,943	NA	21,811	NA	22,075
1983-84	NA	22,811	NA	22,105	NA	23,555	NA	22,936	NA	23,408

*Includes full-time teachers only. 74 districts not settled and are not included in data.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, January 1985.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENT DROPOUTS, BY COUNTY
1982-83 and 1983-84

	Enrollment[1]		Dropouts[1]		Dropout Rate (%)[2]	
County	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
Adams	554	542	28	41	5.1	7.6
Ashland	1,152	1,103	38	24	3.3	2.2
Barron	2,465	2,505	67	67	2.7	2.7
Bayfield	912	870	30	19	3.3	2.2
Brown	11,680	11,240	272	289	2.3	2.6
Buffalo	955	897	23	20	2.4	2.2
Burnett	673	674	28	22	4.2	3.3
Calumet	1,998	1,943	24	27	1.2	1.4
Chippewa	3,289	3,224	133	114	4.0	3.5
Clark	2,462	2,394	51	46	2.1	1.9
Columbia	3,493	3,496	94	79	2.7	2.3
Crawford	1,064	1,048	19	22	1.8	2.1
Dane	17,074	17,003	643	604	3.8	3.6
Dodge	2,974	2,903	71	68	2.4	2.3
Door	1,486	1,449	19	13	1.3	0.9
Douglas	2,458	2,421	67	65	2.7	2.7
Dunn	1,577	1,605	34	33	2.2	2.1
Eau Claire	4,033	4,118	130	120	3.2	2.9
Florence	297	295	9	11	3.0	3.7
Fond du Lac	5,461	5,281	172	206	3.1	3.9
Forest	684	696	20	32	2.9	4.6
Grant	3,613	3,523	55	52	1.5	1.5
Green	1,765	1,753	46	48	2.6	2.6
Green Lake	1,390	1,407	39	21	2.8	1.5
Iowa	1,274	1,268	18	20	1.4	1.6
Iron	358	363	9	6	2.5	1.7
Jackson	1,076	1,054	31	42	2.9	4.0
Jefferson	4,230	4,174	122	102	2.9	2.4
Juneau	1,454	1,431	36	42	2.5	2.9
Kenosha	7,164	6,899	366	397	5.1	5.8
Kewaunee	1,582	1,490	15	22	0.9	1.5
La Crosse	4,412	4,427	138	147	3.1	3.3
Lafayette	1,317	1,225	24	12	1.8	1.0
Langlade	1,686	1,597	57	42	3.4	2.6
Lincoln	1,889	1,815	39	42	2.1	2.3
Manitowoc	5,047	4,757	156	111	3.1	2.3
Marathon	6,489	6,416	169	136	2.6	2.1
Marinette	2,516	2,440	51	39	2.0	1.6
Marquette	671	607	20	26	3.0	4.3
Menominee	305	283	18	14	5.9	4.9
Milwaukee	44,840	43,432	3,765	3,218	8.4	7.4
Monroe	2,134	2,117	66	83	3.1	3.9
Oconto	1,786	1,712	61	73	3.4	4.3
Oneida	2,405	2,341	102	92	4.2	3.9
Outagamie	8,832	8,384	160	195	1.8	2.3
Ozaukee	4,811	4,691	74	83	1.5	1.8
Pepin	675	639	8	11	1.2	1.7
Pierce	2,330	2,295	41	23	1.8	1.0
Polk	2,177	2,193	57	51	2.6	2.3
Portage	3,148	3,043	103	68	3.3	2.2
Price	1,099	1,103	30	28	2.7	2.5
Racine	9,845	9,682	527	656	5.4	6.8
Richland	743	724	31	19	4.2	2.6
Rock	9,069	8,861	281	337	3.1	3.8
Rusk	1,088	1,090	26	29	2.4	2.7
St. Croix	2,735	2,769	60	54	2.2	2.0
Sauk	3,268	3,197	77	88	2.4	2.8
Sawyer	773	768	18	17	2.3	2.2
Shawano	2,233	2,151	59	60	2.6	2.8
Sheboygan	6,446	6,275	227	173	3.5	2.8
Taylor	1,267	1,259	12	22	0.9	1.7
Trempealeau	2,263	2,213	39	33	1.7	1.5
Vernon	1,651	1,548	47	27	2.8	1.7
Vilas	631	592	25	23	4.0	3.9
Walworth	4,179	4,026	139	125	3.3	3.1
Washburn	985	972	19	20	1.9	2.1
Washington	6,885	6,753	191	187	2.8	2.8
Waukesha	20,157	19,737	402	515	2.0	2.6
Waupaca	3,409	3,295	92	67	2.7	2.0
Waushara	911	886	26	36	2.9	4.1
Winnebago	7,265	7,108	235	257	3.2	3.6
Wood	4,980	4,835	120	116	2.4	2.4
TOTAL	279,999	273,327	10,501	10,029	3.75 (av.)	3.67 (av.)

[1] Grades 9-12.

[2] Annual rate from September to September. The percentage of dropouts is determined by dividing the number of dropouts by the enrollment figures.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, Information Series Number 12, *Student Dropout Report By County*, January 1985.

MINIMUM HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION COURSE REQUIREMENTS, BY STATE
November 1984

	Course Requirements*								
State	Language Arts	Social Studies	Mathematics	Science	PE/ Health	Electives	Other	Total	Effective for Graduating Class of:
Alabama	4	3	2	1	3½	6½		20	1985
Alaska	4	3	2	2	1	9		21	1985
Arizona	4	2	2	2		9½	½ essentials of free enterprise system	20	1987
Arkansas	4	3	3/2	2/3	1	6½	½ fine arts	20	1988
	Math and science must total 5. One social studies unit may be in practical arts.								
California	3	3	2	2	2		1 fine arts or foreign lang.	13	1987
	Districts compare their offerings with a state model, which includes specific core subjects plus computer studies; foreign language.								
Colorado	Constitutional prohibition against state requirements; local boards determine requirements.								
Connecticut	4	3	3	2	1	6	arts or voc. educ.	20	1988
Delaware	4	3	2	2	1½	6½		19	1987
Florida	4	3	3	3	1	9	½ practical arts; fine arts	24	1987
	22 units required for graduates through 1985-86 school year.								
Georgia	4	3	2	2	1	8	1 fine arts, voc. educ. or computer technology	21	1988
Hawaii	4	4	2	2	1½	6	½ guidance	20	1983
Idaho	4	2	2	2	1½	6	½ reading, ½ speech, ½ consumer educ.; 1 humanities	20	1968
	Humanities unit to increase to 2 units after 1988.								
ILLINOIS	3	2	2	1	4½	2¼	¼ consumer educ. 1 art, foreign language, music or voc. educ.	16	1988
	One year of mathematics may be computer technology; one year of social studies must be U.S. history or ½ U.S. history and ½ American government.								
Indiana	4	2	2	2	1½	8		19½	1989
IOWA		1½			1				**
	Local boards determine remaining units.								
Kansas	4	3	2	2	1	8		20	1988
Kentucky	4	2	3	2	1	7	1 additional math, science, social studies or voc. educ.	20	1987
	Graduates in 1985 and 1986 need 18 units.								
Louisiana	4	3	3	3	2	7½	½ computer literacy	23	1990
	Graduates in 1988 need 22 units.								
Maine	4	1						16	
	American history is required. Local boards determine remaining units.								
Maryland	4	3	2	2	1	8		20	—
Massachusetts		1			4				
	American history is required. Local boards determine additional units.								
MICHIGAN		½							
	State board published guidelines. Local boards determine additional units.								
MINNESOTA	4	3	1	1	1½	9½		20	1982
Mississippi	3	2½	1	1		8½		16	—
Missouri									
Standard diploma	3	2	2	2	1	10	1 practical arts 1 fine arts	22	1988
College prep. studies cert.	4	3	3	3	1	8	1 practical arts 1 fine arts	24	1985 (available)
	For college preparation, specific core subjects must be taken, and 3 electives must be in advanced courses.								
Montana	4	1½ or 2	2	1	1	10½ or 10		20	1986
	1985 graduates need 18 units; social studies requirement has 2 alternatives.								
Nebraska									1991
	For graduation, 200 credit hours required, with at least 80% in core curriculum courses.								
Nevada	3	2	2	1	2½	9½		20	1986
New Hampshire	4	2½	2	2	1¼	4	½ art; ½ computer sel. 3 from 2 of: arts, foreign lang., practical arts, voc. educ.	19¾	1989
New Jersey	4	2	2	1	4	4	1 fine, practical or performing arts; ½ career exploration	18½	**
New Mexico	4	2	2	2	1	9	1 practical or fine arts	21	1987
	State board requires all students to achieve computer literacy prior to graduation.								

MINIMUM HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION COURSE REQUIREMENTS, BY STATE—Cont.

	Course Requirements*								
State	Language Arts	Social Studies	Mathematics	Science	PE/Health	Electives	Other	Total	Effective for Graduating Class of:
New York									
Local diploma	4	3	1	1	½	3½		16	**
	½ is health only; 2 non-credit units of PE beyond total.								
Regents diploma	4	3	1	1	½	8½		18	**
North Carolina	4	2	2	2	1	9		20	1987
North Dakota	4	3	2	2	1	5		17	1984
Ohio	3	2	2	1	1	9		18	1988
Oklahoma									
High school grad. requirements	4	2	2	2		10		20	1987
College prep.	4	2	3	2			4 from: foreign lang., computer science, econ., English, geography, government, math, history, sociology, science, speech, psychology	15	1988
Oregon	3	3½	2	2	2	8	½ career development; 1 applied arts, fine arts or foreign lang.	22	1988
Pennsylvania	4	3	3	3	1		2-arts and humanities	21	1989
	Local boards determine remaining 5 units.								
Rhode Island									
General	4	1	1	1		9		16	—
College-bound	4	2	3	2		4	2 foreign lang.; ½ arts; ½ computer literacy	18	1988
South Carolina	4	3	3	2	1	7		20	1987
South Dakota	4	3	2	2		8	½ computer studies ½ fine arts	20	1989
Tennessee	4	1½	2	2	1½	9		20	1987
Texas									
High school grad. requirements	4	2/½	3	2	2	7	½ econ./free enterprise	21	1988
	1½ units PE; ½ unit health education for both programs.								
Requirements in addition to high school graduation requirements	4	2-/12	3	3	2	3	½ econ./free enterprise; 2 foreign lang.; 1 computer science; 1 fine arts	22	1988
Utah	3	3	2	2	2	9	1½ arts; 1 voc. educ. ½ computer science	24	1988
	The state board makes specific course recommendations for college entry, vocational, etc.								
Vermont	4	3	3	3	1½		1 arts	15 ½	1989
Virginia									
Standard diploma	4	3	2	2	2	6	1 additional science or math	20	1988
Advanced studies diploma	4	3	3	3	2	4	3 foreign language	22	1985 (available)
Washington	3	2½	2	2	2	5½	1 occupational education	18	1989
West Virginia	4	3	2	1	2	7	1 applied arts, fine or performing arts or second lang.	20	1985
WISCONSIN	4	3	2	2	2		½ computer sci.	13½	1989
	The state recommends that districts require a total of 22 units.								
Wyoming		1						18	1989
	Local boards determine remaining units to reach minimum 18 units.								
District of Columbia									
Comprehensive	4	2	2	2	1½	8	1 foreign language	20½	
Career/vocational	4	2	2	2	1½		1 foreign lang.; 9 specialized preparation	23	

*Numbers refer to years of instruction.

**Requirements in effect for many years.

Source: Education Commission of the States, ECS Governance Center, *Clearinghouse Notes*, "Minimum High School Graduation Requirements in the States as of November 1984".

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN
1978-79 to 1983-84

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Public schools (excluding state aid)	$1,129,258,632	$1,194,661,407	$1,314,471,577	$1,534,527,757	$1,576,651,100	$1,681,123,531
Public Instruction, Dept. of	828,494,803	924,972,468	1,003,403,138	925,188,176	1,025,628,425	1,070,177,887
State operations	20,165,764	22,470,056	23,560,004	24,062,134	25,521,578	28,634,613
State aid and local assistance	808,329,039	902,502,412	979,176,586	901,126,042	1,000,106,847	1,041,534,274
Cooperative educational service agencies	1,259,745	1,530,246	932,600	475,000	928,755	942,045
Cooperative educational service agencies school committee	155,785	185,730	183,906	100,562	98,060	76,040
County handicapped classes*	17,571,937	20,598,860	14,835,786	16,173,971	17,401,648	10,494,400
University of Wisconsin System	879,296,831	969,655,653	1,033,264,442	1,111,095,736	1,199,661,837	1,267,021,161
Higher Educational Aids Board	37,700,166	28,213,539	28,057,004	29,650,479	31,437,222	32,872,874
Medical College of Wisconsin (private institution)	4,436,117	5,275,860	5,632,091	6,584,857	6,436,510	6,143,365
Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Board of	61,207,687	68,593,216	70,948,995	76,329,309	87,735,739	87,824,884
State aid and local assistance	57,339,230	64,705,947	66,872,658	71,977,689	75,704,682	84,544,790
State operations	3,868,457	3,887,269	4,076,337	4,351,620	12,030,057	5,280,094
Educational Communications Board	4,365,744	5,784,509	6,250,849	6,266,369	7,655,893	7,506,254
State Historical Society	6,264,370	6,583,684	6,950,217	6,792,819	6,912,680	7,290,816
Arts Board (Dept. of Administration)	714,670	1,097,493	1,093,482	1,195,355	1,219,689	1,232,129
TOTAL	$2,970,726,487	$3,227,152,665	$3,486,024,087	$3,714,380,390	$3,961,773,558	$4,174,705,386
Per capita expenditure	633	685	741	789	832	874

*The cost of county handicapped classes represents only those costs claimed by the county as eligible for state aid; however, this is not the entire cost incurred by the county. These figures do not include such costs as those associated with the school — heat, electricity, etc.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, departmental data; Department of Administration, *Annual Fiscal Report 1984*, and previous editions; Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1984*, and previous editions; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Chapter B, Part 51, Wisconsin.

PERSONAL INCOME AND EDUCATION EXPENDITURES
Per Capita By State

	Personal Income (calendar year 1983)		Per Capita Education Expenditure (fiscal year 1983)				
State	Per Capita	Rank	Total	Rank*	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education
Alabama	$ 9,242	45	$ 648.24	34	$ 367.24	$ 215.93	$ 65.07
Alaska	17,194	1	2,059.35	1	1,480.78	516.97	61.60
Arizona	10,656	32	788.16	15	481.21	277.28	29.67
Arkansas	8,967	49	543.11	49	358.21	142.39	42.51
California	13,257	5	724.00	23	470.27	231.67	22.07
Colorado	12,770	8	823.57	10	561.44	242.64	19.49
Connecticut	14,895	2	669.82	29	514.66	119.12	36.05
Delaware	12,665	9	857.78	5	476.34	330.41	51.03
Florida	11,593	22	564.86	46	421.12	127.52	16.22
Georgia	10,379	34	579.67	44	409.73	147.94	22.00
Hawaii	12,114	15	693.64	26	412.22	268.71	12.71
Idaho	9,555	42	597.89	41	397.50	180.65	19.74
ILLINOIS	12,405	11	655.09	32	464.98	163.01	27.10
Indiana	10,476	33	655.93	31	427.01	190.44	38.48
IOWA	10,705	31	790.80	14	502.89	256.74	31.17
Kansas	12,247	12	746.42	22	497.94	233.75	14.73
Kentucky	9,397	44	579.11	45	368.48	167.29	43.34
Louisiana	10,270	35	684.75	27	445.89	186.49	52.37
Maine	9,847	39	608.60	38	432.44	143.22	32.94
Maryland	12,994	6	765.71	18	504.32	211.65	49.73
Massachusetts	13,264	4	606.73	39	480.40	101.38	24.94
MICHIGAN	11,466	23	795.08	13	533.38	234.76	26.93
MINNESOTA	11,913	17	811.18	12	575.89	206.93	28.36
Mississippi	8,098	50	551.63	47	333.02	188.78	29.82
Missouri	10,969	28	545.16	48	385.98	141.09	18.09
Montana	9,949	37	856.51	6	634.24	176.66	45.61
Nebraska	11,212	27	755.84	19	508.97	223.73	23.15
Nevada	12,451	10	639.57	35	448.13	169.26	22.17
New Hampshire	12,021	16	586.34	43	424.40	145.44	16.50
New Jersey	14,122	3	715.62	25	553.10	131.08	31.44
New Mexico	9,640	41	906.96	3	618.36	262.45	26.15
New York	12,990	7	827.19	9	615.37	156.50	55.32
North Carolina	9,787	40	622.32	37	394.62	204.61	23.09
North Dakota	11,666	21	861.88	4	527.29	301.19	33.40
Ohio	11,216	26	663.66	30	469.99	179.09	14.58
Oklahoma	10,963	29	749.20	21	482.22	232.07	34.91
Oregon	10,740	39	842.65	7	588.11	234.05	20.49
Pennsylvania	11,448	24	591.72	42	447.24	96.51	47.97
Rhode Island	11,670	20	718.37	24	463.25	179.72	75.40
South Carolina	9,187	46	605.13	40	398.53	173.71	32.89
South Dakota	9,847	38	637.14	36	441.82	172.73	22.59
Tennessee	9,549	43	518.42	50	342.92	151.58	41.92
Texas	11,685	19	752.71	20	524.52	216.00	12.19
Utah	8,993	48	839.36	8	524.05	284.89	30.42
Vermont	9,979	36	787.48	16	475.80	260.58	51.10
Virginia	12,116	14	675.04	28	464.18	181.36	29.50
Washington	12,177	13	771.78	17	514.70	225.93	31.14
West Virginia	9,159	47	651.08	33	471.14	149.65	30.29
WISCONSIN	11,352	25	817.71	11	513.70	276.39	27.61
Wyoming	11,911	18	1,355.50	2	976.96	356.51	22.03

*Ranking by Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, Table 1, August 1984; U.S. Bureau of Census, *Governmental Finances in 1982-83*, Table 25, October 1984.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE
(In Millions)

	Direct Education Expenditures, 1982-83					State Aid to Local Govt. for Education 1983[2]
State	Level of Govt.	Total Expended[1]	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education	
Alabama	State	$ 1,176.7	$ 64.2	$ 854.9	$ 257.6	$ 1,020.6
	Local	1,389.7	1,389.7	—	—	—
Alaska	State	411.5	134.4	247.6	29.5	512.9
	Local	574.9	574.9	—	—	—
Arizona	State	683.0	—	595.1	87.9	869.7
	Local	1,652.3	1,425.8	226.5	—	—
Arkansas	State	435.2	4.8	331.5	99.0	510.3
	Local	829.2	829.2	—	—	—
California	State	4,540.2	41.6	3,943.1	555.5	9,381.5
	Local	13,685.9	11,796.9	1,888.9	—	—
Colorado	State	789.2	—	728.0	61.2	784.2
	Local	1,796.0	1,762.4	33.7	—	—
Connecticut	State	486.9	—	373.8	113.1	588.2
	Local	1,615.0	1,615.0	—	—	—
Delaware	State	231.2	—	200.2	30.9	191.4
	Local	288.7	288.7	—	—	—
Florida	State	1,036.3	—	865.1	173.2	3,038.3
	Local	4,994.4	4,497.6	496.8	—	—
Georgia	State	951.9	1.4	824.4	126.1	1,609.5
	Local	2,370.8	2,347.1	23.6	—	—
Hawaii	State	709.3	421.4	274.9	13.0	—
	Local	0.3	0.3	—	—	—
Idaho	State	181.0	—	161.5	19.5	242.1
	Local	410.3	393.1	17.2	—	—
ILLINOIS	State	1,664.8	4.9	1,348.6	311.3	2,597.4
	Local	5,859.5	5,335.8	523.7	—	—
Indiana	State	1,254.3	—	1,043.4	210.8	1,130.9
	Local	2,339.6	2,339.6	—	—	—
IOWA	State	674.0	—	583.4	90.6	901.3
	Local	1,623.3	1,460.9	162.4	—	—
Kansas	State	494.8	11.3	447.8	35.7	629.9
	Local	1,315.2	1,196.2	119.0	—	—
Kentucky	State	792.8	10.6	621.3	161.0	1,054.6
	Local	1,358.0	1,358.0	—	—	—
Louisiana	State	1,075.6	19.5	823.6	232.4	1,217.1
	Local	1,963.3	1,959.3	4.0	—	—
Maine	State	204.8	2.9	164.1	37.7	258.4
	Local	492.7	492.7	—	—	—
Maryland	State	907.8	—	693.8	214.0	889.3
	Local	2,387.8	2,170.6	217.2	—	—
Massachusetts	State	720.6	—	576.7	143.8	1,165.8
	Local	2,778.4	2,770.5	7.9	—	—
MICHIGAN	State	1,895.8	—	1,651.5	244.3	1,920.0
	Local	5,314.8	4,837.2	477.6	—	—
MINNESOTA	State	975.0	—	857.5	117.5	1,083.1
	Local	2,386.5	2,386.5	—	—	—
Mississippi	State	436.5	4.4	354.9	77.1	703.1
	Local	990.6	857.1	133.5	—	—
Missouri	State	688.3	—	598.4	89.9	1,064.8
	Local	2,021.1	1,918.3	102.8	—	—
Montana	State	173.4	—	136.2	37.3	210.6
	Local	526.4	518.2	8.2	—	—
Nebraska	State	333.8	—	296.8	37.0	272.3
	Local	873.3	812.8	60.5	—	—
Nevada	State	170.6	—	150.8	19.8	289.7
	Local	399.3	399.3	—	—	—
New Hampshire	State	155.3	—	139.5	15.8	70.5
	Local	407.0	407.0	—	—	—
New Jersey	State	972.5	—	737.7	234.8	1,923.2
	Local	4,371.7	4,130.5	241.2	—	—
New Mexico	State	413.0	9.3	367.2	36.6	685.5
	Local	855.8	855.8	—	—	—
New York	State	3,046.0	—	2,068.6	977.4	4,898.3
	Local	11,568.0	10,871.8	696.2	—	—
North Carolina	State	1,127.3	22.2	964.7	140.4	1,997.2
	Local	2,657.7	2,377.9	279.7	—	—
North Dakota	State	218.7	—	196.0	22.7	279.6
	Local	367.3	358.6	8.8	—	—
Ohio	State	1,977.1	—	1,820.4	156.6	2,653.6
	Local	5,154.6	5,050.6	104.0	—	—
Oklahoma	State	890.6	10.1	765.4	115.1	1,065.0
	Local	1,580.3	1,580.3	—	—	—
Oregon	State	504.2	—	449.7	54.5	626.9
	Local	1,738.9	1,565.5	173.3	—	—

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE

(In Millions)—Continued

State	Direct Education Expenditures, 1982-83					State Aid to Local Govt. for Education 1983[2]
	Level of Govt.	Total Expended[1]	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education	
Pennsylvania	State	1,541.1	19.3	951.2	570.6	2,585.5
	Local	5,497.4	5,300.5	196.8	—	—
Rhode Island	State	243.6	—	171.6	72.0	197.1
	Local	442.4	442.4	—	—	—
South Carolina	State	712.8	38.5	567.0	107.4	832.6
	Local	1,262.3	1,262.3	—	—	—
South Dakota	State	136.7	—	120.9	15.8	105.6
	Local	309.3	309.3	—	—	—
Tennessee	State	906.5	—	710.2	196.4	744.4
	Local	1,522.3	1,522.3	—	—	—
Texas	State	2,985.8	80.4	2,713.7	191.7	4,456.1
	Local	8,849.8	8,167.1	682.6	—	—
Utah	State	510.5	—	461.2	49.3	518.8
	Local	848.4	848.4	—	—	—
Vermont	State	163.6	—	136.8	26.8	103.4
	Local	249.8	249.8	—	—	—
Virginia	State	1,170.3	—	1,006.5	163.7	1,265.7
	Local	2,576.2	2,576.2	—	—	—
Washington	State	1,182.2	76.7	971.5	133.9	1,811.1
	Local	2,136.5	2,136.5	—	—	—
West Virginia	State	353.6	—	294.1	59.5	627.8
	Local	925.8	925.8	—	—	—
WISCONSIN	State	1,150.6	—	1,019.4	131.2	1,326.6
	Local	2,734.4	2,440.6	293.8	—	—
Wyoming	State	125.1	—	113.8	11.3	206.7
	Local	571.6	502.2	69.5	—	—

[1] This total does not include state payments to local governments for education. Since state education aids are intergovernmental payments, they are considered to be part of the total spent for education by local governments and are not included in the direct educational expenditures of the states.

[2] Figures rounded-off by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Governmental Finances in 1982-83*, Table 13, October 1984; *State Government Finances in 1983, Table 11, September 1984*.

HIGHLIGHTS OF EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME IN WISCONSIN

Labor Force — In 1984 Wisconsin's civilian labor force totaled 2,394,000 workers, 31,000 less than 1983. During the year, the labor force fluctuated by 23,000 workers, ranging from a high of 2,445,400 available workers in January to a low of 2,422,300 available workers in August. The employment high for the year occurred in November with 2,254,000 employed; the least number of workers, 2,231,400, were employed in March. Unemployment was highest in January — 203,600 (about 8.3 percent of the work force) — and lowest in August — 175,300 (7.2 percent of the work force).

In the 7-year period from 1978 to 1984, the labor force increased by about 84,000 workers, employment increased by 27,000 workers, and unemployment increased from 5.1 percent of the work force in 1978 to 7.4 percent of the work force in 1984. During this period, unemployment ranged from a low of 4.5 percent in 1979 to a high of 10.7 percent in 1982.

Employment by Industry — Total employment in nonagricultural establishments reached 90,138,000 nationally in 1983. In Wisconsin, 1,849,000 workers were employed in 1983, with the majority employed in manufacturing establishments. The East North Central region, of which Wisconsin is a part, led the nation in nonagricultural employment with 15,627,000 employes.

In 1982, the number of workers employed in manufacturing industries in Wisconsin totaled 504,002. This was a decrease of 23,436 from 1982 and 29,000 from 1977. As in previous years, the largest number of employes was in machinery industries, followed by food products and fabricated metal products.

Of 8,192 Wisconsin manufacturing establishments in 1982, 6,408 employ fewer than 50 employes. There are 185 manufacturing establishments employing 500 or more workers; 2,128 manufacturing establishments have from 1 to 4 employes, constituting the most common employe size group. The machinery manufacturing industry, the state's largest industry group, has the most number of establishments — 1,524 — with 364 of those establishments employing from 1 to 4 employes.

Income by Industry — Total labor and proprietors' income in Wisconsin was $37.6 billion in 1983. Manufacturing provided the most income, over $12 billion, followed by service industries with $6.5 billion. Farming provided $1.3 billion in earnings and $5.7 billion was earned from government-related jobs. Manufacturing industries provided 32 percent of Wisconsin's total earned income. Fifteen percent of the state's total income was earned in services, followed by government with 15.2 percent and retail trade with 9.2 percent.

The total $37.6 billion earned income in Wisconsin placed Wisconsin 16th among the 50 states. California, with $238.5 billion in earned income, and New York with $169 billion, ranked first and second, respectively.

Personal Income — Personal income in Wisconsin in 1983 totaled $53,935 million. Per capita income was $11,332 compared to the U.S. average of $11,658. Since 1974, Alaska has been the jurisdiction with the highest per capita income, while Mississippi has remained last in this category.

The average adjusted per capita gross income in Wisconsin in 1983 increased by $195 over the 1982 total of $7,407. Adjusted per capita income includes only income taxed by the State of Wisconsin and excludes transfer payments, retirement benefits and other tax-exempt income. The two counties with the highest adjusted per capita income in 1983 were Ozaukee and Waukesha with $11,363 and $10,524, respectively. Menominee County, with a per capita income of $965, and Iron County, with a per capita income of $4,017, had the lowest totals.

Wisconsin's total adjusted gross income (total income reported for state tax purposes) in 1983 was $36,319,443,373, an increase of more than one billion dollars over 1982. Milwaukee County had the highest adjusted gross income in 1983 with a total of $8,054,401,400. Menominee County, the least populated county in the state, had $3,484,715 in gross income, the lowest total of the 72 counties.

Unemployment Benefits — In 1982, 4,061,000 unemployed workers throughout the nation received unemployment insurance benefits during an average week. This represented 3.9 percent of all workers covered by unemployment insurance, and was an increase over the 3.5 percent of eligible workers receiving benefits during an average week in 1981. In Wisconsin, an average of 107,000 workers, or 5.9 percent of those eligible, received weekly benefits in 1982 compared to the 1981 weekly averages of 87,000 and 4.7 percent. The 1982 average weekly benefit paid in Wisconsin was $137, compared to the national average of $119. Wisconsin ranked 8th, along with 4 other states, in average benefits paid per week; the highest average weekly benefit, $154, was paid by Michigan.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on employment and income.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYES BY INDUSTRY GROUP IN WISCONSIN

1977-1982*

Industry Group	Employes (mid-March pay period)					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Machinery, except electrical	109,514	114,455	129,589	128,526	113,944	105,055
Food and kindred products	55,500	55,859	54,712	54,300	54,224	53,727
Fabricated metal products	52,495	56,591	59,240	59,227	52,212	48,219
Electric and electronic equipment	48,840	53,281	56,417	56,565	53,760	48,098
Paper and allied products	39,588	40,790	41,209	41,208	41,955	41,692
Printing and publishing	28,239	30,789	32,426	31,151	30,735	32,832
Transportation equipment	38,622	37,019	36,954	32,853	23,440	26,377
Primary metal industries	28,284	29,150	31,873	30,268	26,895	25,172
Rubber and plastics products	16,471	18,388	20,380	18,919	18,168	17,424
Lumber and wood products	21,296	24,413	23,522	21,910	19,866	17,065
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10,740	11,232	11,144	10,880	10,574	10,264
Instruments and related products	10,510	11,833	11,808	11,895	11,179	10,178
Chemicals and allied products	8,573	8,641	9,964	9,980	9,059	8,483
Furniture and fixtures	8,229	9,188	8,981	9,326	8,603	8,470
Leather and leather products	11,667	11,104	9,705	9,098	9,090	8,337
Stone, clay and glass products	7,684	8,680	9,167	8,575	8,222	6,925
Apparel and related products	6,928	7,149	7,153	6,088	5,504	5,556
Textile mill products	4,573	5,108	4,318	3,899	3,423	3,393
TOTAL	533,000	560,802	582,878	571,384	527,438	504,002

*Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns 1982 — Wisconsin*, July 1984, and previous issues.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN WISCONSIN[1]
January 1965 — 1985
(In Thousands)

Month and Year	Civilian Labor Force[2]	Unemployment	Percent of Work Force[3]	Total Employment[4]	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	Manufacturing[5]
Jan. 1965	1,662.5	67.0	4.0	1,593.6	1,273.5	477.3
Jan. 1966	1,705.8	74.6	4.4	1,622.8	1,320.9	477.5
Jan. 1967	1,752.5	70.4	4.0	1,681.3	1,386.2	501.5
Jan. 1968	1,766.5	71.4	4.0	1,694.0	1,415.8	495.3
Jan. 1969	1,818.9	59.8	3.3	1,758.1	1,474.2	512.2
Jan. 1970	1,884.1	81.8	3.7	1,800.0	1,517.3	514.0
Jan. 1971	1,888.8	116.3	5.5	1,771.5	1,489.5	475.3
Jan. 1972	1,897.5	113.7	5.3	1,783.4	1,511.5	471.7
Jan. 1973	1,960.3	96.8	4.4	1,863.0	1,594.4	508.8
Jan. 1974	2,119.0	115.6	4.8	2,003.4	1,647.8	532.5
Jan. 1975	2,077.6	149.0	7.2	1,928.6	1,645.0	511.4
Jan. 1976	2,103.4	154.0	6.1	1,949.4	1,656.8	501.4
Jan. 1977	2,162.3	133.8	5.2	2,028.5	1,718.5	511.6
Jan. 1978	2,198.4	121.5	4.7	2,076.9	1,790.9	537.8
Jan. 1979	2,295.4	120.4	4.7	2,174.9	1,866.6	558.6
Jan. 1980	2,408.4	117.2	4.9	2,291.2	1,926.0	581.9
Jan. 1981	2,314.8	199.8	8.6	2,221.1	1,887.7	537.7
Jan. 1982	2,390.1	206.8	8.7	2,183.3	1,859.4	514.6
Jan. 1983	2,441.6	286.2	11.7	2,155.4	1,798.1	465.3
Jan. 1984	2,445.4	203.6	8.3	2,241.8	1,863.9	503.5
Feb. 1984	2,442.7	200.7	8.2	2,242.0	1,873.1	503.2
Mar. 1984	2,434.2	202.8	8.3	2,231.4	1,858.1	496.7
Apr. 1984	2,441.1	198.9	8.1	2,247.2	1,878.9	497.9
May 1984	2,434.4	193.9	8.0	2,240.5	1,902.9	499.4
June 1984	2,430.5	184.3	7.6	2,246.2	1,927.9	507.6
July 1984	2,429.3	187.1	7.7	2,242.2	1,916.7	514.1
Aug. 1984	2,422.3	175.3	7.2	2,247.0	1,929.6	523.4
Sept. 1984	2,434.3	181.3	7.4	2,253.0	1,953.7	518.9
Oct. 1984	2,440.7	187.0	7.7	2,253.7	1,954.9	509.2
Nov. 1984	2,434.9	180.9	7.4	2,254.0	1,955.2	504.7
Dec. 1984	2,424.8	175.4	7.2	2,249.4	1,982.9	515.9
Jan. 1985	2,441.3	188.6	7.7	2,252.7	1,937.4	510.0

[1] All data are estimates which are revised monthly and annually. Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories. As of January 1974, employment data are derived from a count by place of residence rather than a count by place of work. Except where noted, all data are seasonally adjusted.

[2] The civilian labor force includes both the employed and unemployed, age 16 and over, excluding current military personnel and institutionalized individuals.

[3] As of Jan. 1970, percentages are seasonally adjusted.

[4] As of Jan. 1980, includes workers involved in labor disputes.

[5] Unadjusted total.

Source: Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, *Wisconsin Employment and Economic Indicators*, February 1985, and previous issues.

EMPLOYMENT IN WISCONSIN, BY INDUSTRY
1978 — 1984
Annual Average (In Thousands)

Item	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Civilian labor force	2,310.0	2,381.0	2,339.0	2,371.0	2,450.0	2,425.0	2,394.0
Unemployment	118.0	108.0	167.0	185.0	261.0	253.0	176.0
% of labor force	5.1	4.5	7.1	7.8	10.7	10.4	7.4
Employment	2,191.0	2,273.0	2,172.0	2,186.0	2,189.0	2,172.0	2,218.0
Nonfarm wage and salary	1,913.4	1,986.8	1,944.8	1,919.9	1,867.2	1,864.6	1,941.1
Manufacturing	569.7	592.6	560.2	543.1	496.3	484.1	517.8
Wholesale and retail trade	426.6	446.1	439.3	432.4	429.6	433.3	453.8
Government	298.2	305.4	321.4	319.0	319.1	312.5	313.6
Services and miscellaneous	337.3	353.7	365.9	375.9	384.0	388.6	403.9
Transportation and public utilities	88.4	92.2	92.0	90.8	87.0	88.1	89.7
Contract construction	78.5	81.6	70.0	60.7	52.1	57.7	58.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	85.7	90.7	93.4	95.9	97.2	98.6	102.2
Mining	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.8

Source: Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Bureau of Research and Statistics, departmental data, May 1984.

EMPLOYES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1983

Average by State (In Thousands)

State or Region	Total*	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Real Estate	Services	Government
New England	5,541	196	1,410	234	1,226	358	1,330	782
Maine	421	17	108	18	94	18	84	83
New Hampshire	408	24	113	15	94	22	85	56
Vermont	205	11	47	9	43	9	49	36
Massachusetts	2,671	81	624	118	602	170	706	369
Rhode Island	393	11	115	13	83	21	93	57
Connecticut	1,442	53	402	61	311	118	314	182
Middle Atlantic	14,953	506	3,106	850	3,214	1,101	3,632	2,495
New York	7,285	228	1,299	409	1,493	686	1,869	1,294
New Jersey	3,149	112	712	201	728	172	692	528
Pennsylvania	4,519	166	1,095	240	993	242	1,071	672
East North Central	15,627	484	3,959	782	3,584	879	3,292	2,576
Ohio	4,084	129	1,067	197	923	210	875	658
Indiana	2,007	70	577	101	459	101	361	329
Illinois	4,501	145	951	262	1,085	321	1,014	700
Michigan	3,186	86	881	137	691	151	656	576
WISCONSIN	1,849	55	483	85	427	97	386	314
West North Central	6,659	258	1,235	406	1,654	386	1,420	1,255
Minnesota	1,714	60	345	92	429	101	392	287
Iowa	1,022	36	200	50	261	60	210	204
Missouri	1,917	75	400	131	456	110	411	328
North Dakota	249	17	15	16	66	12	56	61
South Dakota	233	8	26	12	62	12	53	57
Nebraska	609	22	86	43	157	42	126	132
Kansas	916	39	165	61	225	49	173	185
South Atlantic	15,088	812	2,907	834	3,466	837	3,160	3,032
Delaware	266	16	68	12	58	16	105	44
Maryland	1,700	95	212	87	418	97	400	390
D.C.	596	10	14	26	59	34	192	260
Virginia	2,196	113	400	119	476	110	458	503
West Virginia	581	22	90	39	126	22	105	128
North Carolina	2,402	112	789	120	504	101	366	408
South Carolina	1,182	69	362	54	237	51	177	230
Georgia	2,272	110	509	148	546	121	394	437
Florida	3,893	264	464	230	1,043	286	963	633
East South Central	4,981	211	1,253	254	1,090	227	888	987
Kentucky	1,154	47	241	63	265	53	224	220
Tennessee	1,720	70	470	84	390	81	322	297
Alabama	1,318	59	338	70	271	60	218	289
Mississippi	789	35	203	38	164	34	125	181
West South Central	9,648	615	1,507	595	2,368	570	1,828	1,739
Arkansas	740	29	200	43	163	34	129	138
Louisiana	1,564	144	180	118	368	83	305	317
Oklahoma	1,170	51	166	67	284	62	217	245
Texas	6,174	420	961	368	1,553	391	1,178	1,040
Mountain	4,626	281	554	285	1,101	265	1,177	943
Montana	270	13	21	20	71	13	57	68
Idaho	317	13	51	19	79	23	60	68
Wyoming	203	17	8	16	44	8	33	49
Colorado	1,322	82	180	84	325	86	287	242
New Mexico	478	33	34	29	111	23	99	127
Arizona	1,064	76	156	56	257	65	237	202
Utah	566	29	85	36	133	28	224	129
Nevada	405	20	19	25	80	19	179	58
Pacific	13,087	496	2,425	727	3,112	855	3,013	2,399
Washington	1,579	72	277	88	394	92	327	327
Oregon	964	26	187	55	242	65	194	193
California	9,928	360	1,927	535	2,328	656	2,350	1,725
Alaska	213	20	12	19	42	11	39	62
Hawaii	403	18	22	31	106	32	104	91
U.S.	90,138	3,940	18,497	4,958	20,805	5,467	19,665	15,851

*Includes mining, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1985.*

WISCONSIN ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME
By County, 1982-83

County	1983 Population	1982 Adjusted Gross Income	1983 Adjusted Gross Income
Adams	14,391	$ 63,467,069	$ 65,204,666
Ashland	17,204	85,240,554	87,599,718
Barron	41,275	212,769,287	221,967,819
Bayfield	14,161	67,038,702	69,320,910
Brown	182,427	1,419,925,076	1,487,858,982
Buffalo	14,509	71,752,050	75,413,322
Burnett	12,915	56,084,040	57,600,882
Calumet	32,595	214,925,642	232,030,402
Chippewa	54,134	289,125,176	300,444,708
Clark	33,660	150,497,510	150,359,260
Columbia	44,194	283,305,604	295,729,670
Crawford	16,969	75,997,538	78,884,434
Dane	333,950	2,868,496,718	2,991,048,985
Dodge	77,319	506,848,904	516,993,887
Door	26,034	171,914,308	172,351,701
Douglas	44,690	253,562,601	254,331,761
Dunn	36,186	162,117,578	170,595,213
Eau Claire	83,635	527,311,812	554,017,586
Florence	4,347	18,007,582	19,615,923
Fond du Lac	89,683	620,177,322	641,696,174
Forest	9,375	41,103,763	38,128,575
Grant	52,256	268,606,167	269,073,726
Green	30,618	210,836,286	214,348,702
Green Lake	19,207	120,208,031	116,681,426
Iowa	20,320	115,359,350	106,845,539
Iron	6,815	27,974,257	27,374,233
Jackson	17,212	79,347,934	81,041,989
Jefferson	66,616	445,454,644	466,717,336
Juneau	21,744	108,360,387	111,001,857
Kenosha	121,330	946,822,331	988,681,055
Kewaunee	20,354	121,156,357	122,219,766
La Crosse	94,492	655,409,735	684,302,886
Lafayette	17,992	89,157,226	85,990,844
Langlade	20,631	100,669,159	103,446,012
Lincoln	26,815	146,543,354	157,494,156
Manitowoc	84,038	561,980,328	580,666,547
Marathon	112,369	759,771,999	795,879,315
Marinette	39,676	227,294,032	233,603,195
Marquette	12,689	54,251,098	58,979,086
Menominee	3,611	3,480,542	3,484,715
Milwaukee	948,686	8,065,427,532	8,054,401,400
Monroe	36,723	193,348,860	203,606,765
Oconto	29,700	150,065,062	159,629,770
Oneida	32,558	200,745,314	203,668,656
Outagamie	132 312	1,022,879,032	1,075,163,805
Ozaukee	67,036	727,395,632	761,711,475
Pepin	7,587	37,863,834	38,125,639
Pierce	32,052	184,802,058	198,911,355
Polk	34,493	184,967,581	193,442,270
Portage	60,733	366,858,640	393,052,534
Price	16,197	82,956,704	90,975,181
Racine	170,173	1,441,585,052	1,472,160,119
Richland	17,825	86,439,354	86,953,707
Rock	138,721	1,001,841,201	1,091,205,175
Rusk	15,657	66,782,480	70,634,189
St. Croix	45,737	323,190,530	355,159,611
Sauk	45,227	273,843,422	285,615,707
Sawyer	13,749	56,979,458	59,854,397
Shawano	36,960	190,584,161	194,002,654
Sheboygan	101,708	763,312,361	799,676,360
Taylor	19,779	94,894,060	97,523,961
Trempealeau	26,535	125,501,078	132,223,447
Vernon	26,046	126,761,222	128,528,447
Vilas	17,170	85,793,394	91,166,844
Walworth	72,942	485,289,602	510,015,366
Washburn	13,739	63,622,363	66,041,214
Washington	86,255	709,036,196	749,628,002
Waukesha	285,933	2,914,424,338	3,009,262,238
Waupaca	44,728	271,004,791	280,352,275
Waushara	19,469	93,629,223	96,164,721
Winnebago	134,750	1,102,642,284	1,099,546,865
Wood	74,283	539,356,070	582,012,261
TOTAL	4,777,901	$35,236,174,942	$36,319,443,373

Source: Data provided by Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of Research and Analysis, April 1985.

EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1983*

(In Millions)

State	Total	Farm	Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
Alabama	$ 25,577	$ 496	$ 106	$ 434	$ 1,264	$ 6,888	$ 2,031	$ 1,468	$ 2,296	$ 1,176	$ 3,948	$ 5,470
Alaska	7,420	5	42	488	1,117	349	791	273	655	307	1,121	2,271
Arizona	21,821	288	145	448	1,799	3,936	1,499	1,174	2,493	1,344	4,427	4,269
Arkansas	14,082	590	61	151	722	3,792	1,216	759	1,497	682	2,367	2,244
California	238,522	4,805	1,803	1,742	11,531	52,697	17,128	15,242	23,746	15,229	53,857	40,742
Colorado	30,038	552	127	1,413	2,254	4,691	2,703	1,920	3,108	1,972	5,883	5,415
Connecticut	32,748	109	103	61	1,645	11,105	1,781	2,141	2,829	2,898	6,438	3,638
Delaware	5,978	138	16	5	364	2,262	334	233	510	315	948	854
Florida	76,734	1,415	692	252	5,661	10,039	6,649	5,180	9,745	5,602	18,359	13,139
Georgia	45,506	725	166	173	2,408	10,144	4,685	4,174	4,469	2,683	7,387	8,492
Hawaii	9,083	264	36	2	537	449	791	376	1,016	625	1,938	3,050
Idaho	6,519	492	56	118	429	1,129	527	398	679	299	1,205	1,186
ILLINOIS	99,573	-232	249	1,006	4,691	25,436	8,185	8,321	9,063	7,865	20,964	14,027
Indiana	41,139	64	105	335	2,026	15,545	3,074	2,259	3,913	1,927	6,456	5,435
IOWA	19,813	185	95	41	952	5,157	1,510	1,625	2,063	1,268	3,676	3,242
Kansas	19,801	825	73	533	1,094	4,054	1,875	1,484	1,863	1,071	3,495	3,433
Kentucky	24,218	572	112	1,435	1,256	5,833	1,920	1,277	2,382	1,088	4,106	4,253
Louisiana	33,214	462	114	2,663	2,925	4,990	3,245	2,130	3,279	1,653	6,139	5,613
Maine	7,792	56	54	3	406	2,244	480	400	852	352	1,450	1,495
Maryland	35,298	250	120	45	2,156	4,965	2,407	2,217	3,914	1,924	8,239	9,060
Massachusetts	55,483	148	216	27	2,309	15,391	3,490	3,594	5,200	3,943	13,854	7,310
MICHIGAN	73,806	685	165	271	2,468	28,466	4,428	3,945	6,502	3,088	13,174	10,615
MINNESOTA	35,974	1,001	124	262	1,824	9,075	2,893	2.827	3,581	2,294	6,886	5,207
Mississippi	14,392	332	62	262	821	3,768	1,066	810	1,453	656	2,237	2,923
Missouri	39,550	151	116	187	2,060	9,835	4,155	2,946	3,890	2,376	7,923	5,912
Montana	5,291	214	22	235	351	518	622	353	618	245	923	1,188
Nebraska	12,267	642	57	45	601	1,848	1,363	1,028	1,217	903	2,228	2,337
Nevada	8,237	50	28	148	575	438	708	309	861	341	3,334	1,446
New Hampshire	7,833	30	26	8	674	2,483	426	445	860	404	1,521	955
New Jersey	70,107	194	204	53	3,184	18,760	6,116	6,108	6,273	3,890	15,019	10,305

EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1983*
(In Millions)—Cont.

State	Total	Farm	Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
New Mexico	9,624	154	35	648	700	719	874	440	1,013	404	1,951	2,686
New York	169,021	476	475	287	6,443	34,837	13,611	12,956	12,909	20,613	40,167	26,247
North Carolina	44,842	1,100	143	91	2,089	14,810	3,316	2,637	4,277	1,981	6,449	7,950
North Dakota	5,522	769	20	225	501	312	503	455	513	239	959	1,025
Ohio	85,844	325	227	848	3,638	30,032	5,933	5,255	7,988	4,210	15,852	11,536
Oklahoma	25,299	400	79	2,597	1,397	4,151	2,069	1,613	2,580	1,375	4,153	4,885
Oregon	19,745	493	140	38	822	4,723	1,647	1,461	2,230	1,027	3,641	3,523
Pennsylvania	93,409	636	247	1,258	4,583	27,262	7,162	5,696	8,500	5,311	19,754	13,001
Rhode Island	7,450	10	37	3	297	2,292	352	423	715	462	1,615	1,244
South Carolina	22,115	108	96	34	1,390	7,041	1,537	1,042	2,066	951	3,014	4,834
South Dakota	4,487	549	25	73	207	500	350	328	481	241	832	901
Tennessee	32,987	286	95	192	1,578	9,589	2,385	2,292	3,294	1,724	6,148	5,405
Texas	137,923	1,955	559	9,323	10,555	24,584	10,961	10,769	14,456	9,079	24,487	21,195
Utah	10,915	89	26	463	699	1,941	1,067	736	1,066	531	1,894	2,402
Vermont	3,674	106	18	12	233	1,078	223	176	386	166	721	555
Virginia	46,946	225	141	542	2,454	8,768	3,585	2,572	4,308	2,191	9,017	13,144
Washington	36,125	1,153	267	73	2,073	8,166	2,733	2,396	3,761	1,931	6,181	7,390
West Virginia	11,916	9	26	1,734	551	2,366	1,151	623	1,109	439	1,957	1,950
WISCONSIN	37,607	1,334	135	46	1,574	12,192	2,440	2,234	3,451	1,996	6,490	5,706
Wyoming	4,438	46	14	961	356	203	526	217	418	157	555	984
D.C.	16,237	0	139	5	253	433	892	285	653	820	4,865	7,892
U.S.	$1,943,947	$ 25,740	$ 8,239	$32,302	$ 102,498	$ 462,289	151,397	$130,023	$187,000	$ 124,269	$390,206	$329,985

*Consists of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1984.

WISCONSIN PER CAPITA ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME
By County, 1978-83

County	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Adams	$4,059	$4,444	$4,789	$ 4,387	$ 4,537	$ 4,531
Ashland	4,034	4,524	4,744	4,956	4,950	5,092
Barron	4,510	5,174	5,301	5,363	5,308	5,378
Bayfield	3,997	4,444	4,717	4,727	4,751	4,895
Brown	6,032	6,675	7,354	7,651	7,887	8,156
Buffalo	4,431	4,951	5,255	5,150	5,032	5,198
Burnett	3,728	4,114	4,354	4,359	4,378	4,460
Calumet	5,581	6,356	6,425	6,916	6,734	7,119
Chippewa	4,536	5,000	5,239	5,524	5,395	5,550
Clark	4,203	4,850	4,749	4,724	4,564	4,467
Columbia	5,402	6,063	6,404	6,475	6,511	6,692
Crawford	4,133	4,875	4,654	4,750	4,514	4,649
Dane	6,544	7,243	8,106	8,471	8,668	8,957
Dodge	5,642	6,363	6,592	6,725	6,609	6,687
Door	5,601	6,340	6,550	6,968	6,735	6,620
Douglas	4,774	5,420	5,778	5,820	5,646	5,691
Dunn	4,356	4,929	4,832	4,765	4,576	4,714
Eau Claire	5,301	5,781	6,069	6,493	6,432	6,624
Florence	3,938	4,598	5,090	4,489	4,277	4,513
Fond du Lac	5,587	6,303	6,579	6,863	6,921	7,155
Forest	3,232	3,674	3,897	3,860	4,383	4,067
Grant	4.721	5,234	5,379	5,428	5,150	5,149
Green	5,964	6,867	7,002	7,032	6,979	7,001
Green Lake	5,317	5,921	6,024	6,177	6,346	6,075
Iowa	4,605	5,323	5,511	5,346	5,690	5,258
Iron	3,455	4,014	4,152	4,246	4,224	4,017
Jackson	4,418	4,947	4,808	4,910	4,700	4,708
Jefferson	5,658	6,339	6,643	6,701	6,694	7,006
Juneau	4,338	4,861	4,924	4,869	5,009	5,105
Kenosha	5,976	6,861	7,539	7,591	7,753	8,149
Kewaunee	5,035	5,685	6,061	6,423	5,981	6,005
La Crosse	5,471	5,883	6,597	6,884	7,004	7,242
Lafayette	4,586	5,186	5,378	5,417	4,983	4,779
Langlade	4,048	4,490	4,715	4,957	4,883	5,014
Lincoln	4,786	5,237	5,318	5,492	5,552	5,873
Manitowoc	5,570	6,208	6,628	6,933	6,746	6,910
Marathon	5,571	6,091	6,464	6,724	6,844	7,083
Marinette	4,728	5,521	5,670	5,832	5,672	5,888
Marquette	4,368	4,788	4,711	4,492	4,475	4,648
Menominee	802	1,082	1,140	960	1,063	965
Milwaukee	6,640	7,432	7,976	8,247	8,396	8,490
Monroe	4,504	5,185	5,495	5,382	5,397	5,544
Oconto	4,347	4,875	4,876	5,190	5,118	5,375
Oneida	5,177	5,504	5,804	6,055	6,266	6,256
Outagamie	5,943	6,656	7,358	7,769	7,790	8,126
Ozaukee	8,019	8,922	9,986	10,615	10,824	11,363
Pepin	4,284	4,760	5,257	5,224	4,958	5,025
Pierce	4,981	5,629	5,677	5,833	5,828	6,206
Polk	4,703	5,341	5,588	5,543	5,493	5,605
Portage	4,969	5,543	6,121	6,082	6,172	6,472
Price	4,194	4,673	4,817	5,052	5,211	5,617
Racine	6,628	7,454	8,041	8,459	8,369	8,651
Richland	4,427	5,054	5,070	5,055	4,857	4,878
Rock	6,197	6,760	6,844	7,296	7,202	7,866
Rusk	3,721	4,269	4,239	4,325	4,268	4,511
St. Croix	5,729	6,453	6,963	7,072	7,247	7,765
Sauk	5,234	5,849	5,841	6,135	6,114	6,315
Sawyer	3,919	4,356	4,240	4,313	4,234	4,353
Shawano	4,492	5,033	5,175	5,340	5,235	5,249
Sheboygan	6,111	6,806	7,159	7,634	7,512	7,862
Taylor	4,127	4,778	5,034	5,189	4,891	4,931
Trempealeau	4,279	4,829	4,992	4,928	4,744	4,983
Vernon	4,211	4,795	5,079	5,042	4,881	4,935
Vilas	4,593	5,029	5,126	4,988	5,092	5,310
Walworth	5,675	6,282	6,788	6,727	6,721	6,992
Washburn	4,064	4,596	4,756	4,624	4,811	4,807
Washington	6,725	7,300	7,787	8,168	8,288	8,691
Waukesha	7,749	8,505	9.570	9,962	10,285	10,524
Waupaca	4,994	5,474	5,977	5,991	6,136	6,268
Waushara	4,522	5,048	4,962	5,029	4,949	4,939
Winnebago	5,945	6,641	7,185	7,680	8,302	8,160
Wood	5,774	6,404	6,824	7,160	7,321	7,835
STATE	$5,936	$6,618	$7,088	$ 7,431	$ 7,407	$ 7,602

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of Research and Analysis, departmental data, April 1985.

PERSONAL INCOME IN WISCONSIN, 1929-1983[1]

Year	Wis. Personal Income (in millions)	Per Capita Personal Income[2]			
		Wis.	U.S.	High State	Low State
1929	$ 1,971	$ 672	$ 697	$ 1,257 (D.C.)	$ 270 (S.C.)
1940	1,706	543	589	1,156 (D.C.)	213 (Miss.)
1950	5,115	1,488	1,492	2,172 (D.C.)	764 (Miss.)
1955	6,737	1,831	1,872	2,483 (Del.)	1,030 (Miss.)
1960	8,684	2,192	2,216	2,868 (Conn.)	1,208 (Miss.)
1961	8,929	2,227	2,264	2,973 (Conn.)	1,287 (Miss.)
1962	9,423	2,327	2,369	3,094 (Conn.)	1,328 (Miss.)
1963	9,755	2,372	2,454	3,170 (Conn.)	1,464 (Miss.)
1964	10,504	2,522	2,592	3,316 (Conn.)	1,521 (Miss.)
1965	11,399	2,694	2,772	3,501 (Conn.)	1,651 (Miss.)
1966	12,468	2,917	2,980	3,792 (Conn.)	1,798 (Miss.)
1967	13,130	3,051	3,161	4,106 (Conn.)	1,962 (Miss.)
1968	14,332	3,299	3,430	4,331 (Conn.)	2,151 (Miss.)
1969	15,603	3,564	3,714	4,664 (Conn.)	2,339 (Miss.)
1970	16,703	3,774	3,945	4,913 (Conn.)	2,556 (Miss.)
1971	17,823	3,996	4,167	5,187 (D.C.)	2,754 (Miss.)
1972	19,405	4,314	4,515	5,670 (D.C.)	3,071 (Miss.)
1973	21,762	4,816	5,010	6,435 (N.Dak.)	3,453 (Miss.)
1974	23,847	5,255	5,448	7,180 (Alaska)	3,778 (Miss.)
1975	25,792	5,644	5,842	9,554 (Alaska)	3,991 (Miss.)
1976	28,351	6,184	6,367	10,725 (Alaska)	4,443 (Miss.)
1977	31,775	6,888	6,984	10,968 (Alaska)	4,962 (Miss.)
1978	35,685	7,706	7,772	11,150 (Alaska)	5,474 (Miss.)
1979	40,548	8,690	8,651	11,585 (Alaska)	6,075 (Miss.)
1980	44,278	9,364	9,494	13,007 (Alaska)	6,573 (Miss.)
1981	48,591	10,262	10,544	14,979 (Alaska)	7,261 (Miss.)
1982	51,124	10,774	11,113	16,854 (Alaska)	7,733 (Miss.)
1983	53,935	11,332	11,658	17,194 (Alaska)	8,098 (Miss.)

[1] Personal income includes all forms of income received by persons from business establishments, federal, state and local governments, households and institutions, and foreign countries. Allowance is made for income received in kind rather than cash.

[2] Alaska and Hawaii are not included in the U.S. totals prior to 1958.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1984.

WISCONSIN INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, 1979-1983
(In Millions)

Industry	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Farm	$ 1,677	$ 1,625	$ 1,630	$ 1,442	$ 1,343
Nonfarm	29,240	31,161	33,203	34,113	36,264
Private	25,359	26,858	28,575	28,936	30,558
Manufacturing	11,018	11,489	12,146	11,814	12,192
Services	4,312	4,901	5,506	6,002	6,490
Retail trade	2,928	3,030	3,135	3,234	3,451
Transportation and public utilities	1,919	2,067	2,219	2,326	2,440
Wholesale trade	1,799	1,950	2,115	2,169	2,234
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,436	1,555	1,663	1,756	1,996
Construction	1,797	1,708	1,616	1,464	1,574
Agricultural services, forestry and fisheries	97	105	119	125	135
Mining	53	55	56	46	46
Government	3,881	4,303	4,628	5,178	5,706
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME	$30,917	$32,786	$34,833	$35,556	$37,607

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1984, and previous issues.

HIGHLIGHTS OF GEOGRAPHY IN WISCONSIN

Land and Water Area — The State of Wisconsin has a gross acreage of 35.9 million acres. Almost 34.8 million acres are in land and 1.1 million acres are in water. The water area is slightly more than 3 percent of Wisconsin's total surface area, excluding the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. The largest county in area is Marathon with over one million acres, the smallest is Ozaukee with 151,152 acres. Winnebago County has the largest water area — 164,224 acres — of which over 137 thousand acres comprise Lake Winnebago; while Calumet County has only 414 acres of water, the smallest amount.

Lakes — The largest lake in Wisconsin is Lake Winnebago with 137,708 acres. The deepest lake is Big Green Lake with a depth of 236 feet. The 30 largest lakes tend to be concentrated in the northern two-thirds of the state and include artificial bodies of water created by dams.

Altitude — Wisconsin is not a state with high mountains. The highest points in the state are less than 2 thousand feet in altitude. The four highest elevations are Timms Hill, Pearson Hill, Sugarbush Hill, and Rib Mountain. The highest points in the state tend to be concentrated in the north central portion of the state.

Temperature — In 1983 the annual average temperature in the state varied from 41.8 degrees Fahrenheit in the north central region to 47.1 degrees in the southeastern part of the state. The annual average temperature for the state was 44.8 degrees. For the years 1973-1983, the coldest year was 1979 and the warmest year was 1973.

Precipitation — In 1983, the total annual rainfall in the state varied from a high of 35.77 inches in the west central area to a low of 31.79 inches in the south central part of Wisconsin. The annual average precipitation for the state was 34.34 inches. The driest year in the 1973-1983 period was 1976, the wettest year was 1982.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on geography.

WISCONSIN'S LARGEST LAKES

Name[1]	Location	Area in Acres
Lake Winnebago	Winnebago County	137,708
Lake Pepin	Mississippi Boundary	27,813
Petenwell Lake	Juneau County	23,040
Lake Chippewa	Sawyer County	15,300
Lake Poygan	Winnebago County	14,102
Castle Rock Lake	Juneau County	13,955
Turtle-Flambeau Flowage	Iron County	13,545
Lake Koshkonong	Jefferson County	10,460
Lake Mendota	Dane County	9,730
Lake Wisconsin	Columbia County	9,000
Lake Butte des Morts	Winnebago County	8,857
Lake Onalaska	La Crosse County	7,688
Big Green Lake[2]	Green Lake County	7,346
Big Eau Pleine Reservoir	Marathon County	6,830
Lake Du Bay	Marathon County	6,653
Beaver Dam Lake	Dodge County	6,542
Lake Wissota	Chippewa County	6,300
Shawano Lake	Shawano County	6,063
Lake Puckaway	Green Lake County	5,433
Lake Geneva	Walworth County	5,262
Willow Flowage	Oneida County	5,135
Lac Court Oreilles	Sawyer County	5,039
Lake St. Croix	St. Criox County	4,668
Lake Winneconne	Winnebago County	4,507
Holcombe Flowage	Chippewa County	3,890
Trout Lake	Vilas County	3,816
Pelican Lake	Oneida County	3,585
Fence Lake	Vilas County	3,555
Tomahawk Lake	Oneida County	3,392
Gile Flowage	Iron County	3,384

[1] In order of size.

[2] Wisconsin's deepest lake, maximum depth 236 feet.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, December 1984.

LAND AND WATER AREA OF WISCONSIN COUNTIES

County	Land Area (acres)	Water Area[1] (acres)	Gross Area[2] (acres)
Adams	418,140	3,318	421,458
Ashland	656,140	7,932	664,072
Barron	559,551	18,551	578,102
Bayfield	937,110	24,151	961,261
Brown	336,000	2,004	338,004
Buffalo	455,700	8,390	464,090
Burnett	538,390	34,336	572,726
Calumet	201,600	414	202,014
Chippewa	645,843	21,966	667,809
Clark	777,990	4,103	782,093
Columbia	487,481	23,347	510,828
Crawford	375,000	7,516	382,516
Dane	767,261	22,781	790,042
Dodge	563,545	15,050	578,595
Door	328,124	3,388	331,512
Douglas	838,430	21,991	860,421
Dunn	545,900	6,522	552,422
Eau Claire	414,964	4,386	419,350
Florence	312,770	8,668	321,438
Fond du Lac	463,400	2,076	465,476
Forest	642,430	24,360	666,790
Grant	746,200	10,996	757,196
Green	373,857	1,431	374,828
Green Lake	227,200	17,754	244,954
Iowa	487,000	6,831	493,831
Iron	473,470	30,723	504,193
Jackson	628,460	5,654	634,114
Jefferson	359,700	17,192	376,892
Juneau	483,710	47,426	531,136
Kenosha	174,077	3,915	177,992
Kewaunee	211,511	696	212,207
La Crosse	300,200	1,756	301,956
Lafayette	411,000	1,562	412,562
Langlade	545,730	11,060	556,790
Lincoln	565,130	14,793	580,386
Manitowoc	377,000	2,480	379,480
Marathon	1,006,250	30,152	1,036,402
Marinette	883,420	16,495	899,915
Marquette	291,525	5,779	297,304
Menominee	229,522	3,862	233,384
Milwaukee	152,440	590	153,030
Monroe	548,050	3,869	551,919
Oconto	632,639	12,814	645,453
Oneida	704,820	74,415	779,235
Outagamie	405,800	2,583	408,383
Ozaukee	149,586	1,566	151,152
Pepin	151,700	2,958	154,658
Pierce	375,600	689	376,289
Polk	497,605	23,320	520,925
Portage	515,390	6,747	522,137
Price	806,840	18,000	824,637
Racine	215,493	4,338	219,831
Richland	373,800	5,108	378,908
Rock	461,400	3,594	464,994
Rusk	573,470	11,095	584,565
St. Croix	470,485	7,955	478,440
Sauk	536,300	12,898	549,198
Sawyer	804,570	59,289	863,859
Shawano	580,759	11,658	592,417
Sheboygan	323,800	15,102	338,902
Taylor	621,000	7,418	628,418
Trempealeau	472,900	1,588	474,488
Vernon	515,200	979	516,179
Vilas	557,374	94,693	652,067
Walworth	356,933	13,180	370,113
Washburn	516,990	31,761	548,888
Washington	273,909	3,802	277,711
Waukesha	355,642	16,000	419,642
Waupaca	480,050	8,881	488,931
Waushara	400,480	5,023	405,503
Winnebago	287,900	164,224	452,124
Wood	512,490	7,250	519,740
TOTAL	34,799,146	1,129,131	35,928,277

[1] Figures are from DNR county waters inventories. They do not include the Great Lakes and Mississippi River. There are 6,439,700 acres within Wisconsin in the Great Lakes, while the Mississippi has 189,338 acres, approximately one-half of which is in Wisconsin.

[2] Land and water areas do not necessarily equal gross area.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, December 1984.

HIGH POINTS IN WISCONSIN

Site	County	Location	Elevation in Feet[1]
Four Highest Elevations			
Timms Hill	Price	S. 11, T.34N., R.2E.	1,951.8
Pearson Hill	Price	S. 12, T.34N., R.2E.	1,950.8
Sugarbush Hill	Forest	S. 36, T.36N., R.13E.	1,938
Rib Mountain	Marathon	S.8, T.28N., R.7E.	1,924
Other High Points[2]			
Part of East Hill	Forest	S.4, T.35N., R.13E.	1,875
Mt. Whittlesey	Ashland	S.9, T.44N., R.2W.	1,872
Muskellunge Hill	Vilas	S. 34, T.41N., R.7E.	1,845
Meteor Hill	Sawyer	S. 17, T.37N., R. 8W.	1,801
Hill west of Elcho	Langlade	S. 15, T.34N., R.10E.	1,785
Squirrel Hill	Oneida	S. 32, T.39N., R.5E.	1,735
Blue Mound	Iowa	S.1, T. 6N., R.5E.	1,719
McCaslin Mountain	Marinette	S. 29, T.34N., R.17E.	1,650
Upper Mosinee Hill	Marathon	S. 22, T.38N., R.7E.	1,605
Point Sauk	Sauk	S. 15, T.11N., R.7E.	1,593
Flambeau Ridge	Chippewa	S.3, T.32N., R.7W.	1,535
Powers Bluff	Wood	S. 30, T.23N., R.4E.	1,481
Platte Mound	Lafayette	S. 31, T. 4N., R.1E.	1,445
Neillsville Mounds	Clark	S.4, T.24N., R.2W.	1,412
Wadels Hill	Monroe	S. 19, T.18N., R.4W.	1,410
Thunder Mountain	Marinette	S. 30, T.33N., R.18E.	1,410
Ridge, south of Fairchild	Jackson	S. 16, T.24N., R.5W.	1,405
Bayfield Lookout Tower	Bayfield	S.3, T.50N., R.4W.	1,368
Bruce Mound	Clark	S. 30, T.23N., R.3W.	1,365
Castle Rock	Monroe	S. 33, T.18N., R.4W.	1,360
Holy Hill	Washington	S. 14, T. 9N., R.18E.	1,335
Ridge, north of North Bend	Jackson	S.9, T.19N., R.6W.	1,330
Friendship Mound	Adams	S. 32, T.18N., R.6E.	1,285
Silver Mound	Jackson	S. 35, T.23N., R.5W.	1,255
Gibraltar Rock	Columbia	S. 18, T.10N., R.8E.	1,247
Lapham Hill	Waukesha	S. 29, T. 7N., R.18E.	1,235
Granddad Bluff	La Crosse	S. 34, T.16N., R.7W.	1,210
Sinsinawa Mound	Grant	S. 30, T. 1N., R.1W.	1,170
Mt. Morris	Waushara	S. 15, T.19N., R.11E.	1,137
Liberty Pole Hill	Green	S. 10, T. 4N., R.9E.	1,115
Petenwell Rock	Juneau	S.9, T.18N., R.4E.	1,110
Observatory Hill	Marquette	S.8, T.14N., R.10E.	1,100
Necedah Bluff	Juneau	S. 24, T.18N., R.3E.	1,099

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[1] Figures rounded off to nearest whole number, except two highest points.

[2] This list cites miscellaneous other high points. The order of listing, however, should not be construed as a ranking of the highest points in the state, as there may be others of comparable height. Many elevations are only approximations.

Source: Geological and Natural History Survey, November 1984.

HIGHLIGHTS OF HISTORY IN WISCONSIN

History — On May 29, 1848, Wisconsin became the 30th state in the American Union, but the state's history stretches more than 200 years before that date to the diverse Indian tribes which called the area home. In 1634, Frenchman Jean Nicolet was the first European to visit Wisconsin. The French ceded the area to Great Britain in 1763. It became part of the U.S. in 1783. The area was part of various territories until creation of the Wisconsin Territory in 1836.

Since statehood, the state has been a wheat farming area, a lumbering frontier, and — most recently — the preeminent dairy state. Industry has concentrated in the eastern and southeastern part of the state.

Politically, the state has enjoyed a reputation for honest, efficient government. It is known as the birthplace of the Republican Party and as the home of Robert M. La Follette, Sr., leader of the nation's progressive movement.

Political Balance — After being primarily a one-party state for most of its existance, with the Republican and Progressive Parties dominating for portions of the first half of this century, Wisconsin has become a competitive state. Democrats have controlled some offices and some areas of the state, while Republicans control other areas. The state legislature has been controlled by Democrats since 1975, but the margin of control in the Assembly in 1985 is the lowest since Democrats took control of that house in 1971.

Over the last 30 years, control of the governorship has switched back and forth between the 2 parties with Democrats currently holding the office. In the last 50 years, Wisconsin's 2 main urban areas have provided over half of the state's constitutional officers. During this period, 4 women have served as constitutional officers: 2 as secretary of state, and one each as state treasurer and superintendent of public instruction.

National Office — Republican presidential candidates have tended to receive more support in Wisconsin in recent years. Only Democrats Lyndon Johnson and Jimmy Carter have received a majority of Wisconsin's votes in the last 28 years.

Wisconsin voters have tended to return their U.S. senators to office for long periods of time. Five senators in this century have served 3 terms or more, topped by incumbent William Proxmire's 28 years. After 18 years of Democratic control each party now controls one Senate seat.

Three current members of the U.S. House of Representatives from Wisconsin have been in office for 10 years or more. 5 Democrats and 4 Republicans now represent the state. The Republican majority of the 1940s and '50s was replaced by a Democratic majority, which reached its height in the 94th and 95th Congresses. Certain districts have always been dominated by particular parties in spite of the overall evenness of the party split. For example the 4th and 5th Districts have been dominated by Democratic representatives, whereas the 6th District has been predominately Republican.

Turnout — Turnout in gubernatorial elections can change by as much as a half million votes from election to election. There is no strong trend in any direction. Even adding 18-year olds to the electorate has not had a great impact. The first election after they became elegible to vote in 1974 saw only 1.2 million votes cast, the second lowest total in the last 10 elections. In presidential elections, on the other hand, there has been a substantial increase in turnout. The 1960 presidential vote was only slightly higher than that year's record gubernatorial vote of 1.7 million. Despite a small decrease from the 1980 record presidential turnout, over 2.2 million people voted for president in 1984.

Supreme Court — Although justices of the Wisconsin Supreme Court are elected officials, it has frequently happened that justices first come to the court by way of gubernatorial appointment to fill a vacancy. Subsequently they run for election. Among the current 7 justices, 4 came to the court by the appointment route. The first woman justice was appointed in 1976 and elected in 1979.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on history.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN WISCONSIN HISTORY

Under The Flag of France

Although American Indians lived in the area of present day Wisconsin for several thousand years before the arrival of the French — numbering about 20,000 when the French arrived — the written history of the state began with the accounts of French explorers. The French explored the state, named places and established trading posts, but left relatively little mark on it. They were interested in the fur trade rather than agricultural settlement and were never present in large numbers.

1634 — Jean Nicolet: First white man to reach Wisconsin. Sought Northwest Passage.
1654-59 — Radisson and Groseilliers: First of the fur traders in Wisconsin.
1661 — Father Rene Menard: First missionary to Wisconsin Indians.
1665 — Father Claude Allouez. Mission at La Pointe.
1666 — Nicholas Perrot opened fur trade with Wisconsin Indians.
1672 — Allouez and Andre built mission house at DePere.
1673 — Jolliet and Marquette discovered Mississippi River.
1678 — Dulhut (Duluth) explored western end of Lake Superior.
1779 — La Salle began his "great adventures".
1685 — Perrot made Commandant of the West.
1690 — Perrot discovered lead mines in Wisconsin and Iowa.
1701-38 — Fox Indian Wars.
1755 — Wisconsin Indians under Charles Langlade aided in Braddock's defeat.
1763 — Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin became part of British colonial territory.

Under the Flag of England

British control brought few changes to Wisconsin. It remained the western edge of European penetration into the American continent, important only because of the fur trade. French traders worked in the state and British and colonial traders began to appear, but Europeans continued to be visitors rather than settlers.

1761 — Fort at Green Bay accepted by English.
1763 — Conspiracy of Pontiac. Two Englishmen killed by Indians at Muscoda.
1764 — Charles Langlade settled at Green Bay. First permanent settlement.
1766 — Jonathan Carver visited Wisconsin seeking Northwest Passage.
1774 — Quebec Act makes Wisconsin a part of Province of Quebec.
1781 — Traditional date of settlement at Prairie du Chien.
1783 — Second Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin became a part of the United States.

Achieving Territorial Status

In spite of the Treaty of Paris, Wisconsin remained British in all but title until after the War of 1812. After the war, the American Army established control. Gradually Indian title to the southeastern half of the state was extinguished and the Indians moved across the Mississippi. Lead mining brought the first heavy influx of settlers and ended the dominance of the fur trade in the economy of the area. The lead mining period ran from about 1824 to 1861. Almost half of the 11,683 people who lived in the territory in 1836 were residents of the lead-mining district in the southwestern corner of the state.

1787 — Ordinance of 1787 — Wisconsin part of Northwest Territory.
    1787-1800 — In Old Northwest Territory.
    1800-1809 — In Indiana Territory.
    1809-1818 — In Illinois Territory.
    1818-1836 — In Michigan Territory.
1795 — Jacques Vieau established trading posts at Kewaunee, Manitowoc and Sheboygan. Made headquarters at Milwaukee.

Sources: State Historical Society, *The Thirtieth Star, 1948; The 1958 Compton Yearbook*, and succeeding editions; *The Americana Annual — 1967;* Robert C. Nesbit, *Wisconsin, A History;* Legislative Reference Bureau, *Clippings: Wisconsin History*.

1804 — Harrison's treaty with Indians at St. Louis. U.S. extinguished Indian title to lead region (a cause of Black Hawk War).

1814 — Fort Shelby built at Prairie du Chien. Captured by English and name changed to Fort McKay.

1815 — War with England concluded. Fort McKay abandoned by British.

1816 — Fort Shelby rebuilt at Prairie du Chien (renamed Fort Crawford). Astor's American Fur Company began operations in Wisconsin.

1818 — Solomon Juneau bought trading post of Jacques Vieau at Milwaukee.

1820 — Rev. Jedediah Morse preached first Protestant sermon in Wisconsin at Fort Howard (Green Bay) July 9. Henry Schoolcraft, James Duane Doty, Lewis Cass made exploring trip through Wisconsin.

1822 — New York Indians (Oneida, Stockbridge, Munsee, and Brothertown) moved to Wisconsin. First mining leases in southwest Wisconsin. Dr. Beaumont began observations on St. Martin of action of gastric juice.

1825 — Indian Treaty established tribal boundaries.

1826-27 — Winnebago Indian War. Surrender of Red Bird.

1828 — Fort Winnebago begun at Portage.

1832 — Black Hawk War.

1833 — Land treaty with Indians cleared southern Wisconsin land titles. First newspaper — Green Bay Intelligencer — established.

1834 — Land offices established at Green Bay and Mineral Point. First public road laid out.

1835 — First steamboat arrived at Milwaukee. First bank in Wisconsin opened at Green Bay.

1836 — Act creating Territory of Wisconsin signed April 20 by President Jackson (provisions of Ordinance of 1787 made part of the act).

Wisconsin Territory

Wisconsin's population reached 305,000 by 1850. About half the new immigrants were from New York and New England. The rest were from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia. New York's Erie Canal gave Wisconsin a water outlet to the Atlantic Ocean and a route for new settlers. Wheat was the primary cash crop for most of the newcomers.

State politics revolved around factions headed by James Doty and Henry Dodge. As political parties developed, the Democrats proved dominant throughout the period.

1836 — Capital located at Belmont — Henry Dodge became Governor, July 4. First session of Legislature. Madison chosen as permanent capital.

1837 — Madison surveyed and platted. First Capitol begun. Panic of 1837 — all territorial banks failed. Winnebago Indians ceded all claims to land in Wisconsin. Imprisonment for debt abolished.

1838 — Territorial Legislature met in Madison. Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company chartered.

1840 — First school taxes authorized and levied. Henry Dodge removed as Governor — elected territorial delegate to Congress. James D. Doty appointed Governor.

1842 — C.C. Arndt shot and killed in Legislature by James R. Vineyard.

1844 — Doty removed and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge appointed Governor. Wisconsin Phalanx (a utopian colony) established at Ceresco (Ripon).

1845 — Tallmadge removed and Dodge reappointed Governor. Mormon settlement at Voree (Burlington). Swiss colony came to New Glarus.

1846 — Congress passed enabling act for admission of Wisconsin as state. First Constitutional Convention met in Madison.

1847 — Census population 210,546. First Constitution rejected by people. Second Constitutional Convention.

1848 — Second Constitution adopted. President Polk signed bill on May 29 making Wisconsin a state.

Early Statehood

Heavy immigration continued to be the most salient social feature after statehood. The state remained largely agricultural with wheat the primary crop. Slavery, banking laws and temperance were the major issues of the period. Despite the number of foreign immigrants and a shift from Democratic control to Republican control, most political leaders continued to have ties to the northeastern United States. New York state laws and institutions provided models for much of the activity of the early legislative sessions.

1848 — Legislature met, June 5. Governor Nelson Dewey inaugurated June 7. State university incorporated. First telegram reached Milwaukee. Large scale German immigration began.

1849 — School code adopted. First free tax supported, graded school with high school at Kenosha. School for Blind opened.

1850 — Bond Law for controlling sale of liquor passed.

1851 — First railroad train — Milwaukee to Waukesha. First State Fair at Janesville.

1852 — School for Deaf opened at Delavan. Prison construction begun at Waupun.

1853 — Impeachment of Judge Levi Hubbell. Capital punishment abolished (third state to take action).

1854 — Republican Party named at Ripon. First class graduated at state university. Joshua Glover, fugitive slave, arrested at Racine. State Supreme Court declared Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 unconstitutional. Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad reached Madison.

1856 — Bashford-Barstow election scandal. Legislative report on maladministration of school funds.

1857 — Railroad completed to Prairie du Chien. First high school class graduated, Racine. Industrial School for Boys opened at Waukesha.

1858 — Legislative investigation of bribery in Legislature of 1856.

1859 — Abraham Lincoln spoke at State Fair, Milwaukee.

1861 — Beginning of Civil War. Governor called for volunteers for military service. Bank riot in Milwaukee. Office of county superintendent of schools created.

1862 — Governor Harvey drowned. Draft riots. Ryan address at Democratic Convention criticized Lincoln's conduct of war.

1864 — Cheese factory started at Ladoga, Fond du Lac County, by Chester Hazen.

1865 — Wisconsin furnished 96,000 soldiers in Civil War; losses were 12,216.

The Maturing Commonwealth

After the Civil War Wisconsin matured into a modern political and economic entity. Heavy immigration continued throughout the period. The mix of immigrants remained similar to that prior to the Civil War until the end of the century, when Poles began to appear in large numbers.

The Republican Party remained in control of state government throughout the period, but was challenged by "Grangers", Populists, Socialists and Temperance candidates in addition to the Democratic Party and dissidents within the Republican Party. Temperance, the use of foreign languages in schools, railroad regulation and currency reform were major issues in the state throughout the period.

Wheat culture gradually declined in importance in Wisconsin as more fertile wheatlands to the north and west were opened to cultivation. In the 1880s and 1890s, dairying gradually became the primary agricultural pursuit in the state. The agricultural school at the university developed into a national leader in the field of dairy science in support of the transformation from wheat to dairy. From the 1870s through the 1890s, lumbering prospered in the northern half of the state. At its peak from 1888 to 1893, it accounted for one-fourth of all wages paid in the state. By the end of the period, Milwaukee and the southeastern half of the state had developed a thriving heavy machinery industry. The paper industry was also established in the Fox River Valley by the end of the century. Tanning and the brewing industry were also leaders.

1866 — First state normal school opened at Platteville. Agricultural College at university reorganized under Morrill Act.

1871 — Peshtigo fire burned over much of half-a-dozen counties in northeast Wisconsin, resulting in over 1,000 deaths.

1872 — Wisconsin Dairymen's Association organized at Watertown.

1873 — Invention of typewriter by C. Latham Sholes. The Patrons of Husbandry, an agricultural organization nicknamed the "Grangers", elected Governor William R. Taylor.

1874 — Potter Law limiting railroad rates passed.

1875 — Free high school law passed; women made eligible to school offices. State Industrial School for Girls established at Milwaukee. Republicans defeated "Grangers". Oshkosh almost destroyed by fire.

1876 — Potter Law repealed. Hazel Green cyclone.

1877 — John T. Appleby patented knotter for twine binders.

1882 — Constitution amended to make legislative sessions biennial. First hydroelectric plant established at Appleton.

1883 — Newhall House fire in Milwaukee; 70 perished. South wing of Capitol extension collapsed; 7 killed. Agricultural Experiment Station established at university.

1885 — Gogebic iron range discoveries.

1886 — Strikes at Milwaukee — rioting. Agricultural Short Course established at university.

1887 — Marshfield almost destroyed by fire.

1889 — Bennett Law, requiring classroom instruction in English, passed. Supreme Court decision known as the Edgerton Bible case prohibited reading and prayers from the King James Bible in public schools. Arbor Day authorized. Ex-Governor Rusk became first U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

1890 — Stephen M. Babcock invents quick, easy, accurate test for milk butterfat content.

1891 — Bennett Law repealed.

1893 — Supreme Court ordered state treasurer to refund to the state interest on state deposits, which had customarily been retained by treasurers.

1894 — Forest fires in northern and central Wisconsin.

1897 — Corrupt practice act passed.

1898 — Wisconsin sent 5,469 men to Spanish-American War. Losses were 134.

1899 — Anti-pass law prohibited railroads from giving public officials free rides. Tax commission created. New Richmond cyclone.

The Progressive Era

The state's prominent role in the reform movements which swept the country at the beginning of the century gave Wisconsin national fame, and its first presidential candidate. Republicans dominated the state legislature, but "progressive" and "stalwart" factions fought continually for control of the party. Milwaukee consistently returned a strong Socialist contingent to the legislature.

Large-scale European immigration ended during this period, but ethnic groups retained strong individual identities and remained a significant force in the politics and culture of the state. Important social issues were reflected in the calendar of progressive legislation enacted during the period. The two world wars caused great stress because of the large German population of the state.

Heavy machinery manufacturing, paper products and dairying consolidated their position as the leading economic activities. As the last virgin forests in the northern half of the state were cut over, lumbering faded in importance. Brewing temporarily disappeared with the advent of Prohibition.

1901 — First Wisconsin-born Governor, Robert M. La Follette, inaugurated. Teaching of agriculture introduced into rural schools. Legislative Reference Library, which served as a model for other states, established.

1904 — Primary election law approved by referendum vote. State Capitol burned.

1905 — State civil service established; auto license law passed; tuberculosis sanitoria authorized. Forestry Board created. Railroad Commission, regulating railroads and subsequently utilities, created.

1906 — First cow-testing association organized.

1907 — New Capitol begun. Milwaukee elected Socialist administration.

1908 — Income tax amendment adopted.

1910 — Eau Claire first Wisconsin city to adopt commission form of government.

1911 — First income tax law; teachers' pension act; vocational schools authorized; Industrial and Highway Commissions created.

1913 — Mothers' pension law and workmen's compensation act enacted. Direct election of U.S. senators approved.

1915 — Conservation Commission, State Board of Agriculture, and State Board of Education created. Mothers' pensions made compulsory.

1917 — Capitol completed, cost $7,258,763. Wisconsin sent 120,000 soldiers to World War I — losses 3,932. Wisconsin first state to meet draft requirements; 584,559 registrations.

1919 — Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibition) ratified.

1920 — Nineteenth Amendment (woman suffrage) ratified; first state to deliver ratification to Washington.

1921 — Equal rights for women and prohibition laws enacted.

1923 — State Board of Education law repealed. Military training made optional at university.

1924 — La Follette won Wisconsin's vote for president as Progressive Party candidate. Reforestation amendment to state Constitution adopted.

1925 — Senator La Follette died on June 18.

1929 — Professor Steenbock of University of Wisconsin patented radiation of Vitamin D. Legislature repealed all Wisconsin laws for state enforcement of Prohibition.

1932 — Forest Products Laboratory erected at Madison.

1933 — Milk strike. Wisconsin voted for repeal of 18th Amendment (Prohibition) to U.S. Constitution.

1934 — Wisconsin Progressive Party formed.

1942 — Governor-elect Loomis died; Supreme Court decided Lieutenant Governor Goodland to serve as Acting Governor.

1941-45 — Wisconsin enrolled 375,000 for World War II; casualties 7,980.

1946 — Wisconsin Progressive Party dissolved and rejoined Republican Party.

The Middle Years of the Twentieth Century

After the demise of the Progressives, the Democratic Party began a gradual resurgence, becoming strongly competitive for the first time in over a century by the late 1950s. With the decline in foreign immigration, the traditional ethnic differences became muted, but significant numbers of Blacks appeared in the urban areas of the state for the first time. Discrimination in housing and employment became matters of concern. Other important issues included the growth in the size of state government, radicalism at the university, welfare programs and environmental questions. Tourism emerged as a major industry during this period.

1948 — Centennial Year.

1949 — Legislature enacted new formula for distribution of state educational aids and classified school districts for this purpose.

1950 — Wisconsin enrolled 132,000 for the Korean Conflict; casualties — 800.

1951 — First major legislative reapportionment since 1892.

1957 — Legislation prohibited lobbyists from giving anything of value to a state employe. Milwaukee Braves defeated Yankees in World Series.

1958 — Prof. Joshua Lederberg, University of Wis. geneticist, Nobel prize winner in medicine.

1959 — Gaylord Nelson, first Democratic governor since 1933, inaugurated. Circus World Museum established at Baraboo. Frank Lloyd Wright, architect, died.

1960 — Mrs. Dena Smith elected state treasurer, first woman elected to statewide office in Wisconsin.

1961 — Legislation enacted to initiate long-range program of acquisition and improvement of state recreation facilities. Federal supervision of Menominee Indian tribe terminated on April 29; reservation became 72nd county.

1962 — Selective sales tax, income tax withholding enacted. Kohler Company strike settled (began 1954). Ralph Votapek of Milwaukee won Van Cliburn international piano competition.

1963 — The 1961 Legislature adjourned when the hour for convening the 1963 Legislature arrived. John Gronouski, State Tax Commissioner, appointed U.S. Postmaster General. State expenditures from all funds for 1963-64 fiscal year top one billion for first time.

1964 — Wisconsin Supreme Court redistricted Legislature after Legislature and Governor failed to agree on a plan. National Farmers Organization conducted 42-day livestock withholding action; 2 NFO members killed in demonstration at Bonduel stockyard. U.S. Dept. of Defense announced plan to merge the Army Reserve into the National Guard, eliminating Wisconsin's 32nd National Guard (Red Arrow) Division and 84th Training Reserve Division. Legislature enacted property tax relief for aged and abolished office of county superintendent of schools (public education organized into CESAs). Port Washington struck by severe tornado.

1965 — School age raised to 18. All parts of state placed into vocational school districts. County boards reorganized on population basis. State law prevented discrimination in housing. Palm Sunday tornadoes in southern Wisconsin. Spring floods along the Mississippi: 14,000 in 16 counties evacuated from flood areas. The State Capitol, in use since 1917 and after extensive remodeling and cleaning, officially dedicated.

1966 — 1965 Legislature held first full even-year regular session since 1882. New laws included $300 million water resources and pollution control act. Civil rights demonstrations in Wauwatosa brought out National Guard to keep order. Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld Milwaukee Braves baseball team move to Atlanta. Grand jury investigation of illegal lobbying activities in the Legislature resulted in 13 indictments.

1967 — Executive branch reorganized along functional lines, ban on colored oleomargarine repealed. Racial rioting in Milwaukee in July-August. July 4 youth celebration in Lake Geneva became rampage, National Guard called to restore order. Marathon marches demonstrate for Milwaukee open housing ordinance. Anti-war protests at UW-Madison culminate in riot with injuries.

1968 — Constitutional amendment permitted the legislature to meet as provided by law rather than once a biennium, resulting in annual sessions. Senator Eugene McCarthy defeated President Johnson in presidential primary. Ninety Black students expelled from UW-Oshkosh when December demonstration damaged the administration building. Wisconsin's first heart transplant performed at St. Luke's Hospital in Milwaukee, first successful bone marrow transplant performed by team of UW-Madison scientists.

1969 — Selective sales tax became general sales tax. On opening day of September special session on welfare and urban aids, welfare mothers and UW-Madison students, led by Father James Groppi, took over the Assembly Chamber, National Guard called to protect Capitol. Groppi cited for contempt and jailed, contempt charge upheld by Supreme Court. Constitutional amendment allowed state to contract debt for public purposes. Student strikes at UW-Madison demanded Black studies department, National Guard used to restore order. Congressman Melvin R. Laird appointed U.S. Secretary of Defense. The interstate highway system in the state completed.

1970 — Legislature enacted highway bonding program and $200 million bonding program for water pollution control and recreation development. UW-Madison Army Mathematics Research Building bombed, one death. UW-Whitewater's "Old Main" burned down as result of apparent arson. First elections to 4-year terms in Wisconsin history for all constitutional officers. U.W. scientists, headed by Dr. Har Gobind Khorana, succeeded in the first total synthesis of a gene.

1971 — The Legislature, now meeting in annual session, enacted major shared tax redistribution, University of Wisconsin and State University System merger, revision of municipal employe relationslaws.

1972 — Legislature enacted comprehensive consumer protection act, lowered the age of majority from 21 to 18, required environmental impact statement for all legislation affecting the environment, repealed railroad full crew law and ratified the unsuccessful "equal rights" amendment to U.S. Constitution. Record highway death toll, 1,168.

1973 — State constitutional amendment adopted permitting bingo. Barbara Thompson first woman state superintendent of public instruction. The 1954 Menominee Termination Act repealed by Congress. Legislature enacted state ethics code, repealed oleomargarine tax, broadened the homestead tax exemption, funded programs for the education of all handicapped children, passed emergency energy legislation in response to the energy crisis, and established procedures for informal probate of simple estates.

1974 — Legislature enacted comprehensive campaign finance act and strengthened open meetings law. Democrats swept all constitutional offices and gained control of both houses of the 1975 Legislature for first time since 1893. Kathryn Morrison first woman elected to the state Senate. Striking teachers fired in Hortonville.

Recent History

Democrats have controlled both houses of the Legislature since 1975. Women began to be widely represented in the Legislature for the first time. California began to challenge Wisconsin's dominance of the dairy industry. Higher fuel prices hurt both tourism and the state's heavy industrial base. For the first time, the state suffered more from a recession than most of the rest of the nation in 1982. Six of the 8 years from 1977 through 1984 saw a net loss of control of Wisconsin companies to out-of-state companies through acquisition or merger. The business climate in the state, taxation and education were the chief concerns of policymakers.

1975 — Menominee Indians occupied Alexian Brothers Novitiate. Legislature made voter registration easier, established property tax levy limits on local governments, and eliminated from the statutes distinctions based on sex. U.W. scientist, Dr. Howard Martin Temim, shared 1975 Nobel Prize in Physiology-Medicine.

1976 — U.S. District Court ordered integration of Milwaukee public schools. Ice storm damage reached $50.4 million. Wisconsin Legislature established a system for compensating crime victims. Exxon discoverd sulfide zinc and copper deposits in Forest County. By appointment, Shirley S. Abrahamson became first woman on the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Drought loss on Wisconsin farms worst in state history. Wisconsin Supreme Court declared negative school aids law unconstitutional.

1977 — Governor Lucey appointed Ambassador to Mexico. First state employes union strike lasted 15 days, National Guard ran prisons. Constitutional amendments authorized raffle games and revised the structure of the court system by providing a Court of Appeals. Legislation enacted included public support of elections campaigns, no-fault divorce, and implied consent law for drunk driving.

1978 — Supreme Court allowed cameras in state courtrooms. Vel Phillips elected Secretary of State, first Black constitutional officer. Laws enacted included a hazardous waste management program.

1979 — Constitutional amendment removed Lieutenant Governor from office of President of the Senate. Record snowfall for many areas of the state. Moratorium on tax collections gave state taxpayers a 3-month "vacation" from taxes. Shirley S. Abrahamson, appointed in 1976, became the first woman elected to Wisconsin Supreme Court. Law enacted to establish school of veterinary medicine at the University of Wisconsin.

1980 — Eric Heiden won 5 Olympic gold metals for ice speed skating, named winner of the Sullivan Award as best amateur athlete in the country. 15,000 Cuban refugees housed for the summer at Fort McCoy. Massive wind storm in Eau Claire, Chippewa, Dunn and Pierce Counties. Ex-Governor Patrick Lucey ran as independent candidate for vice president. State revenue shortfall led to 4.4% cuts in state spending. Laws enacted included specific rights for victims and witnesses of crimes, revisions in conditions for granting bail, school children immunization program, and mental patient commitment revisions.

1981 — U.S. Supreme Court ruled against Wisconsin's historic open primary. Laws enacted included stronger penalties for drunk driving and changes in mining taxes.

1982 — State unemployment hit highest levels since the great Depression. Voters endorsed first state referendum calling for a freeze on nuclear weapons. U.S. District Court ordered apportionment of the state Senate and Assembly districts. Laws enacted included a cable television privacy act, extensions in the fair employment law, an "employes'" right-to-know law" pertaining to toxic substances in the workplace, a new public records law, and a historic preservation law. Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. acquired by Stroh Brewing Co. of Detroit, all Milwaukee operations closed.

1983 — Continued recession forced adoption of budget including a 10% tax surcharge and a pay freeze for state employes. Law raising minimum drinking age to 19 passed (effective 7/1/85). Inmates at Waupun State Prison held 15 hostages, later released uninjured.

Legislature adopted apportionment plan. Laws passed included a "lemon law" on motor vehicle warranties, regulation of health maintenance organizations, changes in child support collection procedures and levels. An October special session on economic development enacted bonding for export and economic development loans, establishment of a foreign trade office, changes in regulatory process to aid small business and creation of a permit information center. First class at UW-Madison Veterinary Medicine School.

1984 — Most powerful U.S. tornado of 1984 destroyed Barneveld-9 dead. Democratic party chose presidential convention delegates in caucuses rather than by presidential preference primary as a result of the Democratic National Committee rules changes. Indian treaty rights to fish and hunt caused controversy. First liver transplants in Wisconsin conducted at UW Hospital. Laws enacted included a marital property reform act, groundwater protection act, establishment of high school graduation requirements, a "right-to-die" act, prohibition of smoking in public areas. Economic conditions began to improve from the low-point of the previous 2 years.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Adams	Friendship	Roche-a-Cri State Park
Ashland	Ashland	Northland College
Ashland	Ashland	Radisson and Groseilliers Fort
Ashland	La Pointe	Madeline Island
Ashland	Mellen	Great Divide
Ashland	Odanah	The Bad River
Barron	Chetek	Pine Was King (Pineries)
Bayfield	Cornucopia	Tragedy of the Siskiwit
Bayfield	Port Wing	School Consolidation
Bayfield	Washburn	Madeline Island
Brown	De Pere	Eleazer Williams
Brown	De Pere	Marquette - Jolliet
Brown	De Pere	Rapides des Peres
Brown	De Pere	White Pillars
Brown	Green Bay	Green Bay Packers
Brown	Green Bay	Hazelwood
Brown	Green Bay	Heritage Hill State Park
Brown	Green Bay	Red Banks
Buffalo	Alma	Beef Slough
Burnett	Grantsburg	Crex Meadows
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Nation's 1st Cooperative Generating Station
Chippewa	Jim Falls	Old Abe, the War Eagle
Clark	Colby	Colby Cheese
Columbia	Baraboo (Sauk Co.)	The Circus
Columbia	Merrimac (Sauk Co.)	Merrimac Ferry
Columbia	Portage	Fort Winnebago
Columbia	Portage	Marquette
Columbia	Portage	Potters' Emigration Society
Columbia	Portage	Rest Areas on the I-Roads
Columbia	Poynette	John Muir View
Columbia	Wisconsin Dells	Kingsley Bend Indian Mounds
Crawford	Gays Mills	Gays Mills Apple Orchards
Crawford	Lynxville	Rafting on the Mississippi
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Marquette - Jolliet
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Museum of Medical Progress
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Prairie du Chien
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Villa Louis
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	War of 1812
Crawford	Soldiers Grove	James Davidson
Dane	Albion	Albion Academy
Dane	Blue Mounds	Brigham Park
Dane	Madison	Camp Randall
Dane	Madison	9XM-WHA
Dane	Madison	North Hall
Dane	Madison	State Historical Society
Dane	McFarland	Stephen Moulton Babcock
Dane	Sauk City (Sauk Co.)	Battle of Wisconsin Heights
Dane	Stoughton	Robert Marion La Follette, Sr.
Dodge	Fox Lake	Bunny Berrigan
Dodge	Mayville	First Iron Smelter
Door	Sturgeon Bay	The Orchards of Door County
Douglas	Brule	Brule River

Source: State Historical Society, Historical Markers Council, "A Guide to Wisconsin Historical Markers", 1982; Historic Preservation Division, departmental data, October 1984.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Douglas	Lake Nebagamon	Evergreen Park Cottage Sanatorium
Douglas	Poplar	Major "Dick" Bong
Douglas	Solon Springs	Brule-St. Croix Portage
Douglas	Superior	Burlington Ore Docks
Douglas	Superior	Northwest Portal of Wisconsin
Douglas	Superior	Old Stockade Site
Douglas	Superior	S.S. Meteor
Douglas	Superior	Summer White House
Douglas	Superior	The Superior Entry
Dunn	Menomonie	Caddie Woodlawn
Dunn	Menomonie	Chippewa Valley Pine
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Military Road
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Wisconsin Progressive Party
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Birthplace of Republican Party
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Ceresco
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Ripon College
Fond du Lac	Taycheedah	Governor James Duane Doty
Fond du Lac	Waupun	Auto Race, Green Bay to Madison
Fond du Lac	Waupun	Horicon Marsh
Forest	Crandon	Northern Highland
Forest	Laona	Laona School Forest
Forest	Mole Lake	Battle of Mole Lake
Grant	Boscobel	The Gideons
Grant	Cassville	Old Denniston House
Grant	Hazel Green	Point of Beginning (Survey Point)
Grant	Lancaster	Nelson Dewey
Green	New Glarus	New Glarus
Green Lake	Berlin	Upper Fox River
Iowa	Arena	Village of Dover
Iowa	Dodgeville	Iowa County Courthouse
Iowa	Dodgeville	Old Military Road
Iowa	Mineral Point	Shake Rag
Iowa	Mineral Point	Wisconsin Territory
Iowa	Spring Green (Sauk Co.)	Frank Lloyd Wright
Iowa	Spring Green (Sauk Co.)	Shot Tower
Iron	Hurley	Gogebic Iron Range
Jackson	Alma Center	Silver Mound
Jackson	Black River Falls	Black River Valley, Scenic Outlook
Jackson	Black River Falls	Mitchell Red Cloud, Jr.
Jackson	Black River Falls	The Passenger Pigeon
Jackson	Millston	Sphagnum Moss
Jackson	Shamrock	Martin W. Torkelson
Jefferson	Cambridge (Dane Co.)	Lake Ripley - Ole Evinrude
Jefferson	Fort Atkinson	Fort Koshkonong
Jefferson	Fort Atkinson	Panther Intaglio
Jefferson	Lake Mills	Aztalan State Park
Jefferson	Lake Mills	Drumlins
Jefferson	Watertown	First Kindergarten
Jefferson	Watertown	Highway Marking
Jefferson	Watertown	Octagon House
Juneau	Camp Douglas	Castle Rock
Juneau	Elroy	Elroy-Sparta Trail
Juneau	Lyndon Station	Hop Raising
Juneau	Lyndon Station	The Sand Counties - Aldo Leopold Territory
Juneau	Lyndon Station	Wisconsin River
Kenosha	Kenosha	Kemper Hall
Kenosha	Kenosha	32 Div. Memorial Highway
Kenosha	Pleasant Prairie	Wisconsin's Brewing Industry
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Car-Ferry Service
La Crosse	Bangor	The Driftless Area
La Crosse	Holmen	Luther College
La Crosse	Holmen	The Mississippi River Parkway
La Crosse	La Crosse	The Coulee Region
La Crosse	La Crosse	Red Cloud Park
La Crosse	La Crosse	Spence Park
La Crosse	La Crosse	Upper Mississippi
La Crosse	La Crosse	Valley View Site
La Crosse	West Salem	Hamlin Garland
Lafayette	Belmont	Belmont-Wisconsin Territory 1836
Lafayette	Benton	Father Samuel Mazzuchelli
Lafayette	Shullsburg	Wisconsin Lead Mining Region
Langlade	Langlade	De Langlade
Langlade	Langlade	Old Military Road
Manitowoc	Denmark (Brown County)	Wisconsin's Dairy Industry
Manitowoc	Denmark (Brown County)	Wisconsin's Maritime Industries
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Manitowoc's Maritime Heritage
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Winnebago Trail
Manitowoc	Two Rivers	Ice Cream Sundae
Manitowoc	Valders	Thorstein Veblen
Marathon	Wausau	The First Teachers' Training School
Marinette	Peshtigo	Peshtigo Fire Cemetery
Marquette	Montello	John Muir Country

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Menominee	Keshena	Menominee Reservation
Menominee	Keshena	Spirit Rock
Milwaukee	Hales Corners	Jeremiah Curtin House
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Carl Frederick Zeidler
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Carl Sandburg Hall
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Erastus Wolcott, M.D.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	First Milwaukee Cargo Pier
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	General Mitchell Field
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Golda Meir
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Invention of the Typewriter
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	MacArthur Square
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee County's First Airport
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee-Downer College
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee Interurban Terminal
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	North Point Lighthouse
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	North Point Water Tower
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Oneida Street Station
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Saint John's Infirmary
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	St. Mary's School of Nursing
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Watertown Plank Road
Milwaukee	West Allis	Meadowmere
Monroe	Camp Douglas (Juneau Co.)	Mesas and Buttes
Monroe	Rockland (La Crosse Co.)	Coulee Country
Monroe	Sparta	Elroy-Sparta Trail
Monroe	Tomah	Tomah
Oconto	Lakewood	The Holt and Balcom Logging Camp
Oconto	Oconto	First Church of Christ Scientist
Oconto	Oconto	Mission of St. Francois Xavier
Oconto	Oconto	Old Copper Culture Cemetery
Oneida	Rhinelander	First Rural Zoning Ordinance
Oneida	Rhinelander	The Hodag
Oneida	Three Lakes	Nicolet National Forest
Outagamie	Appleton	First Electric Street Railway
Outagamie	Appleton	World's First Hydroelectric Plant
Outagamie	Greenville	South Greenville Grange
Outagamie	Kaukauna	Revolutionary War Veterans
Outagamie	Little Chute	Treaty of the Cedars
Ozaukee	Cedarburg	Last Covered Bridge
Ozaukee	Mequon	The Oldest Lutheran Church in Wisconsin
Ozaukee	Waubeka	Birthplace of Flag Day
Pepin	Maiden Rock	Maiden Rock
Pepin	Pepin	Laura Ingalls Wilder
Pepin	Pepin	Site of Fort St. Antoine
Pierce	Hager City	"Bow and Arrow"
Pierce	Maiden Rock	Lake Pepin
Pierce	River Falls	Edgar Wilson Nye
Polk	Luck	Danish Cooperative Company
Polk	St. Croix Falls	The Battle of St. Croix Falls
Polk	St. Croix Falls	State Park Movement in Wisconsin
Portage	Knowlton	Du Bay Trading Post
Price	Phillips	Phillips Fire
Racine	Racine	The Spark
Racine	Waterford	Old Muskego
Richland	Richland Center	Birthplace of General Telephone and Electronics Corp.
Richland	Richland Center	Rural Electrification
Rock	Beloit	Beloit College
Rock	Beloit	Black Hawk War
Rock	Beloit	Wisconsin's First Aviator
Rock	Clinton	Jefferson Prairie Settlement
Rock	Edgerton	Wisconsin's Tobacco Land
Rock	Janesville	First State Fair
Rock	Janesville	Rock River Industries
Rock	Janesville	Route of Abraham Lincoln
Rock	Milton	Milton House
Rock	Milton	Storr's Lake
Rock	Shopiere	Home of Governor Harvey
Rusk	Weyerhaeuser	Chippewa River and Menomonie Ry.
St. Croix	Hudson	Brule-St. Croix Waterway
St. Croix	Hudson	St. Croix River
Sauk	Baraboo	Civilian Conservation Corps
Sauk	Baraboo	Ringling Brothers Circus
Sauk	Reedsburg	Clare A. Briggs, Cartoonist
Sauk	Sauk City	August Derleth
Sauk	Sauk City	The Baraboo Range
Sauk	Wisconsin Dells	Dawn Manor
Sauk	Wisconsin Dells	Wisconsin Dells
Sawyer	Couderay	Court Oreilles
Sawyer	Couderay	Radisson and Groseilliers

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Sawyer	Hayward	Namekagon-Court Oreilles Portage
Shawano	Shawano	Shawano
Shawano	Wittenberg	Homme Homes
Sheboygan	Greenbush	Old Wade House State Park
Sheboygan	Oostburg	Dutch Settlement
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Seils-Sterling Circus
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Sheboygan Indian Mound Park
Taylor	Rib Lake	Rustic Road
Trempealeau	Galesville	Decorah Peak
Trempealeau	Osseo	Winnebago Indians
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	Perrot's Post
Vernon	Coon Valley	First Watershed Project
Vernon	De Soto	Battle of Bad Axe
Vernon	De Soto	Chief Win-no-shik
Vernon	Genoa	Dams on the Mississippi
Vernon	Genoa	Wisconsin's 1st Nuclear Fueled Generating Station
Vernon	Hillsboro	Admiral Marc A. Mitscher
Vernon	Viroqua	Governor Rusk
Vilas	Boulder Junction	First Forest Patrol Flight
Vilas	Boulder Junction	Forest Restoration
Vilas	Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	Lac Vieux Desert
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	32 Div. Memorial Highway
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	Wisconsin River Headwaters
Vilas	Sayner	Snowmobile
Walworth	Allens Grove	Allen Family
Walworth	Delavan	Delavan's Circus Colony
Walworth	Delavan	Wisconsin's First School for Deaf
Walworth	East Troy	East Troy Railroad
Walworth	Lake Geneva	Wisconsin's First 4-H Club
Washburn	Spooner	Yellow River
Washburn	Trego	Namekagon River
Washington	Hartford	"Kissel"
Washington	West Bend	Great Divide
Washington	West Bend	Lizard Mound State Park
Waukesha	Delafield	Old Nashotah Mission
Waukesha	Delafield	St. John's Military Academy
Waukesha	Dousman	Masonic Home
Waukesha	Lannon	Lannon Stone
Waukesha	Waukesha	Carroll College
Waupaca	Clintonville	Birthplace of an Airline
Waupaca	Clintonville	Four-Wheel Drive
Waupaca	Marion	Chief Waupaca
Winnebago	Menasha	Wisconsin Central Railroad
Winnebago	Neenah	Butte des Morts
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Coles Bashford House
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Knaggs Ferry
Winnebago	Oshkosh	S. J. Wittman
Winnebago	Oshkosh	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
Winnebago	Winchester	Samuel Rogers, American Revolutionary Soldier
Winnebago	Winneconne	Poygan Paygrounds
Wood	Nekoosa	Point Basse
Wood	Port Edwards	Cranberry Culture
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Centralia Pulp and Paper Mill

HISTORIC SITES IN WISCONSIN

Site	Community	Open	Attendance[1] 1983	Attendance[1] 1984
Circus World Museum[2]	Baraboo	Mid-May to mid-Sept.	107,639	97,227
Madeline Island	La Pointe	June 15 to Sept. 15	11,824	12,710
Old Wade House	Greenbush	May 1 to Oct. 31	20,477	18,060
Old World Wisconsin	Eagle	May 1 to Oct. 31	74,756	80,169
Pendarvis	Mineral Point	May 1 to Oct. 31	18,417	17,047
Stonefield	Cassville	Memorial Day to Sept. 5	12,606	11,285
Villa Louis	Prairie du Chien	May 1 to Oct. 31	36,229	34,886

[1] Attendance figures are paid admissions during the site season. Statistics in previous Blue Books may include unpaid admissions.

[2] Owned by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin but operated by a private, nonprofit foundation.

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1939-1985[1]

Name	Term	Residence
	Governor	
Julius P. Heil (R)	1939-1943	Milwaukee
Orland S. Loomis (Prog)[2]	—	Mauston
Walter S. Goodland (R)[3]	1943-3/12/47	Racine
Oscar Rennebohm (R)[4]	3/12/47-1951	Madison
Walter J. Kohler, Jr. (R)	1951-1957	Kohler
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	1957-1959	Richland Center
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	1959-1963	Madison
John W. Reynolds (D)	1963-1965	Green Bay
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1965-1971	New Richmond
Patrick J. Lucey (D)[5]	1971-7/6/77	Madison
Martin J. Schreiber (D)[5]	7/6/77-1979	Milwaukee
Lee S. Dreyfus (R)	1979-1983	Stevens Point
Anthony S. Earl (D)	1983-	Madison
	Lieutenant Governor	
Walter S. Goodland (R)[3]	1939-1945	Racine
Oscar Rennebohm (R)[4]	1945-1949	Madison
George M. Smith (R)	1949-1955	Milwaukee
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1955-1959	New Richmond
Philleo Nash (D)	1959-1961	Wisconsin Rapids
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1961-1963	New Richmond
Jack Olson (R)	1963-1965	Wisconsin Dells
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	1965-1967	Madison
Jack Olson (R)	1967-1971	Wisconsin Dells
Martin J. Schreiber (D)[5]	1971-1979	Milwaukee
Russell A. Olson (R)	1979-1983	Randall
James T. Flynn (D)	1983-	West Allis
	Secretary of State	
Fred R. Zimmerman (R)	1939-12/14/54	Milwaukee
Louis Allis (R)[6]	12/16/54-1/3/55	Milwaukee
Mrs. Glenn M. Wise (R)[6]	1/3/55-1957	Madison
Robert C. Zimmerman (R)	1957-1975	Madison
Douglas J. La Follette (D)	1975-1979	Kenosha
Mrs. Vel R. Phillips (D)	1979-1983	Milwaukee
Douglas J. La Follette (D)	1983-	Madison
	State Treasurer	
John M. Smith (R)	1939-8/17/47	Shell Lake
John L. Sonderegger (R)[6]	8/19/47-1949	Madison
Warren R. Smith (R)	1949-12/4/57	Milwaukee
Mrs. Dena A. Smith (R)[6]	12/5/57-1959	Milwaukee
Eugene M. Lamb (D)	1959-1961	Milwaukee
Mrs. Dena A. Smith (R)	1961-2/20/68	Milwaukee
Harold W. Clemens (R)[6]	2/21/68-1971	Oconomowoc
Charles P. Smith (D)	1971-	Madison
	Attorney General	
John E. Martin (R)[7]	1939-6/1/48	Madison
Grover L. Broadfoot (R)[8]	6/5/48-11/12/48	Mondovi
Thomas E. Fairchild (D)[6]	11/12/48-1951	Verona
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	1951-1957	Richland Center
Stewart G. Honeck (R)	1957-1959	Madison
John W. Reynolds (D)	1959-1963	Green Bay
George Thompson (R)	1963-1965	Madison
Bronson C. La Follette (D)	1965-1969	Madison
Robert Warren (R)[7]	1969-10/8/74	Green Bay
Victor A. Miller (D)[6]	10/8/74-11/25/74	St. Nazianz
Bronson C. La Follette (D)[9]	11/25/74-	Madison
	Superintendent of Public Instruction	
John Callahan	1921-1949	Madison
George Earl Watson	1949-1961	Wauwatosa
Angus B. Rothwell[7]	1961-7/1/66	Manitowoc
William C. Kahl[6]	7/1/66-1973	Madison
Barbara Thompson	1973-1981	Madison
Herbert J. Grover	1981-	Cottage Grove

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[1] For cumulative list, 1836-1935, see *1935 Wisconsin Blue Book* (pp. 163-165). For cumulative list, 1935-1939, see *1977 Wisconsin Blue Book* (p.710).

[2] Elected 11/42; died 12/7/42 before taking office.

[3] Elected Lietutenant Governor, November 1942, designated "Acting Governor" in 1943 for period of vacancy in the office of Governor caused by the death of Governor-elect Loomis.

[4] Became Acting Governor on death of Governor Goodland.

[5] When Governor Lucey resigned on July 6, 1977 to accept appointment as U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, Lieutenant Governor Schreiber became Acting Governor.

[6] Appointed.

[7] Resigned.

[8] Appointed Attorney General 6/5/48 and resigned 11/12/48.

[9] Elected 11/5/74 to a 4-year term; appointed 11/25/74 to complete the unexpired term of Robert W. Warren.

BASIC DATA RELATING TO WISCONSIN'S GOVERNORS

Name	Birthplace	Birth	Pol. Party	Term As Governor		Death	Burial Place
				Began	Ended		
Territorial Governors[1]							
Henry Dodge	Vincennes, Ind.	10-12-1782	Dem.	7- 4-1836	10- 5-1841	6-19-1867	Burlington, Iowa
James Duane Doty	Salem, N.Y.	11- 5-1799	Dem.	10- 5-1841	9-16-1844	6-13-1865	Salt Lake City, Utah
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge	Chatham, N.Y.	2- 8-1795	Dem.	9-16-1844	5-13-1845	11- 2-1864	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Henry Dodge	Vincennes, Ind.	10-12-1782	Dem.	5-13-1845	6- 7-1848	6-19-1867	Burlington, Iowa
State Governors							
Nelson Dewey	Lebanon, Conn.	12-19-1813	Dem.	6- 7-1848	1- 5-1852	7-21-1889	Lancaster, Wis.[3]
Leonard J. Farwell	Watertown, N.Y.	1- 5-1819	Whig	1- 5-1852	1- 2-1854	4-11-1889	Grant City, Mo.[4]
Wm. Augustus Barstow	Plainfield, Conn.	9-13-1813	Dem.	1- 2-1854	3-21-1856	12-13-1865	Cleveland, Ohio
Arthur MacArthur	Glasgow, Scotland	1-26-1815	Dem.	3-21-1856	3-25-1856	8-26-1896	Washington, D.C.[4]
Coles Bashford	Putnam Co. N.Y.	1-24-1816	Rep.	3-25-1856	1- 4-1858	4-25-1878	Oakland, Cal.
Alexander W. Randall	Ames, N.Y.	10-31-1819	Rep.	1- 4-1858	1- 6-1862	7-26-1872	Elmira, N.Y.[4]
Louis P. Harvey	East Haddam, Conn.	7-22-1820	Rep.	1- 6-1862	4-19-1862	4-19-1862	Madison, Wis.[4]
Edward Salomon	Stroebeck, Prussia	8-11-1828	Rep.	4-19-1862	1- 4-1864	4-21-1909	Frankfurt, Germany[4]
James T. Lewis	Clarendon, N.Y.	10-30-1819	Rep.	1- 4-1864	1- 1-1866	8- 4-1904[2]	Columbus, Wis.[4]
Lucius Fairchild	Kent, Ohio	12-27-1831	Rep.	1- 1-1866	1- 1-1872	5-23-1896	Madison, Wis.[4]
Cadwallader C. Washburn	Livermore, Me.	4-22-1818	Rep.	1- 1-1872	1- 5-1874	5-14-1882	La Crosse, Wis.[4]
William R. Taylor	Woodbury, Conn.[2]	7-10-1820[2]	Dem.	1- 5-1874	1- 3-1876	3-17-1909	Madison, Wis.[4]
Harrison Ludington	Ludingtonville, N.Y.	7-30-1812	Rep.	1- 3-1876	1- 7-1878	6-17-1891	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
William E. Smith	near Inverness, Scotland	6-18-1824	Rep.	1- 7-1878	1- 2-1882	2-13-1883	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
Jeremiah McLain Rusk	Morgan Co., Ohio	6-17-1830	Rep.	1- 2-1882	1- 7-1889	11-21-1893	Viroqua, Wis.[4]
William D. Hoard	Stockbridge, N.Y.[2]	10-10-1836	Rep.	1- 7-1889	1- 5-1891	11-22-1918	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.[4]
George W. Peck	Henderson, N.Y.	9-28-1840	Dem.	1- 5-1891	1- 7-1895	4-16-1916	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
William H. Upham	Westminister, Mass.	5- 3-1841	Rep.	1- 7-1895	1- 4-1897	7- 2-1924	Marshfield, Wis.[4]
Edward Scofield	Clearfield, Pa.	3-28-1842	Rep.	1- 4-1897	1- 7-1901	2- 3-1925	Oconto, Wis.[4]
Robert M. La Follette	Dane Co., Wis.	6-14-1855[2]	Rep.	1- 7-1901	1- 1-1906	6-18-1925	Madison, Wis.[4]
James O. Davidson	Sogn, Norway	2-10-1854	Rep.	1- 1-1906	1- 2-1911	12-16-1922	Madison, Wis.[4]
Francis E. McGovern	Elkhart Lake, Wis.	1-21-1866	Rep.	1- 2-1911	1- 4-1915	5-16-1946	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
Emanuel L. Philipp	Sauk Co., Wis.	3-25-1861	Rep.	1- 4-1915	1- 3-1921	6-15-1925	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
John J. Blaine	Wingville, Wis.	5- 4-1875	Rep.	1- 3-1921	1- 3-1927	4-18-1934[5]	Boscobel, Wis.[5]
Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee, Wis.	11-20-1880	Rep.	1- 3-1927	1- 7-1929	12-14-1954	Milwaukee, Wis.
Walter J. Kohler, Sr.	Sheboygan, Wis.	3- 3-1875	Rep.	1- 7-1929	1- 5-1931	4-21-1940	Kohler, Wis.[5]
Philip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis.	5- 8-1897	Rep.	1- 5-1931	1- 2-1933	8-18-1965[5]	Madison, Wis.[5]
Albert G. Schmedeman	Madison, Wis.	11-25-1864	Dem.	1- 2-1933	1- 7-1935	11-26-1946	Madison, Wis.[4]
Philip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis.	5- 8-1897	Prog.	1- 7-1935	1- 2-1939	8-18-1965[5]	Madison, Wis.[5]
Julius P. Heil	Duesmond, Germany	7-24-1876	Rep.	1- 2-1939	1- 4-1943	11-30-1949	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
Orland S. Loomis	Mauston, Wis.	11- 2-1893	Prog.	Died prior to inaug.		12- 7-1942[5]	Mauston, Wis.[5]
Walter S. Goodland	Sharon, Wis.	12-22-1862	Rep.	1- 4-1943	3-12-1947	3-12-1947	Racine, Wis.[5]
Oscar Rennebohm	Columbia Co., Wis.	5-25-1889	Rep.	3-12-1947	1- 1-1951	10-15-1968[5]	Madison, Wis.[5]
Walter J. Kohler, Jr.	Sheboygan, Wis.	4- 4-1904	Rep.	1- 1-1951	1- 7-1957	3-10-1976[5]	Kohler, Wis.[5]
Vernon W. Thomson	Richland Center, Wis.	11- 5-1905	Rep.	1- 7-1957	1- 5-1959	—	—
Gaylord A. Nelson	Clear Lake, Wis.	6- 4-1916	Dem.	1- 5-1959	1- 7-1963	—	—
John W. Reynolds	Green Bay, Wis.	4- 4-1921	Dem.	1- 7-1963	1- 4-1965	—	—
Warren P. Knowles	River Falls, Wis.	8-19-1908	Rep.	1- 4-1965	1- 4-1971	—	—
Patrick J. Lucey	La Crosse, Wis.	3-21-1918	Dem.	1- 4-1971	7- 6-1977[5]	—	—
Martin J. Schreiber	Milwaukee, Wis.	4- 8-1939	Dem.	7- 6-1977[5]	1- 1-1979	—	—
Lee Sherman Dreyfus	Milwaukee, Wis.	6-20-1926	Rep.	1- 1-1979	1- 3-1983	—	—
Anthony S. Earl	Lansing, Mich.	4-12-1936	Dem.	1- 3-1983	—	—	—

Sources: Data taken from "Wisconsin's Former Governors," *1960 Wisconsin Blue Book*, pp. 69-206, or Blue Book biographies, unless otherwise noted. [1]A.M. Thompson, *A Political History of Wisconsin*, 1900; and *Biographical Directory of American Congress, 1774-1971*. [2]*Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography*. [3]*Wisconsin: A Guide to the Badger State*, p. 423. [4]Authenticated by letter of inquiry to local cemetery sexton or library. [5]Authenticated by newspaper clippings.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT
1836 to 1985

Name	Term	Home Address[1]
	Justices During the Territorial Period	
Charles Dunn	1836-1848 (C.J.[2])	
William C. Frazier	1836-1838	
David Irwin	1836-1838	
Andrew G. Miller	1838-1848	
	Circuit Judges Who Served as Justices 1848-53[3]	
Edward V. Whiton	1848-1853	Janesville
Levi Hubbell	1848-1853 (C.J. 1851)	Milwaukee
Charles H. Larrabee	1848-1853	Horicon
Alexander W. Stow	1848-1851 (C.J.)	Fond du Lac
Mortimer M. Jackson	1848-1853	Mineral Point
Wiram Knowlton	1850-1853	Prairie du Chien
Timothy O. Howe	1851-1853	Green Bay
	Justices Since 1853	
Edward V. Whiton	1853-1858 (C.J.)	Janesville
Samuel Crawford	1853-1855	New Diggings
Abram D. Smith	1853-1859	Milwaukee
Orsamus Cole	1855-1892 (C.J. 1880-92)	Potosi
Luther S. Dixon[4]	1859-1874 (C.J.)	Portage
Byron Paine[4]	1859-1864, 1867-71	Milwaukee
Jason Downer[4]	1864-1867	Milwaukee
William P. Lyon[4]	1871-1894	Racine
Edward G. Ryan[4]	1874-1880 (C.J.)	Racine
David Taylor	1878-1891	Sheboygan
Harlow S. Orton	1878-1895 (C.J. 1892-95)	Madison
John B. Cassoday[4]	1880-1907 (C.J. 1895-07)	Janesville
John B. Winslow[4]	1891-1920 (C.J. 1907-20)	Racine
Silas U. Pinney	1892-1898	Madison
Alfred W. Newman	1894-1898	Trempealeau
Roujet D. Marshall[4]	1895-1918	Chippewa Falls
Charles V.Bardeen[4]	1898-1903	Wausau
Joshua E. Dodge[4]	1898-1910	Milwaukee
Robert G. Siebecker[5]	1903-1922 (C.J. 1920-22)	Madison
James C. Kerwin	1905-1921	Neenah
William H. Timlin	1907-1916	Milwaukee
Robert M. Bashford[4]	Jan.-June 1908	Madison
John Barnes	1908-1916	Rhinelander
Aad J. Vinje[4]	1910-1929 (C.J. 1922-29)	Superior
Marvin B. Rosenberry[4]	1916-1950 (C.J. 1929-50)	Wausau
Franz C. Eschweiler[4]	1916-1929	Milwaukee
Walter C. Owen	1918-1934	Maiden Rock
Burr W. Jones[4]	1920-1926	Madison
Christian Doerfler[4]	1921-1929	Milwaukee
Charles H. Crownhart[4]	1922-1930	Madison
E. Ray Stevens	1926-1930	Madison
Chester A. Fowler[4]	1929-1948	Fond du Lac
Oscar M. Fritz[4]	1929-1954 (C.J. 1950-54)	Milwaukee
Edward T. Fairchild[4]	1929-1957 (C.J. 1954-57)	Milwaukee
John D. Wickhem[4]	1930-1949	Madison
George B. Nelson[4]	1930-1942	Stevens Point
Theodore G. Lewis[4]	1934-(Nov. 15-Dec. 5, 1934)	Madison
Joseph Martin[4]	1934-1948	Green Bay
Elmer E. Barlow[4]	1942-1948	Arcadia
James Ward Rector[4]	1946-1948	Madison
Henry P. Hughes	1947-1951	Oshkosh
John E. Martin[4]	1948-1962 (C.J. 1957-62)	Green Bay
Grover L. Broadfoot[4]	1948-1962 (C.J. Jan.-May 1962)	Mondovi
Timothy Brown[4]	1949-1964 (C.J. 1962-64)	Madison
Edward J. Gehl	1949-1956	Hartford
George R. Currie[4]	1951-1968 (C.J. 1964-1968)	Sheboygan
Roland J. Steinle[4]	1954-1958	Milwaukee
Emmert L. Wingert[4]	1956-1959	Madison
Thomas E. Fairchild	1957-1966	Verona
E. Harold Hallows[4]	1958-1974 (C.J. 1968-1974)	Milwaukee
William H. Dieterich	1959-1964	Milwaukee
Myron L. Gordon	1962-1967	Milwaukee
Horace W. Wilkie[4]	1962-1976 (C.J. 1974-1976)	Madison
Bruce F. Beilfuss	1964-1983 (C.J. 1976-1983)	Neillsville
Nathan Heffernan[4]	1964-(C.J. 1983-)	Sheboygan
Leo B. Hanley[4]	1966-1978	Milwaukee
Connor T. Hansen[4]	1967-1980	Eau Claire
Robert W. Hansen	1968-1977	Milwaukee
Roland B. Day[4]	1974-	Madison
Shirley S. Abrahamson[4]	1976-	Madison
William G. Callow	1977-	Waukesha
John L. Coffey	1978-1982	Milwaukee
Donald W. Steinmetz	1980-	Milwaukee
Louis J. Ceci[4]	1982-	Milwaukee
William A. Bablitch	1983-	Stevens Point

[1] Home address is the area from which the justice was originally appointed or elected. [2] Chief Justice. [3] Circuit judges acted as Supreme Court justices 1848-1853. [4] Appointed to the court. [5] Appointed to the court after being elected.

Source: *Wisconsin Blue Books*, 1935, 1944, 1977; Elections Board records.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS, SENATE PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OR PRESIDENTS, 1848-1985[1]

Session	Assembly Speakers[2]	Residence and District No.[3]	Senate Presidents Pro Tempore or Presidents[1,2]	Residence and District No.
1848	Ninian E. Whiteside	Lafayette County	No permanent president pro tem	—
1849	Harrison C. Hobart (D)	Sheboygan	No permanent president pro tem	—
1850	Moses M. Strong (D)	Mineral Point	No record	—
1851	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg	No record	—
1852	James M. Shafter	Sheboygan	E.B. Dean, Jr.	Madison (9)
1853	Henry L. Palmer (D)	Milwaukee	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee (6)
1854	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg	Benjamin Allen	Hudson (19)
1855	Charles C. Sholes	Kenosha	Eleazor Wakeley	Whitewater (12)
1856	William Hull	Grant County	Louis Powell Harvey (R)	Southport (16)
1857	Wyman Spooner (R)	Elkhorn	No permanent president pro tem	—
1858	Frederick S. Lovell	Kenosha County	Hiram H. Giles	Stoughton (11)
1859	William P. Lyon (R)	Racine	Dennison Worthington (R)	Summit (10)
1860	William P. Lyon (R)	Racine	Moses M. Davis (R)	Portage (25)
1861	Amasa Cobb (R)	Mineral Point	Alden I. Bennett (R)	Beloit (18)
1862	James W. Beardsley (UD)	Prescott	Frederick O. Thorp (D)	West Bend (4)
1863	J. Allen Barber (R)	Lancaster	Wyman Spooner (R)	Elkhorn (12)
1864	William W. Field (U)	Fennimore	Smith S. Wilkinson (R)	Prairie du Sac (14)
1865	William W. Field (U)	Fennimore	Willard H. Chandler (U)	Windsor (11)
1866	Henry D. Barron (U)	St. Croix Falls	Willard H. Chandler (U)	Windsor (11)
1867	Angus Cameron (U)	La Crosse	George F. Wheeler (U)	Nanuapa (20)
1868	Alexander M. Thomson (R)	Janesville	Newton M. Littlejohn (R)	Whitewater (12)
1869	Alexander M. Thomson (R)	Janesville	George C. Hazelton (R)	Boscobel (16)
1870	James M. Bingham (R)	Palmyra	David Taylor (R)	Sheboygan (1)
1871	William E. Smith (R)	Fox Lake	Charles G. Williams (R)	Janesville (17)
1872	Daniel Hall (R)	Watertown	Charles G. Williams (R)	Janesville (17)
1873	Henry D. Barron (R)	St. Croix Falls	Henry L. Eaton (R)	Lone Rock (28)
1874	Gabriel Bouck (D)	Oshkosh	John C. Holloway (R)	Lancaster (16)
1875	Frederick W. Horn (R)	Cedarburg	Henry D. Barron (R)	St. Croix Falls (24)
1876	Sam S. Fifield (R)	Ashland	Robert L.D. Potter (R)	Wautoma (25)
1877	John B. Cassoday (U)	Janesville	William H. Hiner (R)	Fond du Lac (18)
1878	Augustus R. Barrows (GB)	Chippewa Falls	Levi W. Barden (R)	Portage (27)
1879	David M. Kelly (R)	Green Bay	William T. Price (R)	Black River Falls (32)
1880	Alexander A. Arnold (R)	Galesville	Thomas B. Scott (R)	Grand Rapids (11)
1881	Ira B. Bradford (R)	Augusta	Thomas B. Scott (R)	Grand Rapids (11)
1882	Franklin L. Gilson (R)	Ellsworth	George B. Burrows (R)	Madison (25)
1883	Earl P. Finch (D)	Oshkosh	George W. Ryland (R)	Lancaster (16)
1885	Hiram O. Fairchild (R)	Marinette	Edward S. Minor (R)	Sturgeon Bay (1)
1887	Thomas B. Mills (R)	Millston	Charles K. Erwin (R)	Tomah (32)
1889	Thomas B. Mills (R)	Millston	Thomas A. Dyson (R)	La Crosse (31)
1891	James J. Hogan (D)	La Crosse	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg (33)
1893	Edward Keogh (D)	Milwaukee	Robert J. MacBride (D)	Neillsville (25)
1895	George B. Burrows (R)	Madison	Thompson D. Weeks (R)	Whitewater (24)
1897	George A. Buckstaff (R)	Oshkosh	Lyman W. Thayer (R)	Ripon (18)
1899	George H. Ray (R)	La Crosse	Lyman W. Thayer (R)	Ripon (18)
1901	George H. Ray (R)	La Crosse	James J. McGillivray (R)	Black River Falls (31)
1903-05	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	West Superior	James J. McGillivray (R)	Black River Falls (31)
1907	Herman L. Ekern (R)	Whitehall	James H. Stout (R)	Menomonie (29)
1909	Levi H. Bancroft (R)	Richland Center	James H. Stout (R)	Menomonie (29)
1911	C.A. Ingram (R)	Durand	Harry C. Martin (R)	Darlington (17)
1913	Merlin Hull (R)	Black River Falls	Harry C. Martin (R)	Darlington (17)
1915	Lawrence C. Whittet (R)	Edgerton	Edward T. Fairchild (R)	Milwaukee (5)
1917	Lawrence C. Whittet (R)	Edgerton	Timothy Burke (R)	Green Bay (2)
1919	Riley S. Young (R)	Darien	Willard T. Stevens (R)	Rhinelander (30)
1921	Riley S. Young (R)	Darien	Timothy Burke (R)	Green Bay (2)
1923	John L. Dahl	Rice Lake	Henry A. Huber (R)	Stoughton (26)
1925	Herman Sachtjen (R)[4]	Madison	Howard Teasdale (R)	Sparta (31)
1927	John W. Eber (R)	Milwaukee	William L. Smith (R)	Neillsville (24)
1929	Charles B. Perry (R)	Wauwatosa	Oscar H. Morris (R)	Milwaukee (4)
1931	Charles B. Perry (R)	Wauwatosa	Herman J. Severson (P)	Iola (23)
1933	Cornelius T. Young (D)	Milwaukee	Orland S. Loomis (R)	Mauston (31)
1935	Jorge W. Carow (R)	Ladysmith	Harry W. Bolens (D)	Port Washington (20)
1937	Paul R. Alfonsi (P)	Pence	Walter J. Rush (P)	Neillsville (24)
1939	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland Center	Edward J. Roethe (R)	Fennimore (16)
1941-43	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland Center	Conrad Shearer (R)	Kenosha (22)
1945	Donald C. McDowell (R)	Soldiers Grove	Conrad Shearer (R)	Kenosha (22)
1947	Donald C. McDowell (R)	Soldiers Grove	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1949	Alex L. Nicol (P)	Sparta	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1951-53	Ora R. Rice (R)	Delavan	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1955	Mark Catlin, Jr. (R)	Appleton	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1957	Robert G. Marotz (R)	Shawano	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1959	George Molinaro (D)	Kenosha	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1961	David J. Blanchard (R)	Edgerton	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1963	Robert D. Haase (R)	Marinette	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1965	Robert T. Huber (D)	West Allis	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1967-69	Harold V. Froehlich (R)	Appleton	Robert P. Knowles (R)	New Richmond (10)
1971	Robert T. Huber (D)[5]	West Allis	Robert Knowles (R)	New Richmond (10)
	Norman C. Anderson (D)[6]	Madison	—	—
1973	Norman C. Anderson (D)	Madison (37)	Robert P. Knowles (R)	New Richmond (10)

ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS, SENATE PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OR PRESIDENTS, 1848-1985[1]—Cont.

Session	Assembly Speakers[2]	Residence and District No.[3]	Senate Presidents Pro Tempore or Presidents[1,2]	Residence and District No.
1975	Norman C. Anderson (D)	Madison (37)	Fred A. Risser (D)	Madison (26)
1977-81	Edward G. Jackamonis (D)	Waukesha (98)	Fred A. Risser (D)[1]	Madison (26)
1983-85	Thomas A. Loftus (D)	Sun Prairie (46)	Fred A. Risser (D)	Madison (26)

[1] President pro tempore is listed until 1979. After May 1, 1979, the president of the Senate is listed; the lieutenant governor's function as president was deleted by constitutional amendment adopted in April 1979.

[2] Political party indicated is for session elected: D-Democrat; GB-Greenback; P-Progressive; R-Republican; U-Union; UD-Union Democrat.

[3] Assembly districts were not numbered until the 1973 session.

[4] George A. Nelson (R), Polk County, was elected to serve at special session, 4/15/26 to 4/16/26, following the resignation of Herman Sachtjen after the regular session to accept circuit judge appointment.

[5] Resigned 12/12/71 to accept Highway Commission chairman appointment.

[6] Elected Speaker 1/18/72, succeeding Robert Huber.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, January 1985.

U.S. SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN, 1848-1985

NOTE: Each state has 2 U.S. Senators. In this compilation the sequence of persons holding each of the positions is carried out separately and the 2 positions are designated as Post 1 and Post 2.

(D) — Democrat(P) — Progressive(R) — Republican(UR) — Union Republican

Post 1		Post 2	
Name	Term	Name	Term
Isaac P. Walker (D)[1]	1848-1849	Henry Dodge (D)[1]	1848-1851
	1849-1855		1851-1857
Charles Durkee (UR)	1855-1861	James R. Doolittle (R)	1857-1863
Timothy O. Howe (UR)	1861-1867		1863-1869
	1867-1873	Matthew H. Carpenter (R)	1869-1875
	1873-1879	Angus Cameron (R)	1875-1881
Matthew H. Carpenter (R)	1879-1881	Philetus Sawyer (R)	1881-1887
Angus Cameron (R)[2]	1881-1885		1887-1893
John C. Spooner (R)	1885-1891	John Lendrum Mitchell (D)	1893-1899
William F. Vilas (D)	1891-1897	Joseph Very Quarles (R)	1899-1905
John C. Spooner (R)	1897-1903	Robert M. La Follette,Sr. (R)[5]	1906-1911
	1903-1907		1911-1917
Isaac Stephenson (R)[3]	1907-1909		1917-1923
	1909-1915		1923-1925
Paul O. Husting (D)	1915-1917	Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (R)[6]	1925-1929
Irvine L. Lenroot (R)[4]	1918-1921		1929-1935
	1921-1927	(P)	1935-1941
John J. Blaine (R)	1927-1933		1941-1947
F. Ryan Duffy (D)	1933-1939	Joseph R. McCarthy (R)	1947-1953
Alexander Wiley (R)	1939-1945		1953-1957
	1945-1951	William Proxmire (D)[7]	1957-1959
	1951-1957		1959-1965
	1957-1963		1965-1971
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	1963-1969		1971-1977
	1969-1975		1977-1983
	1975-1981		1983-
Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R)	1981-		

[1] Length of the first term of senators when new states are created is determined by lot. See Article I, Section 3, Clause 2. U.S. Constitution.

[2] Not a candidate for re-election to Post 2, but elected 3/10/1881, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator Carpenter on 2/24/1881.

[3] Elected in 5/17/1907, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Senator Spooner on 4/30/1907.

[4] Elected 5/2/1918, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator Husting on 10/21/1917.

[5] Elected 1/25/1905, but continued to serve as Governor until 1/1/1906.

[6] Elected 9/29/1925, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator La Follette,Sr. on 6/18/1925.

[7] Elected 8/27/1957, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator McCarthy on 5/2/1957.

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN, 1943-1985[1]

District	Name	Term	Party	Residence
1st	Lawrence H. Smith	1941-59	Rep.	Racine
	Gerald T. Flynn	1959-61	Dem.	Racine
	Henry C. Schadeberg	1961-65; 1967-71	Rep.	Burlington
	Lynn E. Stalbaum	1965-67	Dem.	Racine
	Les Aspin	1971-	Dem.	East Troy
2nd	Harry Sauthoff	1941-45	Prog.	Madison
	Robert K. Henry	1945-47	Rep.	Jefferson
	Glenn R. Davis	1947-57	Rep.	Waukesha
	Donald E. Tewes	1957-59	Rep.	Waukesha
	Robert W. Kastenmeier	1959-	Dem.	Sun Prairie
3rd	William H. Stevenson	1941-49	Rep.	La Crosse
	Gardner R. Withrow	1949-61	Rep.	La Crosse
	Vernon W. Thomson	1961-75	Rep.	Richland Center
	Alvin Baldus	1975-81	Dem.	Menomonie
	Steven Gunderson	1981-	Rep.	Osseo
4th	Thaddeus F. Wasielewski	1941-47	Dem.	Milwaukee
	John C. Brophy	1947-49	Rep.	Milwaukee
	Clement J. Zablocki[2]	1949-1983	Dem.	Milwaukee
	Gerald D. Kleczka	1984-	Dem.	Milwaukee
5th	Howard J. McMurray	1943-45	Dem.	Milwaukee
	Andrew J. Biemiller	1945-47; 1949-51	Dem.	Milwaukee
	Charles J. Kersten	1947-49; 1951-55	Rep.	Whitefish Bay
	Henry S. Reuss	1955-83	Dem.	Milwaukee
	James P. Moody	1983-	Dem.	Milwaukee
6th	Frank B. Keefe	1939-51	Rep.	Oshkosh
	William K. Van Pelt	1951-63	Rep.	Fond du Lac
	John A. Race	1965-67	Dem.	Fond du Lac
	William A. Steiger[3]	1967-78	Rep.	Oshkosh
	Thomas E. Petri	1979-	Rep.	Fond du Lac
7th	Reid F. Murray	1939-53	Rep.	Ogdensburg
	Melvin R. Laird	1953-69	Rep.	Marshfield
	David R. Obey	1969-	Dem.	Wausau
8th	La Vern R. Dilweg	1943-45	Dem.	Green Bay
	John R. Byrnes	1945-73	Rep.	Green Bay
	Harold V. Froehlich	1973-75	Rep.	Appleton
	Robert J. Cornell	1975-79	Dem.	De Pere
	Toby Roth	1979-	Rep.	Appleton
9th[4]	Merlin Hull	1935-53	Prog.	Black River Falls
	Lester R. Johnson	1953-65	Dem.	Black River Falls
	Glenn R. Davis	1965-75	Rep.	Waukesha
	Robert W. Kasten	1975-79	Rep.	Thiensville
	F.James Sensenbrenner, Jr.	1979-	Rep.	Menomonee Falls
10th[5]	Alvin E. O'Konski	1943-73	Rep.	Rhinelander

Alphabetical Listing	
Aspin	1st
Baldus	3rd
Biemiller	5th
Brophy	4th
Byrnes	8th
Cornell	8th
Davis	2nd, 9th
Dilweg	8th
Flynn	1st
Froehlich	8th
Gunderson	3rd
Henry	2nd
Hull	9th
Johnson	9th
Kasten	9th
Kastenmeier	2nd
Keefe	6th
Kersten	5th
Kleczka	4th
Laird	7th
McMurray	4th
Moody	5th
Murray	7th
Obey	7th
O'Konski	10th
Petri	6th
Race	6th
Reuss	5th
Roth	8th
Sauthoff	2nd
Schadeberg	1st
Sensenbrenner	9th
Smith	1st
Stalbaum	1st
Steiger	6th
Stevenson	3rd
Tewes	2nd
Thomson	3rd
Van Pelt	6th
Wasielewski	4th
Withrow	3rd
Zablocki	4th

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[1] Cumulative list, 1837-1943, can be found in 1944 *Wisconsin Blue Book* (pp. 354-356).

[2] Representative Zablocki died December 3, 1983. The seat was filled by Representative Kleczka in a special election April 3, 1984.

[3] Representative Steiger died on December 4, 1978 following his November 1978 election. The seat was filled by Representative Petri in a special election on April 3, 1979.

[4] In the congressional redistricting based on the results of the 1960 Census of Population, the old 9th District in western Wisconsin disappeared and a new 9th District was created in the Waukesha-Milwaukee metropolitan area. The redistricting was enacted as Chapter 63, Laws of 1963, and was first used in the 1964 congressional election.

[5] In the congressional reapportionment based on the results of the 1970 Census of Population, Wisconsin's delegation was reduced from 10 members to 9 members. The new reapportionment was implemented in the 9 districts created by Chapter 333, Laws of 1971, and was first used in the 1972 congressional election.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTION
1848-1982

SYMBOLS:
A - American
C - Conservative
Com - Communist
Con - Constitution
D - Democrat
DS - Democratic Socialist
G - Greenback
Ind - Independent
IC - Ind. Communist
ID - Ind. Democrat
IL - Ind. Labor
I Pr - Ind. Prohibition
IPR - Ind. Prohib. Repub.
ISL - Ind. Social Labor
ISW - Ind. Social Worker
IW - Ind. Worker
L - Labor
Lib - Libertarian
Nat - National
NR - National Repub.
Peo - People's
PLS - Progressive Labor Socialist
PP - People's Prog.
Prog - Progressive
Proh - Prohibition
R - Republican
Soc - Socialist
SD - Social Democrat
SDA - Social Dem. of America
SL - Social Labor
SW - Socialist Worker
U - Union
UL - Union Labor
W - Whig

NOTE: Candidates whose party did not receive 1% of the vote for a statewide office in the previous election or who failed to meet the alternative requirement of Section 5.62, Wisconsin Statutes, are listed on the Wisconsin ballot as "independents". When a candidate's party affiliation is listed as independent but shows a party designation in italics, the candidacy was listed as "independent" on the Wisconsin ballot and the party designation shown was learned from newspaper clippings.

Year	Total Vote[1]	Candidate Vote		
1848[2]	35,309	Dewey (D) 19,875	Tweedy (W) 14,621	Durkee (Ind) 1,134
1849	31,759	Dewey (D) 16,649	Collins (W) 11,317	Chase (Ind) 3,761
1851	44,190	Farwell (W) 22,319	Upham (D) 21,812	
1853	55,683	Barstow (D) 30,405	Holton (R) 21,886	Baird (W) 3,304
1855[3]	72,598	Barstow (D) 36,355	Bashford (R) 36,198	
1857	90,058	Randall (R) 44,693	Cross (D) 44,239	
1859	112,755	Randall (R) 59,999	Hobart (D) 52,539	Harrison (Ind) 134
1861	99,258	Harvey (R) 53,777	Ferguson (D) 45,456	
1863	122,029	Lewis (R) 72,717	Palmer (D) 49,053	
1865	106,674	Fairchild (R) 58,332	Hobart (D) 48,330	
1867	142,522	Fairchild (R) 73,637	Tallmadge (D) 68,873	
1869	130,781	Fairchild (R) 69,502	Robinson (D) 61,239	
1871	147,274	Washburn (R) 78,301	Doolittle (D) 68,910	
1873	147,856	Taylor (D) 81,599	Washburn (R) 66,224	
1875	170,070	Ludington (R) 85,155	Taylor (D) 84,314	
1877	178,122	Smith (R) 78,759	Mallory (D) 70,486	Allis (G) 26,216
1879	189,005	Smith (R) 100,535	Jenkins (D) 75,030	May (G) 12,996
1881	171,856	Rusk (R) 81,754	Fratt (D) 69,797	Kanouse (Proh) 13,225 Allis (G) 7,002
1884	319,997	Rusk (R) 163,214	Fratt (D) 143,945	Hastings (Proh) 8,545 Utley (G) 4,274
1886	286,368	Rusk (R) 133,247	Woodward (D) 114,529	Cochrane (Peo) 21,467 Olin (Proh) 17,089
1888	354,714	Hoard (R) 175,696	Morgan (D) 155,423	Durant (Proh) 14,373 Powell (L) 9,196
1890	309,254	Peck (D) 160,388	Hoard (R) 132,068	Alexander (Proh) 11,246 May (UL) 5,447
1892	371,559	Peck (D) 178,095	Spooner (R) 170,497	Richmond (Proh) 13,185 Butt (Peo) 9,638
1894	375,449	Upham (R) 196,150	Peck (D) 142,250	Powell (Peo) 25,604 Cleghorn (Proh) 11,240
1896	444,110	Scofield (R) 264,981	Silverthorn (D) 169,257 Tuttrop (SL) 1,306	Berkey (Proh) 8,140 Henderson (Nat) 407
1898	329,430	Scofield (R) 173,137	Sawyer (D) 135,353 Chafin (Proh) 8,078 Riese (SL) 1,473	Worsley (Peo) 8,518 Tuttle (SDA) 2,544 LaFolette (Ind) 112
1900	441,900	LaFollette (R) 264,419	Bomrich (D) 160,674 Tuttle (SD) 6,590	Smith (Proh) 9,707 Wilke (SL) 509
1902	365,676	LaFollette (R) 193,417	Rose (D) 145,818 Drake (Proh) 9,647	Seidel (SD) 15,970 Puck (SL) 791
1904	449,570	LaFollette (R) 227,253	Peck (D) 176,301 Scofield (NR) 12,136	Arnold (SD) 24,857 Clark (Proh) 8,764 Minkley (SL) 249
1906	320,003	Davidson (R) 183,558	Aylward (D) 103,311 Eaton (Proh) 8,211	Gaylord (SD) 24,437 Rosaas (SL) 455
1908	449,656	Davidson (R) 242,935	Aylward (D) 165,977 Cox (Proh) 11,760	Brown (SD) 28,583 Bottema (SL) 393
1910	319,522	McGovern (R) 161,619	Schmitz (D) 110,442 Van Keuren (Proh) 7,450	Jacobs (SD) 39,547 Kremer (SL) 430
1912	393,849	McGovern (R) 179,360	Karel (D) 167,316 Hill (Proh) 9,433	Thompson (SD) 34,468 Curtis (SL) 3,253
1914	325,430	Philipp (R) 140,787	Karel (D) 119,509 Ameringer (SD) 25,917	Blaine (Ind) 32,560 Emerson (Proh) 6,279 Vierthaler (Ind) 352
1916	434,340	Philipp (R) 229,889	Williams (D) 164,555	Weaver (Soc) 30,649 McKerrow (Proh) 9,193
1918	331,582	Philipp (R) 155,799	Moehlenpah (D) 112,576	Seidel (SD) 57,523 Dean (Proh) 5,296

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTION 1848-1982—Cont.

Year	Total Vote[1]	Candidate Vote		
1920	691,294	Blaine (R) 366,247	McCoy (D) 247,746	Coleman (Soc) 71,126 Tubbs (Proh) 6,047
1922	481,828	Blaine (R) 367,929	Bentley (ID) 51,061 Welles (Proh) 21,438	Arnold (Soc) 39,570 Dietrich (ISL) 1,444
1924	796,432	Blaine (R) 412,255	Lueck (D) 317,550 Bucknam (Proh) 11,516 Shuttleworth (IPR) 4,079	Quick (Soc) 45,268 Alanne (IW) 4,107 Snover (SL) 1,452
1926	552,912	Zimmerman (R) 350,927	Perry (Ind) 76,507 Kent (Soc) 40,293	Cady (D) 72,627 Emerson (Proh) 7,333 Gordon (SL) 4,593
1928	989,143	Kohler (R) 547,738	Schmedeman (D) 394,368 Bucknam (Proh) 6,477	Hauser (Soc) 36,924 Ehrhardt (IL) 1,938 Hayes (IW) 1,420
1930	606,825	LaFollette (R) 392,958	Hammersley (D) 170,020 Taynton (Proh) 14,818	Metcalfe (Soc) 25,607 Blair (IC) 2,998
1932	1,124,502	Schmedeman (D) 590,114 Dean (Proh) 3,148	Kohler (R) 470,805 Blair (Com) 2,926	Metcalfe (Soc) 56,965 Ehrhardt (SL) 398
1934	953,797	LaFollette (Prog) 373,093	Schmedeman (D) 359,467 Nelson (Soc) 44,589 North (PR) 857	Greene (R) 172,980 Childs (IC) 2,454 Ehrhardt (ISL)332
1936	1,237,095	LaFollette (Prog) 573,724	Wiley (R) 363,973 Walsh (U) 27,934	Lueck (D) 268,530 Ehrhardt (SL) 1,738 Fehlandt (Proh) 1,008
1938	981,560	Heil (R) 543,675	LaFollette (Prog) 353,381 Smith (U) 4,564	Bolens (D) 78,446 Schleier (ISL) 1,459
1940	1,373,754	Heil (R) 558,678	Loomis (Prog) 546,436 Blair (Com) 2,340	McGovern (D) 264,985 Fisher (SL) 1,158
1942	800,985	Loomis (Prog) 397,664	Heil (R) 291,945 Zeidler (Soc) 11,295	Sullivan (D) 98,153 Blair (IC) 1,092 Cozzini (ISL) 490
1944	1,320,483	Goodland (R) 697,740	Hoan (D) 536,357 Nelson(Soc) 9,183	Benz (Prog) 76,028 Cozzini (Ind) 1,122
1946	1,040,444	Goodland (R) 621,970	Hoan (D) 406,499 Eisenscher (IC) 1,857	Uphoff (Soc) 8,996 Kenyon (ISL) 959
1948	1,266,139	Rennebohm (R) 684,839	Thompson (D) 558,497 Uphoff (Soc) 9,149	Berquist (PP) 12,928 Boulton (ISW) 356 Cozzini (ISL) 328
1950	1,138,148	Kohler (R) 605,649	Thompson (D) 525,319	Essin (PP) 3,735 Hart (Soc) 3,384
1952	1,615,214	Kohler (R) 1,009,171	Proxmire (D) 601,844	Essin (Ind) 3,706
1954	1,158,666	Kohler (R) 596,158	Proxmire (D) 560, 747	Wepfer (Ind) 1,722
1956	1,557,788	Thomson (R) 808,273	Proxmire (D) 749,421	
1958	1,202,219	Nelson (D) 644,296	Thomson (R) 556,391	Leverenz (Ind) 1,485
1960	1,728,009	Nelson (D) 890,868	Kuehn (R) 837,123	
1962	1,265,900	Reynolds (D) 637,491	Kuehn (R) 625,536	Wiggert (Ind) 2,477
1964	1,694,887	Knowles (R) 856,779	Reynolds (D) 837,901	
1966	1,170,173	Knowles (R) 626,041	Lucey (D) 539,258	Wiggert (Ind) 4,745
1968	1,689,738	Knowles (R) 893,463	LaFollette (D) 791,100	Wiggert (Ind) 3,225 Wilkinson (Ind) 1,813
1970	1,343,160	Lucey (D) 728,403	Olson (R) 602,617 Cozzini (Ind-^{sl}) 1,287	McDonald (A) 9,035 Hunt (Ind-*SW*) 888 Kastner (Ind-*PLS*) 628
1974	1,181,685	Lucey (D) 628,639	Dyke (R) 497,189 Crazy Jim (Ind) 12,107 Blair (Ind-^{c}) 3,617	Upham (A) 33,528 Hart (Ind-*DS*) 5,113 Cozzini (Ind-*SL*) 1,492
1978	1,500,996	Dreyfus (R) 816,056	Schreiber (D) 673,813 Doherty (Ind) 2,183	Zimmerman (C) 6,355 Kaplan (Ind-*SW*) 1,548 Ochsner (Ind-*SL*) 849
1982	1,580,344	Earl (D) 896,872	Kohler (R) 662,738 Wickstrom (Con) 7,721	Smiley (Lib) 9,734 Seidman (Ind-*SW*) 3,025

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[1] Total vote includes scattering votes.

[2] Data for Dewey and Tweedy from 1874 Blue Book; Durkee based on county returns still in Office of Secretary of State in 1961.The returns from Manitowoc and Winnebago Counties are missing. Without these 2 counties, Dewey had 19,605 votes and Tweedy had 14,514 votes.

[3] Barstow's plurality was set aside in *Atty. Gen. ex rel. Bashford v. Barstow*, 4 Wis. 567.

Source: Copied from official records of the Elections Board.

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS
1848-1984

Symbols:

A — American (Know-Nothing)
Cit — Citizens
Com — Communist
Con — Constitution
CU — Constitutional Union
D — Democrat
FS — Free Soil
G — Green back
Ind — Independent
IP — Ind. Progressive
IS — Ind. Socialist
ISL — Ind. Socialist Labor
ISW — Ind. Socialist Worker
Lib — Libertarian
LR — Liberal Republican
Nat — National
ND — National Democrat
Peo — People's (Populist)
PP — People's Progressive
Prog — Progressive
Proh — Prohibition
R — Republican
SD — Social Democrat
Soc — Socialist
SL — Socialist Labor
SW — Socialist Worker
SoD — Southern Democrat
U — Union
UL — Union Labor
USL — U.S. Labor
W — Whig
WIA — Wis. Independent Alliance
WW — Workers World

NOTE: Candidates whose party did not receive 1% of the vote for a statewide office in the previous election or who failed to meet the alternative requirement of Section 5.62, Wisconsin Statutes, are listed on the Wisconsin ballot as "independents". Candidates whose party affiliation is listed as independent with a party designation in italics appeared on the Wisconsin ballot identified as an "independent". The party designation listed is from Congressional Quarterly's *Guide to U.S. Elections.*

Year	Electoral Vote	Total Popular Vote	Vote for Candidate	
1848	4	39,166	Lewis Cass (D) 15,001 (38.3%)	Zachary Taylor (W) 13,747 (35.1%)
				Martin Van Buren (FS) 10,418 (26.6%)
1852	5	64,682	Franklin Pierce (D) 33,658 (52.0%)	Winfield Scott (W) 22,210 (34.4%) John P. Hale (FS) 8,814 (13.6%)
1856	5	119,512	John C. Fremont (R) 66,090 (55.3%)	James Buchanan (D) 52,843 (44.2%) Millard Fillmore (A) 579 (.5%)
1860	5	152,180	Abraham Lincoln (R) 86,113 (56.6%)	Stephen A. Douglas (D) 65,021 (42.7%)
			John C. Breckinridge (SoD) 888 (.6%)	John Bell (CU) 161 (.1%)
1864	8	149,342	Abraham Lincoln (R) 83,458 (55.9%)	George B. McClellan (D) 65,884 (44.1%)
1868	8	193,564	Ulysses S. Grant (R) 108,857 (56.2%)	Horatio Seymour (D) 84,707 (43.3%)
1872	10	192,308	Ulysses S. Grant (R) 104,994 (54.6%)	Horace Greeley (D & LR) 86,477 (45.0%)
				Charles O'Conor (D) 834 (.4%)
1876	10	256,131	Rutherford B. Hayes (R) 130,668 (51.0%)	Samuel J. Tilden (D) 123,927 (48.4%)
			Peter Cooper (G) 1,509 (.6%)	Green Clay Smith (Proh) 27.
1880	10	267,182	James A. Garfield (R) 144,398 (54.1%)	Winfield S. Hancock (D) 114,644 (42.9%)
			James B. Weaver (G) 7,986 (3.0%)	John W. Phelps (A) 91 Neal Dow (Proh) 68
1884	11	319,888	James G. Blaine (R) 161,157 (50.4%)	Grover Cleveland (D) 146,477 (45.8%)
			John P. St. John (Proh) 7,656 (2.4%)	Benj. F. Butler (G) 4,598 (1.4%)
1888	11	354,614	Benjamin Harrison (R) 176,553 (49.7%)	Grover Cleveland (D) 155,232 (43.7%)
			Clinton B. Fisk (Proh) 14,277 (4.2)	A.J. Streeter (UL) 8,552 (2.4)
1892	12	371,581	Grover Cleveland (D) 177,325 (47.7%)	Benjamin Harrison (R) 171,101 (46.0%)
			John Bidwell (Proh) 13,136 (3.6%)	James B. Weaver (Peo) 10,019 (2.7%)
1896	12	447,409	William McKinley (R) 268,135 (59.9%)	William J. Bryan (D) 165,523 (37.0%)
			Joshua Levering (Proh) 7,507 (1.7%)	John M. Palmer (ND) 4,584 (1.0%)
			Charles H. Matchett (SL) 1,314 (.3%)	Charles E. Bentley (Nat) 346 (.1%)
1900	12	442,501	William McKinley (R) 265,760 (60.1%)	William J. Bryan (D) 159,163 (36.0%)
			John G. Wooley (Proh) 10,027 (2.3)	Eugene V. Debs (SD) 7,048 (1.6%)
				Joseph F. Malloney (SL) 503 (.1%)
1904	13	443,014	Theodore Roosevelt (R) 280,164 (63.2%)	Alton B. Parker (D) 124,107 (28.0%)
			Eugene V. Debs (SD) 28,220 (6.4%)	Silas C. Swallow (Proh) 9,770 (2.2%)
			Thomas E. Watson (Peo) 530 (.1%)	Charles H. Corregan (SL) 223 (.1%)
1908	13	454,421	William H. Taft (R) 247,747 (54.5%)	William J. Bryan (D) 166,632 (36.7%)
			Eugene V. Debs (SD) 28,164 (6.1%)	Eugene W. Chafin (Proh) 11,564 (2.6%)
				August Gillhaus (SL) 314 (.1%)
1912	13	399,966	Woodrow Wilson (D) 164,230 (41.1%)	William H. Taft (R) 130,596 (32.7%)
			Theodore Roosevelt (Prog) 62,448 (15.6%)	Eugene V. Debs (SD) 33,476 (8.4%)

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS
1848-1984—Cont.

Year	Electoral Vote	Total Popular Vote	Vote for Candidate	
			Eugene W. Chafin (Proh) 8,584 (2.1%)	A.E. Reimer (SL) 632 (.2%)
1916	13	447,134	Charles E. Hughes (R) 220,822 (49.4%)	Woodrow Wilson (D) 191,363 (42.8%)
			Allan Benson (Soc) 27,631 (6.1%)	J. Frank Hanly (Proh) 7,318 (1.6%)
1920	13	701,280	Warren G. Harding (R) 498,576 (71.1%)	James M. Cox (D) 113,422 (16.2%)
			Eugene V. Debs (Soc) 80,635 (11.5%)	Aaron S. Watkins (Proh) 8,647 (1.2%)
1924	13	840,140	Robert M. La Follette (Prog) 453,678 (54.4%)	Calvin Coolidge (R) 311,614 (37.4%)
			John W. Davis (D) 68,096 (8.2%)	William Z. Foster (Workers) 3,834 (.5%)
				Herman P. Faris (Proh) 2,918 (.3%)
1928	13	1,016,831	Herbert Hoover (R) 544,205 (53.5%)	Alfred E. Smith (D) 450,259 (44.2%)
			Norman Thomas (Soc) 18,213 (1.8%)	William F. Varney (Proh) 2,245 (.2%)
			William Z. Foster (Workers) 1,528 (.2%)	Verne L. Reynolds (SL) 381
1932	12	1,114,808	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) 707,410 (63.5%)	Herbert Hoover (R) 347,741 (31.1%)
			Norman Thomas (Soc) 53,379 (4.8%)	William Z. Foster (Com) 3,112 (.3%)
			William D. Upshaw (Proh) 2,672 (.2%)	Verne L. Reynolds (SL) 494
1936	12	1,258,560	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) 802,984 (63.8%)	Alfred M. Landon (R) 380,828 (30.3%)
			William Lemke (U) 60,297 (4.8%)	Norman Thomas (Soc) 10,626 (.8%)
			Earl Browder (Com) 2,197 (.8%)	David L. Colvin (Proh) 1,071 (.2)
				John W. Aiken (SL) 557
1940	12	1,405,522	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) 704,821 (50.1%)	Wendell Willkie (R) 679,206 (48.3%)
			Norman Thomas (Soc) 15,071 (1.1%)	Earl Browder (Com) 2,394 (.2%)
			Roger Babson (Proh) 2,148 (.2%)	John W. Aiken (SL) 1,882
1944	12	1,339,152	Thomas Dewey (R) 674,532 (50.4%)	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) 650,413 (48.6%)
			Norman Thomas (Soc) 13,205 (1.0%)	Edward Teichert (Ind) 1,002
1948	12	1,276,800	Harry S. Truman (D) 647,310 (50.7%)	Thomas Dewey (R) 590,959 (46.3%)
			Henry Wallace (PP) 25,282 (2.0%)	Norman Thomas (Soc) 12,547 (1.0%)
			Edward Teichert (Ind) 399	Farrell Dobbs (ISW) 303
1952	12	1,607,370	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R) 979,744 (61.0%)	Adlai E. Stevenson (D) 622,175 (38.7%)
			Vincent Hallinan (IP) 2,174	Farrell Dobbs (ISW) 1,350
			Darlington Hoopes (IS) 1,157	Eric Hass (ISL) 770
1956	12	1,550,558	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R) 954,844 (61.6%)	Adlai E. Stevenson (D) 586,768 (37.9%)
			T. Coleman Andrews (Ind *Con*) 6,918 (.5%)	Darlington Hoopes (Ind *Soc*) 754
			Eric Hass (Ind *SL*) 710	Farrell Dobbs (Ind *SW*) 564
1960	12	1,729,082	Richard M. Nixon (R) 895,175 (51.8%)	John F. Kennedy (D) 830,805 (48.0%)
			Farrell Dobbs (Ind *SW*) 1,792	Eric Hass (Ind *SL*) 1,310
1964	12	1,691,815	Lyndon B. Johnson (D) 1,050,424 (62.1%)	Barry M. Goldwater (R) 638,495 (37.7%)
			Clifton DeBerry (Ind *SW*) 1,692	Eric Hass (Ind *SL*) 1,204
1968	12	1,689,196	Richard M. Nixon (R) 809,997 (48.0%)	Hubert H. Humphrey (D) 748,804 (44.3%)
			George C. Wallace (Ind *A*) 127,835 (7.6%)	Henning A. Blomen (Ind *SL*) 1,338
				Frederick W. Halstead (Ind *SW*) 1,222
1972	11	1,851,997	Richard M. Nixon (R) 989,430 (53.0%)	George S. McGovern (D) 810,174 (43.7%)
			John G. Schmitz (A) 47,525 (2.6%)	Benjamin M. Spock (Ind *Peo*) 2,701
			Louis Fisher (Ind *SL*) 998	Gus Hall (Ind *Com*) 663
				Evelyn Reed (Ind *SW*) 506
1976	11	2,104,175	Jimmy Carter (D) 1,040,232 (49.4%)	Gerald R. Ford (R) 1,004,987 (47.8%)
			Eugene J. McCarthy (Ind) 34,943 (1.7%)	Lester Maddox (A) 8,552 (.4%)
			Frank P. Zeidler (Ind *Soc*) 4,298 (.2%)	Roger L. McBride (Ind *Lib*) 3,814 (.2%)
			Peter Camejo (Ind *SW*) 1,691	Margaret Wright (Ind *Peo*) 943

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1848-1984—Cont.

Year	Electoral Vote	Total Popular Vote	Vote for Candidate	
			Gus Hall (Ind *Com*) 749	Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind *USL*) 738
				Julius Levin (Ind *SL*) 389.
1980..........	11	2,273,221	Ronald Reagan (R) 1,088,845 (47.9%)	Jimmy Carter (D) 981,584 (43.2%)
			John Anderson (Ind) 160,657 (7.1%)	Ed Clark (Ind *Lib*) 29,135 (1.3%)
			Barry Commoner (Ind *Cit*) 7,767 (.3%)	John Rarick (Ind *Con*) 1,519
			David McReynolds (Ind *Soc*) 808	Gus Hall (Ind *Com*) 772
			Deidre Griswold (Ind *WW*) 414	Clifton DeBerry (Ind *SW*) 383
1984..........	11	2,212,018	Ronald Reagan (R) 1,198,809 (54.2%)	Walter F. Mondale (D) 995,847 (45.0%)
			David Bergland (Lib) 4,884 (.2%)	Bob Richards (Con) 3,864 (.2%)
			Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind) 3,791 (.2%)	Sonia Johnson (Ind *Cit*) 1,456
			Dennis L. Serrette (Ind *WIA*) 1,007	Larry Holmes (Ind *WW*) 619
			Gus Hall (Ind *Com*) 597	Melvin T. Mason (Ind *SW*) 445

Source: 1954 and 1981-1982 *Wisconsin Blue Books*; official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

MEMBERS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

For 1917-1983 legislators, see 1983-1984 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, pp. 690-711.

For 1848-1915 legislators, see 1915 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, pp. 253-315, 488-539.

HIGHLIGHTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN

Employment and Earnings — In 1983, Wisconsin ranked 34th in the number of state and local government employes, with 451 per 10,000. Wisconsin has fewer government employes per 10,000 than Iowa and Minnesota (ranked 16th and 29th, respectively), but has more than Michigan and Illinois (ranked 43rd and 48th, respectively). Wisconsin's ranking is tied with Arizona, Maine and Washington. The state employed 57,551 employes (full-time equivalent) while local government employed 156,714.

The majority of state employes are in the classified service (35,000 on December 31, 1984), while 17.5 thousand are in the unclassified service.

5.8 percent or 1,700 out of 29,000 state employes on the centralized payroll monitored by the Department of Employment Relations (as of March 2, 1985) were minority employes. Approximately 15.7 thousand or 54 percent were males and 13.7 thousand or 47 percent were females.

In 1983, Wisconsin ranked 17th in earnings of state and local government employes. Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois ranked higher (4th, 7th and 8th, respectively), and Iowa ranked lower (27th). Over 10 years from 1974 to 1983, October payrolls in Wisconsin increased by $45.1 million on the state level and $177.9 million on the local level.

School districts employed the largest number on the local level — over 103 thousand — while counties ranked second with 46.69 thousand and municipalities third with 46.65 thousand employes.

By function, education ranks first in both the number of employes and total payroll. After education comes police protection, followed by hospitals and highways.

Units of Local Government — Local government in Wisconsin is comprised of 72 counties, 189 cities, 393 villages and 1,266 towns. Counties vary in size from Milwaukee with a population of just below a million to Menominee County with 3.4 thousand, and from Marathon County with a land area of 1,599 square miles to Pepin County with 231 square miles. County boards range in size from 46 supervisors in Brown to 7 in Menominee.

Excluding the District of Columbia, in 1982 Hawaii had the smallest number of all local governmental units with 18 while Illinois had the largest with a total of 6,467. In comparison, Wisconsin had a total of 2,592, ranking 14th.

County Officials — All counties elect a county clerk, treasurer, clerk of circuit court, register of deeds, district attorney, and sheriff; about a third elect a surveyor; a coroner may be elected or a medical examiner may be appointed by the county board; and each county board chooses its chairperson. Eight counties have an elected county executive and 10 counties have an appointed county administrator.

Except for the office of county clerk, in 1985-86, county offices are dominated by Republicans. The largest majority occurs in the office of sheriff with 51 Republicans and 21 Democrats. County clerks totalled 38 Democrats and 34 Republicans. Women are the majority office holders in the positions of clerk of circuit court, register of deeds and county treasurers.

Population — Of the total 1980 Wisconsin population of 4,705,642, approximately 49.7 percent (2,336,665) resided in urban areas. Of this total 62.6 percent (1,463,005) lived in the central city, the rest in the urban fringe. The city of Appleton had the lowest percentage of population residing in its central city (41.5 percent), and the city of Superior had the highest percentage (98.1 percent). In Wisconsin's 2 largest cities (Milwaukee and Madison), 52.4 percent and 79.9 percent, respectively, resided in the central city.

Based on Wisconsin's 1980 census figure, cities comprise a total of 2,703,579, a decline of 17,466 from the 1970 census; villages comprise a total of 514,373, an increase of 76,913; and towns comprise a total of 1,487,383, and increase of 227,890. 38 Wisconsin municipalities had a population of 15,000 or more. The city of Milwaukee, with a population of 636,297, ranks first and the city of Muskego, with a population of 15,277 ranks number 38.

Between 1980 and 1984, 147 cities increased in population while 42 cities decreased. Milwaukee, the one first class city, decreased by 33,363 or 5.24 percent; among second class cities, Green Bay had the largest increase, 3,969 or 4.52 percent, and Racine had the largest decrease, 4,254 or 4.96 percent; among third class cities, Eau Claire had the largest increase, 2,458 or 6.85 percent, and Beloit had the largest decrease, 850 or 2.41 percent; and among fourth class cities, Fitchburg had the largest increase, 1,786 or 14.99 percent, and South Milwaukee had the largest decrease, 357 or 1.69 percent. For Wisconsin's villages, 90 decreased and 303 increased. Plover had the largest increase, 1,292 or 24.33 percent and Menomonee Falls had the largest decrease, 752 or 2.70 percent.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on local government.

WISCONSIN CITIES[1]

January 1, 1984

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1984 Estimate
First Class Cities (150,000 or more)[2]: 1					
Milwaukee	Milwaukee, Washington	1846	717,372	636,297	602,934
Second Class Cities (39,000 to 149,999)[2]: 12					
Appleton	Outagamie, Calumet, Winnebago	1857	56,377	58,913	60,997
Green Bay	Brown	1854	87,809	87,899	91,868
*Janesville	Rock	1853	46,426	51,071	52,085
Kenosha	Kenosha	1850	78,805	77,685	76,495
La Crosse	La Crosse	1856	50,286	48,347	49,177
Madison	Dane	1856	171,769	170,616	172,583
*Oshkosh	Winnebago	1853	53,082	49,620	50,846
Racine	Racine	1848	95,162	85,725	81,471
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1853	48,484	48,085	47,836
Superior	Douglas	1858	32,237	29,571	28,097
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	1897	58,676	51,308	50,936
West Allis	Milwaukee	1906	71,649	63,982	65,138
Third Class Cities (10,000 to 38,999)[2]: 25					
Ashland	Ashland	1887	9,615	9,115	9,284
*Beloit	Rock	1857	35,729	35,207	34,377
Brookfield	Waukesha	1954	32,140	34,035	33,387
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1869	12,351	12,270	12,664
Cudahy	Milwaukee	1906	22,078	19,547	19,272
De Pere	Brown	1883	13,309	14,892	16,148
*Eau Claire	Eau Claire, Chippewa	1872	44,619	51,509	53,967
*Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1852	35,515	35,863	36,158
Glendale	Milwaukee	1950	13,426	13,882	14,003
Greenfield	Milwaukee	1957	24,424	31,353	32,412
Kaukauna	Outagamie	1885	11,308	11,310	11,914
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	1870	33,430	32,547	32,910
Marinette	Marinette	1887	12,696	11,965	11,494
Marshfield	Wood, Marathon	1883	15,619	18,290	18,766
Menasha	Winnebago	1874	14,836	14,728	14,769
Muskego	Waukesha	1964	11,573	15,277	15,756
Neenah	Winnebago	1873	22,902	22,432	23,038
New Berlin	Waukesha	1959	26,910	30,529	30,448
Stevens Point	Portage	1858	23,479	22,970	23,035
*Two Rivers	Manitowoc	1878	13,553	13,354	13,344
Watertown	Dodge, Jefferson	1853	15,683	18,113	18,337
Waukesha	Waukesha	1895	39,695	50,365	51,146
Wausau	Marathon	1872	32,806	32,426	32,213
West Bend	Washington	1885	16,555	21,484	21,241
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	1869	18,587	17,995	18,647
Fourth Class Cities (under 10,000)[2]: 151					
Abbotsford	Clark, Marathon	1965	1,375	1,904	2,010
Adams	Adams	1926	1,440	1,744	1,898
Algoma	Kewaunee	1879	4,023	3,656	3,711
Alma	Buffalo	1885	956	848	898
Altoona	Eau Claire	1887	2,842	4,393	5,316
Amery	Polk	1919	2,126	2,404	2,741
Antigo	Langlade	1885	9,005	8,653	8,890
Arcadia	Trempealeau	1925	2,159	2,109	2,210
Augusta	Eau Claire	1885	1,242	1,560	1,677
Baraboo	Sauk	1882	7,931	8,081	8,252
Barron	Barron	1887	2,337	2,595	2,914
Bayfield	Bayfield	1913	874	778	728

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[1] There are 189 cities.

[2] Under Sec. 62.05 (2), *Wis. Stats.*, a city changes from one class to another when it qualifies in size according to the official census, when provisions for any necessary changes in government are made, and when a proclamation of the mayor, declaring the fact, is published according to law. A change in the classification of a city is not recorded in this table unless the Secretary of State has been notified of such change.

[3] 1970 village population figure.

*City manager form of government. There are 11 cities operating under the manager form authorized by Chapter 64, *Wis. Stats.* The city of Monona has an administrator in addition to the mayor. Cities in Wisconsin may be organized as a mayor, manager or commission form of government. No city is now operating under a commission.

Source: League of Wisconsin Municipalities, *Mayors and City Managers in Wisconsin Cities*, June 1, 1984; Office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State, Notices of Changes in the Status of Wisconsin Municipalities; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, Wisconsin, Table 44, August 1982; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1984*, January 1984.

WISCONSIN CITIES[1]—Cont.

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population		
			1970 Census	1980 Census	1984 Estimate
Beaver Dam	Dodge	1856	14,265	14,149	14,121
Berlin	Green Lake, Waushara	1857	5,338	5,478	5,503
Black River Falls	Jackson	1883	3,273	3,434	3,682
Blair	Trempealeau	1949	1,036	1,142	1,089
Bloomer	Chippewa	1920	3,143	3,342	3,542
Boscobel	Grant	1873	2,510	2,662	2,656
Brillion	Calumet	1944	2,588	2,907	2,977
Brodhead	Green	1891	2,515	3,153	3,110
Buffalo	Buffalo	1859	671	894	834
Burlington	Racine	1900	7,479	8,385	8,289
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	1885	7,697	9,005	9,142
Chetek	Barron	1891	1,630	1,931	2,079
Chilton	Calumet	1877	3,030	2,965	3,037
Clintonville	Waupaca	1887	4,600	4,567	4,633
Colby	Clark, Marathon	1891	1,178	1,496	1,696
Columbus	Columbia	1874	3,789	4,049	4,118
Cornell	Chippewa	1956	1,616	1,583	1,636
Crandon	Forest	1898	1,582	1,969	2,093
Cuba City	Lafayette, Grant	1925	1,993	2,129	2,208
Cumberland	Barron	1885	1,839	1,983	2,107
Darlington	Lafayette	1877	2,351	2,300	2,258
Delafield	Waukesha	1959	3,182	4,083	4,308
Delavan	Walworth	1897	5,526	5,684	5,838
Dodgeville	Iowa	1889	3,255	3,458	3,664
Durand	Pepin	1887	2,103	2,047	2,115
Eagle River	Vilas	1937	1,326	1,326	1,388
Edgerton	Rock	1883	4,118	4,335	4,268
Elkhorn	Walworth	1897	3,992	4,605	4,843
Elroy	Juneau	1885	1,513	1,504	1,540
Evansville	Rock	1896	2,992	2,835	2,818
Fennimore	Grant	1919	1,861	2,212	2,411
Fitchburg	Dane	1983	4,704	11,913	13,699
*Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	1878	9,164	9,785	9,817
Fountain City	Buffalo	1889	1,017	963	954
Fox Lake	Dodge	1938	1,242	1,373	1,439
Franklin	Milwaukee	1956	12,247	16,871	18,449
Galesville	Trempealeau	1942	1,162	1,239	1,256
Gillett	Oconto	1944	1,288	1,356	1,352
Glenwood City	St. Croix	1895	822	950	1,030
Green Lake	Green Lake	1962	1,109	1,208	1,265
Greenwood	Clark	1891	1,036	1,124	1,145
Hartford	Washington	1883	6,499	7,159	7,320
Hayward	Sawyer	1915	1,457	1,698	1,961
Hillsboro	Vernon	1885	1,231	1,263	1,265
Horicon	Dodge	1897	3,356	3,584	3,668
Hudson	St. Croix	1856	5,049	5,434	5,551
Hurley	Iron	1918	2,418	2,015	1,910
Independence	Trempealeau	1942	1,036	1,180	1,194
Jefferson	Jefferson	1878	5,429	5,647	5,551
Juneau	Dodge	1887	2,043	2,045	2,092
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	1883	2,901	2,801	2,842
Kiel	Calumet, Manitowoc	1920	2,848	3,083	3,067
Ladysmith	Rusk	1905	3,674	3,826	3,865
Lake Geneva	Walworth	1883	4,890	5,612	5,684
*Lake Mills	Jefferson	1905	3,556	3,670	3,640
Lancaster	Grant	1878	3,756	4,076	4,259
Lodi	Columbia	1941	1,831	1,959	1,946
Loyal	Clark	1948	1,126	1,252	1,323
Manawa	Waupaca	1954	1,105	1,205	1,340
Marion	Waupaca	1898	1,218	1,348	1,382
Markesan	Green Lake	1959	1,285	1,446	1,490
Mauston	Juneau	1883	3,466	3,284	3,472

WISCONSIN CITIES[1]—Cont.

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population		
			1970 Census	1980 Census	1984 Estimate
Mayville	Dodge	1885	4,139	4,333	4,383
Medford	Taylor	1889	3,454	4,035	4,469
Mellen	Ashland	1907	1,168	1,046	1,044
*Menomonie	Dunn	1882	11,112	12,769	13,392
Mequon	Ozaukee	1957	12,150	16,193	16,126
Merrill	Lincoln	1883	9,502	9,578	9,701
Middleton	Dane	1963	8,286	11,848	13,109
Milton	Rock	1969	3,699	4,092	4,100
Mineral Point	Iowa	1857	2,305	2,259	2,188
Mondovi	Buffalo	1889	2,338	2,545	2,674
Monona	Dane	1969	10,420	8,809	8,810
Monroe	Green	1882	8,654	10,027	10,286
Montello	Marquette	1938	1,082	1,273	1,420
Montreal	Iron	1924	877	887	845
Mosinee	Marathon	1931	2,395	3,015	3,158
Neillsville	Clark	1882	2,750	2,780	2,790
Nekoosa	Wood	1926	2,409	2,519	2,676
New Holstein	Calumet	1926	3,012	3,412	3,365
New Lisbon	Juneau	1889	1,361	1,390	1,431
New London	Outagamie, Waupaca	1877	5,801	6,210	6,597
New Richmond	St. Croix	1885	3,707	4,306	4,630
Oak Creek	Milwaukee	1955	13,928	16,932	17,854
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	1875	8,741	9,909	9,901
Oconto	Oconto	1869	4,667	4,505	4,295
Oconto Falls	Oconto	1919	2,517	2,500	2,624
Omro	Winnebago	1944	2,341	2,763	2,879
Onalaska	La Crosse	1887	4,909	9,249	10,817
Osseo	Trempealeau	1941	1,356	1,474	1,550
Owen	Clark	1925	1,031	998	1,003
Park Falls	Price	1912	2,953	3,192	3,165
Peshtigo	Marinette	1903	2,836	2,807	2,922
Pewaukee	Waukesha	1984	—	8,922	9,161
Phillips	Price	1891	1,511	1,522	1,620
Pittsville	Wood	1887	708	810	869
*Platteville	Grant	1876	9,599	9,580	9,623
Plymouth	Sheboygan	1877	5,810	6,027	6,280
Port Washington	Ozaukee	1882	8,752	8,612	8,634
Portage	Columbia	1854	7,821	7,896	7,918
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	1872	5,540	5,859	5,887
Prescott	Pierce	1857	2,331	2,654	2,781
Princeton	Green Lake	1920	1,446	1,479	1,517
Reedsburg	Sauk	1887	4,585	5,038	5,257
Rhinelander	Oneida	1894	8,218	7,873	7,985
Rice Lake	Barron	1887	7,278	7,691	8,067
Richland Center	Richland	1887	5,086	4,997	5,117
Ripon	Fond du Lac	1858	7,053	7,111	7,152
River Falls	Pierce, St. Croix	1875	7,238	9,019	9,356
St. Croix Falls	Polk	1958	1,425	1,497	1,544
St. Francis	Milwaukee	1951	10,489	10,095	9,990
Schofield	Marathon	1951	2,577	2,226	2,333
Seymour	Outagamie	1879	2,194	2,530	2,794
Shawano	Shawano	1874	6,488	7,013	7,388
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	1913	4,771	5,253	5,861
Shell Lake	Washburn	1961	928	1,135	1,219
Shullsburg	Lafayette	1889	1,376	1,484	1,464
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1897	23,297	21,069	20,712
Sparta	Monroe	1883	6,258	6,934	7,293
Spooner	Washburn	1909	2,444	2,365	2,585
Stanley	Chippewa	1898	2,049	2,095	2,121
Stoughton	Dane	1882	6,096	7,589	8,162
Sturgeon Bay	Door	1883	6,776	8,847	9,059
Sun Prairie	Dane	1958	9,935	12,931	13,737
Thorp	Clark	1948	1,469	1,635	1,658
Tomah	Monroe	1883	5,647	7,204	7,307
Tomahawk	Lincoln	1891	3,419	3,527	3,487
Verona	Dane	1977	2,334[3]	3,336	3,529
Viroqua	Vernon	1885	3,739	3,716	3,811

WISCONSIN CITIES[1]—Cont.

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1984 Estimate
Washburn	Bayfield	1904	1,957	2,080	2,152
Waterloo	Jefferson	1962	2,253	2,393	2,505
Waupaca	Waupaca	1875	4,342	4,472	4,620
Waupun	Fond du Lac, Dodge	1878	7,946	8,132	8,541
Wautoma	Waushara	1901	1,624	1,629	1,608
Westby	Vernon	1920	1,568	1,797	1,879
Weyauwega	Waupaca	1939	1,377	1,549	1,630
Whitehall	Trempealeau	1941	1,486	1,530	1,541
*Whitewater	Walworth, Jefferson	1885	12,038	11,520	11,801
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia, Sauk, Juneau	1925	2,401	2,521	2,739

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]

January 1, 1984

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population 1970	Population 1980	Population 1984 Estimate
Adell	Sheboygan	1918	380	545	483
Albany	Green	1883	875	1,051	1,030
Alma Center	Jackson	1902	495	454	463
Almena	Barron	1945	423	526	601
Almond	Portage	1905	440	477	523
Amherst	Portage	1899	585	701	758
Amherst Junction	Portage	1912	141	225	335
Aniwa	Shawano	1899	233	273	264
Arena	Iowa	1923	377	451	460
Argyle	Lafayette	1903	673	720	770
Arlington	Columbia	1945	379	440	444
Arpin	Wood	1978	—	361	368
Ashwaubenon	Brown	1977	10,042	14,486	15,348
Athens	Marathon	1901	856	988	1,067
Auburndale	Wood	1881	468	641	689
Avoca	Iowa	1870	421	505	491
Bagley	Grant	1919	271	317	357
Baldwin	St. Croix	1875	1,399	1,620	1,743
Balsam Lake	Polk	1905	648	749	873
Bangor	La Crosse	1899	974	1,012	1,101
Barneveld	Iowa	1906	528	579	572
Bay City	Pierce	1909	317	543	590
*Bayside	Milwaukee, Ozaukee	1953	4,461	4,724	4,710
Bear Creek	Outagamie	1902	520	454	416
Belgium	Ozaukee	1922	809	892	856
Bell Center	Crawford	1901	110	124	122
Belleville	Dane, Green	1892	1,163	1,302	1,398
Belmont	Lafayette	1894	688	826	918
Benton	Lafayette	1892	873	983	957
Big Bend	Waukesha	1928	1,148	1,345	1,452
Big Falls	Waupaca	1925	112	107	112
Birchwood	Washburn	1921	394	437	504
Birnamwood	Marathon, Shawano	1895	632	688	705
Biron	Wood	1910	771	698	705
Black Creek	Outagamie	1904	921	1,097	1,192
Black Earth	Dane	1901	1,114	1,145	1,164
Blanchardville	Lafayette, Iowa	1890	794	803	957
Bloomington	Grant	1880	719	743	714

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[1] There are 393 villages.

[2] The village of Cable (Bayfield County) was disincorporated on 4/18/84.

[3] State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Archives Division.

*Village manager form of government. There are 8 villages operating under the manager form authorized by Chapter 64, *Wis. Stats.* Villages in Wisconsin may be organized as a president (mayor) or manager form of government. In addition, Hales Corners, Highland, Kewaskum and Poynette have a village commissioner; DeForest, Oconomowoc Lake, Sauk City and Shorewood Hills have a village administrator.

Source: League of Wisconsin Municipalities, *Presidents in Wisconsin Villages*, June 1, 1984; Office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State, Notices of Changes in the Status of Wisconsin Municipalities; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1984 as of January 1, 1984*; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Wisconsin, Part 51, Tables 15 and 44, August 1982.

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population		
			1970	1980	1984 Estimate
Blue Mounds	Dane	1912	261	387	429
Blue River	Grant	1916	369	412	447
Boaz	Richland	1939	126	161	161
Bonduel	Shawano	1916	995	1,160	1,231
Bowler	Shawano	1923	272	339	311
Boyceville	Dunn	1922	725	862	1,045
Boyd	Chippewa	1891	574	660	739
Brandon	Fond du Lac	1881	872	862	884
Brokaw	Marathon	1903	312	298	296
Brooklyn	Dane, Green	1905	565	627	624
•Brown Deer	Milwaukee	1955	12,582	12,921	12,819
Brownsville	Dodge	1952	374	433	468
Browntown	Green	1890	253	284	316
Bruce	Rusk	1901	799	905	914
Butler	Waukesha	1913	2,261	2,059	2,040
Butternut	Ashland	1903	453	438	457
Cable[2]	Bayfield	1920	281	227	—
Cadott	Chippewa	1895	977	1,247	1,348
Cambria	Columbia	1866	631	680	660
Cambridge	Dane, Jefferson	1891	689	844	825
Cameron	Barron	1894	893	1,115	1,229
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	1902	1,681	1,740	1,768
Camp Douglas	Juneau	1893	547	589	619
Cascade	Sheboygan	1914	603	615	603
Casco	Kewaunee	1920	481	484	509
Cashton	Monroe	1901	824	827	872
Cassville	Grant	1882	1,343	1,270	1,302
Catawba	Price	1922	215	205	215
Cazenovia	Richland, Sauk	1902	335	259	272
Cecil	Shawano	1905	369	445	440
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	1899	1,276	1,420	1,471
Centuria	Polk	1904	632	711	859
Chaseburg	Vernon	1922	224	279	296
Chenequa	Waukesha	1928	642	532	499
Clayton	Polk	1909	306	425	439
Clear Lake	Polk	1894	721	899	942
Cleveland	Manitowoc	1958	761	1,270	1,362
Clinton	Rock	1882	1,333	1,751	1,905
Clyman	Dodge	1924	328	317	315
Cobb	Iowa	1902	410	409	425
Cochrane	Buffalo	1910	506	512	542
Coleman	Marinette	1903	683	852	865
Colfax	Dunn	1904	1,026	1,149	1,112
Coloma	Waushara	1939	336	367	393
Combined Locks	Outagamie	1920	2,771	2,573	2,472
Conrath	Rusk	1915	114	86	97
Coon Valley	Vernon	1907	596	758	812
Cottage Grove	Dane	1924	478	888	1,023
Couderay	Sawyer	1922	123	114	121
Crivitz	Marinette	1974	—	1,041	1,121
Cross Plains	Dane	1920	1,478	2,156	2,251
Curtiss	Clark	1917	135	127	131
Dallas	Barron	1903	359	477	463
Dane	Dane	1899	486	518	576
Darien	Walworth	1951	839	1,152	1,121
Deer Park	St. Croix	1913	217	232	251
Deerfield	Dane	1891	1,067	1,466	1,527
De Forest	Dane	1903	1,911	3,367	3,902
Denmark	Brown	1915	1,364	1,475	1,542
De Soto	Crawford, Vernon	1886	295	318	330
Dickeyville	Grant	1947	1,057	1,156	1,080
Dorchester	Clark	1901	491	613	694
Dousman	Waukesha	1917	451	1,153	1,300
Downing	Dunn	1909	215	242	230
Doylestown	Columbia	1907	265	294	301
Dresser	Polk	1919	533	670	737
Eagle	Waukesha	1899	745	1,008	1,052
Eastman	Crawford	1909	319	371	383
East Troy	Walworth	1900	1,711	2,385	2,495
Eden	Fond du Lac	1912	376	534	524
Edgar	Marathon	1898	928	1,194	1,322
Egg Harbor	Door	1964	184	238	226
Eland	Shawano	1905	229	230	235
Elderon	Marathon	1917	185	191	200

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population 1970	Population 1980	Population 1984 Estimate
Eleva	Trempealeau	1902	574	593	613
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan	1894	787	1,054	1,137
Elk Mound	Dunn	1909	471	737	799
Ellsworth	Pierce	1887	1,983	2,143	2,296
*Elm Grove	Waukesha	1955	7,201	6,735	6,180
Elmwood	Pierce	1905	737	885	931
Elmwood Park	Racine	1960	456	483	471
Embarrass	Waupaca	1895	472	496	503
Endeavor	Marquette	1946	328	335	368
Ephraim	Door	1919	236	319	294
Ettrick	Trempealeau	1948	463	462	507
Exeland	Sawyer	1920	189	219	247
Fairchild	Eau Claire	1880	562	577	564
Fairwater	Fond du Lac	1921	373	310	315
Fall Creek	Eau Claire	1906	825	1,148	1,266
Fall River	Columbia	1903	633	850	886
Fenwood	Marathon	1904	147	165	167
Ferryville	Crawford	1912	183	227	234
Fontana on Geneva Lake	Walworth	1924	1,464	1,764	1,621
Footville	Rock	1918	698	794	822
Forestville	Door	1960	349	455	470
*Fox Point	Milwaukee	1926	7,939	7,649	7,328
Francis Creek	Manitowoc	1960	492	589	705
Frederic	Polk	1903	908	1,039	1,108
Fredonia	Ozaukee	1922	1,045	1,437	1,516
Fremont	Waupaca	1882	598	510	497
Friendship	Adams	1907	641	744	805
Friesland	Columbia	1946	301	267	263
Gays Mills	Crawford	1900	623	627	641
Genoa	Vernon	1935	305	283	299
Genoa City	Walworth	1901	1,085	1,202	1,245
Germantown	Washington	1927	6,974	10,729	11,571
Gilman	Taylor	1914	328	436	454
Glen Flora	Rusk	1915	69	83	76
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	1913	496	423	424
Grafton	Ozaukee	1896	5,998	8,381	8,522
Granton	Clark	1916	288	399	429
Grantsburg	Burnett	1887	930	1,153	1,175
Gratiot	Lafayette	1891	249	280	250
*Greendale	Milwaukee	'1939	15,089	16,928	16,614
Gresham	Shawano	1908	448	534	541
Hales Corners	Milwaukee	1952	7,771	7,110	6,922
Hammond	St. Croix	1880	768	991	995
Hancock	Waushara	1902	404	419	408
Hartland	Waukesha	1891	2,763	5,559	6,047
Hatley	Marathon	1912	315	300	341
Haugen	Barron	1918	246	251	304
Hawkins	Rusk	1922	385	407	412
Hazel Green	Grant, Lafayette	1867	982	1,282	1,245
Hewitt	Wood	1973		470	498
Highland	Iowa	1873	785	860	880
Hilbert	Calumet	1898	896	1,176	1,316
Hixton	Jackson	1920	300	364	401
Hollandale	Iowa	1910	256	271	298
Holmen	La Crosse	1946	1,081	2,411	2,809
Hortonville	Outagamie	1894	1,524	2,016	2,109
Howard	Brown	1959	4,911	8,240	8,794
Howards Grove	Sheboygan	1967	998	1,838	1,960
Hustisford	Dodge	1870	789	874	881
Hustler	Juneau	1914	190	170	186
Ingram	Rusk	1907	109	61	53
Iola	Waupaca	1892	900	957	1,050
Iron Ridge	Dodge	1913	480	766	813
Ironton	Sauk	1914	195	206	213
Jackson	Washington	1912	561	1,817	1,790
Johnson Creek	Jefferson	1903	790	1,136	1,184
Junction City	Portage	1911	396	523	568
Kekoskee	Dodge	1958	233	224	241
Kellnersville	Manitowoc	1971	—	369	407

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population		
			1970	1980	1984 Estimate
Kendall	Monroe	1894	468	486	533
Kennan	Price	1903	167	194	171
Kewaskum	Washington, Fond du Lac	1895	1,926	2,381	2,348
Kimberly	Outagamie	1910	6,131	5,881	5,028
Kingston	Green Lake	1923	343	328	310
Knapp	Dunn	1905	369	419	465
Kohler	Sheboygan	1912	1,738	1,651	1,694
Lac La Belle	Waukesha	1931	227	289	270
La Farge	Vernon	1899	748	746	786
Lake Delton	Sauk	1954	1,059	1,158	1,252
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	1907	523	780	788
Lannon	Waukesha	1930	1,056	987	997
La Valle	Sauk	1883	411	412	421
Lena	Oconto	1921	569	585	581
Lime Ridge	Sauk	1910	203	191	206
Linden	Iowa	1900	408	395	422
Little Chute	Outagamie	1899	5,522	7,907	8,898
Livingston	Grant, Iowa	1914	503	642	653
Loganville	Sauk	1917	199	239	293
Lohrville	Waushara	1910	213	336	354
Lomira	Dodge	1899	1,084	1,446	1,464
Lone Rock	Richland	1886	506	577	609
Lowell	Dodge	1894	322	326	287
Lublin	Taylor	1915	143	142	140
Luck	Polk	1905	848	997	1,047
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	1908	853	1,040	1,096
Lyndon Station	Juneau	1903	533	375	409
Lynxville	Crawford	1889	149	174	162
Mc Farland	Dane	1920	2,386	3,783	4,034
Maiden Rock	Pierce	1887	172	172	180
Maple Bluff	Dane	1930	1,974	1,351	1,316
Marathon City	Marathon	1884	1,214	1,552	1,727
Maribel	Manitowoc	1963	316	363	375
Marquette	Green Lake	1958	161	204	257
Marshall	Dane	1905	1,043	2,363	2,562
Mason	Bayfield	1925	119	102	98
Mattoon	Shawano	1901	377	382	422
Mazomanie	Dane	1899	1,217	1,248	1,313
Melrose	Jackson	1914	505	507	538
Melvina	Monroe	1922	116	117	115
*Menomonee Falls	Waukesha	1892	31,697	27,845	27,093
Merrillan	Jackson	1881	612	587	603
Merrimac	Sauk	1899	376	365	363
Merton	Waukesha	1922	646	1,045	1,094
Milladore	Wood, Portage	1933	229	250	284
Milltown	Polk	1910	634	732	739
Minong	Washburn	1915	420	557	573
Mishicot	Manitowoc	1950	938	1,503	1,518
Montfort	Grant, Iowa	1893	518	616	594
Monticello	Green	1891	870	1,021	1,057
Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac	1962	942	585	629
Mount Hope	Grant	1919	176	197	251
Mount Horeb	Dane	1899	2,402	3,251	3,733
Mount Sterling	Crawford	1936	181	223	249
Mukwonago	Waukesha	1905	2,367	4,014	4,044
Muscoda	Grant, Iowa	1894	1,099	1,331	1,394
Nashotah	Waukesha	1957	410	513	527
Necedah	Juneau	1870	740	773	713
Nelson	Buffalo	1978	—	389	404
Nelsonville	Portage	1913	152	199	218
Neosho	Dodge	1902	400	575	599
Neshkoro	Marquette	1906	385	386	393
New Auburn	Chippewa, Barron	1902	368	466	428
New Glarus	Green	1901	1,454	1,763	1,776
Newburg	Washington, Ozaukee	1973		783	831
Niagara	Marinette	1914	2,347	2,079	2,031
Nichols	Outagamie	1967	207	267	321
North Bay	Racine	1951	263	219	205
North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1903	3,286	3,844	4,207
North Freedom	Sauk	1893	596	616	742
North Hudson	St. Croix	1912	1,547	2,218	2,553
North Prairie	Waukesha	1919	669	938	1,016
Norwalk	Monroe	1894	432	517	597

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population		
			1970	1980	1984 Estimate
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	1903	918	990	1,040
Oconomowoc Lake	Waukesha	1959	599	524	409
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	1912	206	214	232
Oliver	Douglas	1917	210	253	259
Ontario	Vernon	1890	392	398	372
Oostburg	Sheboygan	1909	1,309	1,647	1,812
Oregon	Dane	1883	2,553	3,876	4,198
Orfordville	Rock	1900	888	1,143	1,174
Osceola	Polk	1886	1,152	1,581	1,853
Oxford	Marquette	1912	453	432	508
Paddock Lake	Kenosha	1960	1,470	2,207	2,344
Palmyra	Jefferson	1866	1,341	1,515	1,644
Pardeeville	Columbia	1894	1,507	1,594	1,650
Park Ridge	Portage	1938	817	643	608
Patch Grove	Grant	1921	187	259	235
Pepin	Pepin	1860	747	890	915
Pewaukee	Waukesha	1876	3,271	4,637	4,649
Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau	1956	198	338	341
Plain	Sauk	1912	688	676	761
Plainfield	Waushara	1882	642	813	902
Plover	Portage	1971	—	5,310	6,602
Plum City	Pierce	1909	451	505	551
Poplar	Douglas	1917	455	569	616
Port Edwards	Wood	1902	2,126	2,077	2,047
Potosi	Grant	1887	713	736	760
Potter	Calumet	1980	—	—	300
Pound	Marinette	1914	284	407	402
Poynette	Columbia	1892	1,118	1,447	1,506
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	1885	1,902	2,145	2,202
Prairie Farm	Barron	1901	426	387	416
Prentice	Price	1899	519	605	643
Pulaski	Brown	1910	1,717	1,875	2,031
Radisson	Sawyer	1953	206	280	296
Randolph	Columbia, Dodge	1870	1,582	1,691	1,791
Random Lake	Sheboygan	1907	1,068	1,287	1,351
Readstown	Vernon	1898	395	396	406
Redgranite	Waushara	1904	645	976	1,005
Reedsville	Manitowoc	1892	994	1,134	1,227
Reeseville	Dodge	1899[3]	566	649	671
Rewey	Iowa	1902	232	233	227
Rib Lake	Taylor	1902	782	945	916
Ridgeland	Dunn	1921	266	300	302
Ridgeway	Iowa	1902	463	503	512
Rio	Columbia	1887	792	785	795
*River Hills	Milwaukee	1930	1,561	1,642	1,663
Roberts	St. Croix	1945	484	833	978
Rochester	Racine	1912	436	746	867
Rock Springs	Sauk	1894	432	426	480
Rockdale	Dane	1914	172	200	190
Rockland	La Crosse	1919	278	383	466
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	1915	464	725	818
Rosholt	Portage	1907	466	520	545
Rothschild	Marathon	1917	3,141	3,338	3,345
Rudolph	Wood	1960	349	392	456
St. Cloud	Fond du Lac	1909	550	560	555
St. Nazianz	Manitowoc	1956	718	738	720
Sauk City	Sauk	1854	2,385	2,703	2,929
Saukville	Ozaukee	1915	1,389	3,494	3,571
Scandinavia	Waupaca	1894	268	292	331
Sharon	Walworth	1892	1,216	1,280	1,300
Sheldon	Rusk	1917	218	292	330
Sherwood	Calumet	1968	350	372	703
Shiocton	Outagamie	1903	830	805	899
*Shorewood	Milwaukee	1900	15,576	14,327	14,510
Shorewood Hills	Dane	1927	2,206	1,837	1,736
Silver Lake	Kenosha	1926	1,210	1,598	1,709
Siren	Burnett	1948	639	896	891
Sister Bay	Door	1912	483	564	704
Slinger	Washington	1869	1,022	1,612	1,606
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	1888	514	622	648
Solon Springs	Douglas	1920	598	590	617
Somerset	St. Croix	1915	778	860	885
South Wayne	Lafayette	1911	436	495	523
Spencer	Marathon	1902	1.181	1.754	1.795

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population		
			1970	1980	1984 Estimate
Spring Green	Sauk	1869	1,199	1,265	1,260
Spring Valley	Pierce, St. Croix	1895	995	982	989
Star Prairie	St. Croix	1900	362	420	421
Stetsonville	Taylor	1949	305	487	588
Steuben	Crawford	1900	179	175	183
Stockbridge	Calumet	1908	582	567	551
Stockholm	Pepin	1903	99	104	95
Stoddard	Vernon	1911	750	762	831
Stratford	Marathon	1910	1,239	1,385	1,539
Strum	Trempealeau	1948	738	944	1,057
Sturtevant	Racine	1907	3,376	4,130	3,994
Sullivan	Jefferson	1915	467	434	430
Superior	Douglas	1949	476	580	677
Suring	Oconto	1914	499	581	707
Sussex	Waukesha	1924	2,758	3,482	3,799
Taylor	Jackson	1919	322	411	397
Tennyson	Grant	1940	402	476	461
Theresa	Dodge	1898	611	766	770
Thiensville	Ozaukee	1910	3,182	3,341	3,172
Tigerton	Shawano	1896	742	865	877
Tony	Rusk	1911	144	146	181
Trempealeau	Treampealeau	1867	743	956	1,021
Turtle Lake	Barron, Polk	1898	637	762	789
Twin Lakes	Kenosha	1937	2,276	3,474	3,671
Union Center	Juneau	1913	205	216	246
Union Grove	Racine	1893	2,703	3,517	3,545
Unity	Clark, Marathon	1903	363	418	452
Valders	Manitowoc	1919	821	984	1,025
Vesper	Wood	1948	355	554	669
Viola	Richland, Vernon	1899	659	696	731
Waldo	Sheboygan	1922	408	416	436
Wales	Waukesha	1922	691	1,992	2,126
Walworth	Walworth	1901	1,637	1,607	1,648
Warrens	Monroe	1973	—	300	349
Waterford	Racine	1906	1,922	2,051	2,140
Waunakee	Dane	1893	2,181	3,866	4,509
Wausaukee	Marinette	1924	557	648	631
Wauzeka	Crawford	1890	437	580	639
Webster	Burnett	1916	502	610	685
West Baraboo	Sauk	1956	563	846	962
West Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1906	4,405	3,535	3,636
West Salem	La Crosse	1893	2,180	3,276	3,643
Westfield	Marquette	1902	884	1,033	1,192
Weyerhaeuser	Rusk	1906	285	313	285
Wheeler	Dunn	1922	212	231	272
White Lake	Langlade	1926	309	309	359
•Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee	1892	17,402	14,930	14,220
Whitelaw	Manitowoc	1958	557	649	719
Whiting	Portage	1947	1,782	2,050	2.092
Wild Rose	Waushara	1904	585	741	788
Williams Bay	Walworth	1919	1,554	1,763	1,810
Wilson	St. Croix	1911	130	155	162
Wilton	Monroe	1890	516	465	430
Wind Point	Racine	1954	1,251	1,695	1,661
Winneconne	Winnebago	1887	1,611	1,935	1,874
Winter	Sawyer	1973	—	376	390
Withee	Clark	1901	480	509	567
Wittenberg	Shawano	1893	895	997	1,049
Wonewoc	Juneau	1878	835	842	861
Woodman	Grant	1917	102	116	122
Woodville	St. Croix	1911	522	725	885
Wrightstown	Brown	1901	1,020	1,169	1,280
Wyeville	Monroe	1923	203	163	148
Wyocena	Columbia	1909	809	548	675
Yuba	Richland	1935	79	72	77

WISCONSIN TOWNS OVER 2,500 POPULATION[1]
Ranked by Size in 1984

Place and County	1980	1984 Estimate
Caledonia (Racine)	20,940	21,486
Mount Pleasant (Racine)	19,340	19,677
Allouez (Brown)	14,882	15,073
Menasha (Winnebago)	12,307	13,715
Pleasant Prairie (Kenosha)	12,703	12,367
Weston (Marathon)	11,342	11,173
Grand Chute (Outagamie)	9,529	10,874
Pewaukee (Waukesha)	8,922	9,161
Lisbon (Waukesha)	8,352	8,837
Beloit (Rock)	8,382	8,382
Richfield (Washington)	8,390	8,338
Grand Rapids (Wood)	7,319	7,747
Somers (Kenosha)	7,724	7,663
Oconomowoc (Waukesha)	7,340	7,535
Vernon (Waukesha)	6,372	7,025
Washington (Eau Claire)	6,489	6,997
Waukesha (Waukesha)	6,668	6,866
Madison (Dane)	6,162	6,480
Salem (Kenosha)	6,292	6,396
Merton (Waukesha)	6,025	6,121
Onalaska (La Crosse)	5,386	5,881
Shelby (La Crosse)	5,620	5,749
Mukwonago (Waukesha)	4,979	5,728
Burlington (Racine)	5,629	5,699
Hull (Portage)	5,122	5,593
Genesee (Waukesha)	5,126	5,313
Dunn (Dane)	4,966	5,224
Cedarburg (Ozaukee)	5,244	5,216
Kronenwetter (Marathon)	5,012	5,157
Rib Mountain (Marathon)	5,344	5,079
Bellevue (Brown)	4,101	5,003
Norway (Racine)	4,619	4,893
Saratoga (Wood)	4,363	4,776
Delafield (Waukesha)	4,597	4,775
Hallie (Chippewa)	4,275	4,584
Suamico (Brown)	4,003	4,462
Stettin (Marathon)	4,436	4,448
Oshkosh (Winnebago)	4,300	4,416
Brookfield (Waukesha)	4,364	4,394
Lafayette (Chippewa)	4,181	4,383
Campbell (La Crosse)	4,118	4,361
Windsor (Dane)	3,812	4,177
Delavan (Walworth)	4,182	4,088
Freedom (Outagamie)	3,746	4,059
Waterford (Racine)	3,984	4,019
Summit (Waukesha)	4,050	3,987
Trenton (Washington)	3,914	3,953
Hobart (Brown)	3,765	3,936
Sheboygan (Sheboygan)	3,962	3,917
Geneva (Walworth)	3,933	3,869
Menominee (Menominee)	3,373	3,844
West Bend (Washington)	3,588	3,782
Bristol (Kenosha)	3,599	3,765
Peshtigo (Marinette)	3,566	3,765
East Troy (Walworth)	3,583	3,674
Grafton (Ozaukee)	3,588	3,643
Rock (Rock)	3,399	3,641
Oneida (Outagamie)	3,499	3,638
Polk (Washington)	3,486	3,597
Wilson (Sheboygan)	3,604	3,560
Raymond (Racine)	3,610	3,523
Taycheedah (Fond du Lac)	3,227	3,512
Greenville (Outagamie)	3,310	3,488
Dover (Racine)	3,419	3,461
Bloomfield (Walworth)	3,277	3,433
Harrison (Calumet)	3,541	3,399
Pelican (Oneida)	3,387	3,391
Minocqua (Oneida)	3,328	3,390
Burke (Dane)	2,967	3,372
Jackson (Washington)	3,180	3,306
Beaver Dam (Dodge)	3,030	3,282
Cottage Grove (Dane)	2,952	3,272
Algoma (Winnebago)	3,249	3,265
Hartford (Washington)	3,269	3,220
Farmington (Waupaca)	2,959	3,211
Janesville (Rock)	3,068	3,195
Yorkville (Racine)	3,162	3,153
Plymouth (Sheboygan)	3,068	3,131
Wheatland (Kenosha)	2,908	3,124
Seymour (Eau Claire)	2,824	3,046
Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac)	3,001	3,002
Ixonia (Jefferson)	2,905	2,967
Middleton (Dane)	2,598	2,967
Addison (Washington)	2,834	2,954
Manitowoc Rapids (Manitowoc)	3,186	2,932
Ottawa (Waukesha)	2,795	2,928
Fulton (Rock)	2,866	2,909
Eagle Point (Chippewa)	2,750	2,904
Wescott (Shawano)	2,668	2,902
Union (Eau Claire)	2,689	2,884
Koshkonong (Jefferson)	2,979	2,883
Lima (Sheboygan)	2,809	2,879
Westport (Dane)	2,748	2,855
Jefferson (Jefferson)	2,891	2,847
Pine Lake (Oneida)	2,656	2,806
Center (Outagamie)	2,570	2,802
Neenah (Winnebago)	2,864	2,800
Turtle (Rock)	2,703	2,745
Rice Lake (Barron)	2,372	2,744
Lyons (Walworth)	2,659	2,687
Sugar Creek (Walworth)	2,599	2,654
Menomonie (Dunn)	2,453	2,643
Holland (Sheboygan)	2,504	2,588
Two Rivers (Manitowoc)	2,663	2,586
Barton (Washington)	2,493	2,571
Merrill (Lincoln)	2,591	2,565
Sevastopol (Door)	2,520	2,561
Troy (St. Croix)	2,326	2,561
Pleasant Springs (Dane)	2,529	2,553
Wheaton (Chippewa)	2,328	2,543
Hudson (St. Croix)	2,012	2,534
Arbor Vitae (Vilas)	2,303	2,530
Hayward (Sawyer)	2,331	2,517
Clayton (Winnebago)	2,353	2,508

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[1] The Census defines "urban population" as all people living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, Wisconsin, Tables 15 and 44, August 1982. Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, "Official Population Estimates for 1984 as of January 1984", November 1984.

County (year created)[1]	County Seat	Land Area in Sq. Mi. 1980[2]	1970 Population[2]	1980 Population[3]	1984 Estimate[4]	Rank by Population[5]	County Board Supervisors[6]
Adams (1848)	Friendship	648	9,234	13,457	14,627	61	19
Ashland (1860)	Ashland	1,048	16,743	16,783	17,275	56	19
Barron (1859)	Barron	865	33,955	38,730	41,430	30	23
Bayfield (1845)	Washburn	1,462	11,683	13,822	14,017	64	17
Brown (1818)	Green Bay	524	158,244	175,280	185,141	4	46
Buffalo (1853)	Alma	699	13,743	14,309	14,313	62	15
Burnett (1856)	Meenon[7]	818	9,276	12,340	13,067	66	18
Calumet (1836)	Chilton	326	27,604	30,867	33,177	37	17
Chippewa (1845)	Chippewa Falls	1,017	47,717	52,127	54,431	23	31
Clark (1853)	Neillsville	1,218	30,361	32,910	33,337	36	21
Columbia (1846)	Portage	771	40,150	43,222	44,191	28	30
Crawford (1818)	Prairie du Chien	566	15,252	16,556	16,739	58	15
Dane (1836)	Madison	1,205	290,272	323,545	336,005	2	41
Dodge (1836)	Juneau	887	69,004	75,064	76,743	17	37
Door (1851)	Sturgeon Bay	492	20,106	25,029	25,961	44	18
Douglas (1854)	Superior	1,305	44,657	44,421	43,394	29	30
Dunn (1854)	Menomonie	853	28,991	34,314	35,559	34	29
Eau Claire (1856)	Eau Claire	638	67,219	78,805	83,675	16	29
Florence (1881)	Florence	486	3,298	4,172	4,326	71	12
Fond du Lac (1836)	Fond du Lac	725	84,567	88,964	90,386	13	34
Forest (1885)	Crandon	1,011	7,691	9,044	9,465	68	20
Grant (1836)	Lancaster	1,144	48,398	51,736	52,136	24	25
Green (1836)	Monroe	583	26,714	30,012	30,416	40	28
Green Lake (1858)	Green Lake	357	16,878	18,370	19,018	52	21
Iowa (1829)	Dodgeville	760	19,306	19,802	20,243	48	19
Iron (1893)	Hurley	751	6,533	6,730	6,615	70	19
Jackson (1853)	Black River Falls	998	15,325	16,831	17,159	57	17
Jefferson (1836)	Jefferson	562	60,060	66,152	66,596	21	30
Juneau (1856)	Mauston	774	18,455	21,039	21,991	46	18
Kenosha (1850)	Kenosha	273	117,917	123,137	122,443	9	27
Kewaunee (1852)	Kewaunee	343	18,961	19,539	20,103	49	19
La Crosse (1851)	La Crosse	457	80,468	91,056	96,177	12	34
Lafayette (1846)	Darlington	634	17,456	17,412	17,525	54	12
Langlade (1879)	Antigo	873	19,220	19,978	20,623	47	21
Lincoln (1874)	Merrill	886	23,499	26,555	26,718	42	20
Manitowoc (1836)	Manitowoc	594	82,294	82,918	84,033	15	31
Marathon (1850)	Wausau	1,559	97,457	111,270	112,494	10	38
Marinette (1879)	Marinette	1,395	35,810	39,314	39,947	31	26
Marquette (1836)	Montello	454	8,865	11,672	12,621	67	13
Menominee (1961)	Keshena	359[8]	2,607	3,373	3,844	72	6
Milwaukee (1834)	Milwaukee	241	1,054,249	964,988	934,004	1	25
Monroe (1854)	Sparta	904	31,610	35,074	36,351	33	24
Oconto (1851)	Oconto	1,002	25,553	28,947	29,880	41	29
Oneida (1885)	Rhinelander	1,130	24,427	31,216	32,764	38	16
Outagamie (1851)	Appleton	642	119,398	128,730	134,010	8	40
Ozaukee (1853)	Port Washington	235	54,461	66,981	67,241	20	34
Pepin (1858)	Durand	231	7,319	7,477	7,490	69	12
Pierce (1853)	Ellsworth	576	26,652	31,149	31,696	39	17
Polk (1853)	Balsam Lake	919	26,666	32,351	34,707	35	21
Portage (1836)	Steven Point	810	47,541	57,420	60,725	22	33
Price (1879)	Phillips	1,256	14,520	15,788	16,229	59	17
Racine (1836)	Racine	334	170,838	173,132	170,056	5	32
Richland (1842)	Richland Center	585	17,079	17,476	17,615	53	20
Rock (1836)	Janesville	724	131,970	139,420	140,344	6	29
Rusk (1901)	Ladysmith	913	14,238	15,589	15,936	60	21
St. Croix (1840)	Hudson	723	34,354	43,262	46,249	25	25
Sauk (1840)	Baraboo	838	39,057	43,469	45,458	26	31
Sawyer (1883)	Hayward	1,255	9,670	12,843	13,874	65	11
Shawano (1853)	Shawano	897	32,650	35,928	37,043	32	25
Sheboygan (1836)	Sheboygan	515	96,660	100,935	102,606	11	34
Taylor (1875)	Medford	975	16,958	18,817	19,699	51	15
Trempealeau (1854)	Whitehall	736	23,344	26,158	26,513	43	22
Vernon (1851)	Viroqua	808	24,557	25,642	25,872	45	20
Vilas (1893)	Eagle River	867	10,958	16,535	17,287	55	15
Walworth (1836)	Elkhorn	556	63,444	71,507	72,497	19	35
Washburn (1883)	Shell Lake	815	10,601	13,174	14,054	63	16
Washington (1836)	West Bend	431	63,839	84,848	86,202	14	30
Waukesha (1846)	Waukesha	554	231,335	280,203	284,049	3	35
Waupaca (1851)	Waupaca	754	37,780	42,831	44,869	27	18
Waushara (1851)	Wautoma	628	14,795	18,526	19,775	50	16
Winnebago (1840)	Oshkosh	449	129,946	131,779	135,979	7	45
Wood (1856)	Wisconsin Rapids	801	65,362	72,799	75,348	18	36
TOTAL		54,426	4,417,821	4,705,642	4,774,383		1,744

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[1] Wis. Hist. Records Survey, *Origin and Legislative History of County Boundaries in Wisconsin*, 1942.

[2] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population, Wisconsin*, Volume 1, Chapter A, Part 51, Table 2, February 1982.

[3] *Ibid.*, Chapter B, Part 51, Table 44, August 1982.

[4] Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1984, as of January 1, 1984.*

[5] Ranking by Legislative Reference Bureau. Based on 1984 population estimates.

[6] Wisconsin Counties Association, December 1984.

[7] As a result of a November 1982 referendum, the electorate of Burnett County voted to move its county seat from Grantsburg.

[8] 365 square miles in Chapter 259, Laws of 1959, which created Menominee County.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN
as of April 1985[1]

County	County Board Chairperson[2]	County Executive or Administrator	Clerk	Party
Adams	Casey Grabarski	None	Rita Pelton	D.
Ashland	Thomas Kieweg	None	Elaine A. Stibbe	R.
Barron	Arnold L.G. Ellison	None	Judith A. Genereau	D.
Bayfield	Edwin Renoos	None	James C. Strom	D.
Brown	Larry L. Adams	Donald J. Hollaway (exec.)	Ronald J. DeLain	D.
Buffalo	Duane H. Baertsch	Gale O. Hoch (admin.)	Gale O. Hoch	R.
Burnett	Charles Tollander	None	Donald E. Iverson	D.
Calumet	Carl Wilberscheid	None	Donna M. Hedrich	R.
Chippewa	Wallace J. Bowe	None	Jerome L. Dachel	D.
Clark	Raymond J. Conzemius	None	Rosalind J. Chubb	D.
Columbia	Dennis Dorn	None	Signe Johnson	R.
Crawford	Robert G. Dillman	None	Patricia L. Benish	R.
Dane	Roderick J. Matthews	Jonathan B. Barry (exec.)	Carol Little	D.
Dodge	H.J. Kreutzmann	Garland Lichtenberg (admin. sec.)	Dorothy E. Ebert	R.
Door	Harvey Malzahn, Jr.	None	Robert Papke	R.
Douglas	Douglas G. Finn	None	Raymond H. Somerville	D.
Dunn	Raymond Score	John Krizek (admin.)	Lorraine Hartung	D.
Eau Claire	Clifford Chatterson	Ronald T. Wampler (admin. coor.)	Joanne Lester	D.
Florence	Edwin Kelley	None	Robert Anderson	D.
Fond du Lac	Wilbert Halbach	M. Anita Anderegg (exec.)	Joyce A. Buechel	R.
Forest	Erhard E. Huettl	None	Dora C. James	D.
Grant	Mary L. Wirth	None	Dorothea Eck	R.
Green	Robert Hoesly	None	Robert E. Severson	R.
Green Lake	Herbert Dahlke	None	Jacqueline A. McGee	R.
Iowa	Richard Scullion	None	Claire O. Olson	R.
Iron	Lawrence Lewis	None	George G. Reed	D.
Jackson	Keith Ferries	None	Alice L. Larson	D.
Jefferson	Hilmer H. Groth	Robert Baier (admin.)	Barbara A. Geyer	R.
Juneau	C.F. Saylor	None	Carl E. Wilke	R.
Kenosha	Angelo P. Capriotti	Gilbert J. Dosemagen (exec.)	John R. Collins	D.
Kewaunee	Harold Reckelberg	None	Edward J. Dorner	D.
La Crosse	Charles H. Pierce	None	Sharon M. Lemke	R.
Lafayette	Richard McKnight	None	Stephen J. Pickett	D.
Langlade	Marvin Tessmer	None	Norman J. Cejka	D.
Lincoln	Neil H. LeMay	None	Elizabeth S. McHenry	R.
Manitowoc	Donald L. Vogt	None	Daniel R. Fischer	D.
Marathon	Edward Fenhaus	Charles Balczun (admin.)	Louann E. Fenhaus	R.
Marinette	Theodore Sauve	None	Robert M. Harbick	R.
Marquette	Thomas McDowell	None	Gary L. Sorensen	R.
Menominee	Harley Lyons	Hilary Waukau (admin.)	Carol A. LaTender	D.
Milwaukee	F. Thomas Ament	Wm. F. O'Donnell (exec.)	Thomas E. Zablocki	D.
Monroe	Louis Schlauer	None	David L. Hering	R.
Oconto	Oscar Tachick	Gaylord Strehlow (admin.)	Gaylord H. Strehlow	R.
Oneida	Tony Lorbetske	None	D. R. Macdonald	D.
Outagamie	George H. Schroeder	John R. Schreiter (exec.)	James D. Hensel	R.
Ozaukee	William A. Schroeder	None	Harold C. Dobberpuhl	R.
Pepin	Donald A. Sommers	None	James R. Bresina	D.
Pierce	Marvin Christenson	None	David Sorenson	R.
Polk	George H. Vollert	None	Elroy A. Spangenberg	D.
Portage	Robert J. Steinke	Jerry Glad (admin.)	Roger Wrycza	D.
Price	Edgar Granberg	None	Clarence Cvengros	D.
Racine	Hubert Braun	Leonard Ziolkowski (exec.)	Dennis M. Kornwolf	D.
Richland	Merlyn Merry	None	Bernal W. Coy	R.
Rock	Donald Upson	Charles Hetrick (admin.)	Gregory A. Seefeldt	D.
Rusk	Marvin J. Hanson	None	Richard B. Sargent	R.
St. Croix	Norman E. Anderson	None	Jill Ann Berke	D.
Sauk	Melvin Rose	None	Opal Kohlmeyer	R.
Sawyer	Wayne Somerville	None	Frank W. Duffy	R.
Shawano	Harry Bauman	None	Rosetta Stern	R.
Sheboygan	Harold Lindemann	None	Patricia A. Uraynar	D.
Taylor	Edwin Ahlers	None	Roger L. Emmerich	D.
Trempealeau	Earl Ryder	None	Harold L. Tomter	D.
Vernon	Jack Robinson	None	Roger W. Novy	R.
Vilas	Francis Dussault	None	James A. Sanborn	R.
Walworth	Robert Stevenson	None	Carol Krauklis	R.
Washburn	Eugene F. Barrett	None	John L. Brown	R.
Washington	Reuben J. Schmahl	None	George F. Nehrbass	R.
Waukesha	Betty Cooper	None	Audrey A. Carlson	R.
Waupaca	Loran Frazier	None	Eleanor Dretzke	R.
Waushara	George Sorenson	None	David E. Tompkins	R.
Winnebago	Ralph R. Nielsen	Paul Stevenson (exec.)	Dorothy L. Propp	R.
Wood	David Draves	None	Anthony C. Ruesch	D.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Continued
as of April 1985[1]

County	Treasurer	Party	Register of Deeds	Party
Adams	Sharlene Klicko	D.	Kevin G. Tarvid	D.
Ashland	Geraldine Stephenson	R.	Wendell R. Friske	D.
Barron	Marla K. Thompson	R.	Maxine M. Wiesner	R.
Bayfield	Daniel R. Anderson	D.	Otto Korpela	D.
Brown	Thomas D. Cuene	D.	Cathy A. Williquette	D.
Buffalo	Patricia J. Wodele	R.	Donna J. Carothers	R.
Burnett	Julie Johnson	D.	Elaine K. Olson	D.
Calumet	Nancy G. Meyer	R.	Robert A. Mand	R.
Chippewa	Arlene M. Zweifelhofer	D.	Beatrice M. Roycraft	D.
Clark	Ruby Meihack	R.	Vern Hansen	D.
Columbia	Deborah A. Raimer	R.	Marian L. Robinson	R.
Crawford	Martin E. Sprosty	D.	Florence Erickson	D.
Dane	Elizabeth E. Salmon	D.	Carol R. Mahnke	D.
Dodge	Jacqueline Steger	R.	Roger E. Hill	R.
Door	Chester Ostram	R.	Priscilla Meyer	R.
Douglas	Mary A. Berg	D.	Diane M. Preston	D.
Dunn	Gladys Bauer	D.	Herb D. Schutz	R.
Eau Claire	Larry C. Lokken	D.	Beverly Y. Halvorson	D.
Florence	Marilyn Harrison	R.	Mary Jessen	R.
Fond du Lac	Otto W. Sutter	R.	Mary Ann Brickle	D.
Forest	Grace Tauer	D.	Paul Aschenbrenner	D.
Grant	Beverly J. Hartnett	R.	Marilyn Pierce	R.
Green	Jean Wuthrich	R.	Mardell Crotty	R.
Green Lake	Kathleen A. Morris	R.	Shirley A. Williams	R.
Iowa	Clifford D. Olson	R.	Georgianne Yost	D.
Iron	Mark Gianunzio	D.	Robert Traczyk	D.
Jackson	Delores A. Walton	D.	Lyle V. Larson	D.
Jefferson	Edward M. Jensen	R.	Janet A. Hill	R.
Juneau	Betty Siekert	R.	Jerilyn Kolba	R.
Kenosha	Ruth M. Radatz	D.	Donna M. Dietman	D.
Kewaunee	Dorothy E. Genz	R.	Alice M. Flaherty	D.
La Crosse	Jo Anne Anderson	R.	Doris Picha	R.
Lafayette	Lila Benson	D.	Eleanor Mullen	R.
Langlade	Mary Novak	D.	Sandra Fischer	D.
Lincoln	Florian R. Koehler	R.	Warren Weckwerth	R.
Manitowoc	Donald J. Damman	D.	Robert B. Brandl	D.
Marathon	Lorraine V. Rusch	R.	Robert R. Gernetsky	D.
Marinette	Robert C. Michaelis	R.	Florence Magunison	D.
Marquette	Shirley Procknow	R.	Bernice M. Wegner	R.
Menominee	Barbara A. Frechette	D.	Mary L. Grignon	D.
Milwaukee	Paul J. Mc Cormack	D.	Walter R. Barczak	D.
Monroe	Patricia A. Harrie	R.	Mary Lou Jenkins	R.
Oconto	Berwyn B. Walske	R.	Joyce B. Behling	R.
Oneida	Maureen Korf	D.	Doris Verage Kuehn	D.
Outagamie	Peter L. Berg	R.	Grace Herb	R.
Ozaukee	Phyllis V. Linden	R.	Ronald A. Voigt	R.
Pepin	Olga A. Vogel	D.	Emma Langlois	D.
Pierce	Milton Sorensen	R.	Brenda Kittilson	D.
Polk	David Anderson	D.	Harold Maier	D.
Portage	Alfred H. Bartkowiak	D.	John R. Thomas	D.
Price	J. Muriel Cress	R.	Mary Kraiss	D.
Racine	Paul A. Smith	D.	Helen M. Schutten	R.
Richland	Marie F. Davis	R.	Sy Miller	R.
Rock	Mary Ann Eggen	D.	Esther A. Gage	R.
Rusk	Anne Gibbs	R.	Mary Lu Riel	D.
St. Croix	Mary Jean Livermore	R.	James O'Connell	D.
Sauk	Melvin Brandt	R.	Scott Neitzel	R.
Sawyer	Kenneth D. Hebbe	R.	E. Louis Lindholm	R.
Shawano	Carl A. Peters	R.	Betty Redman	R.
Sheboygan	Hans H. Fischer	D.	Darlene J. Navis	D.
Taylor	Alvin W. Sova	D.	Sally Strassburger	R.
Trempealeau	Vitus C. Kampa	R.	Nels Hegge	D.
Vernon	Alvin M. Hauge	R.	Vera J. Nelson	R.
Vilas	Elenor E. Gorz	R.	Dona Richter	R.
Walworth	Richard L. Gilkey	R.	Lois M. Ketterhagen	R.
Washburn	Kathy S. Swan	D.	Edward A. Melton	D.
Washington	Fredric A. Seefeldt	R.	John C. Steilen	R.
Waukesha	Dorothy L. MacDonald	R.	Michael J. Hasslinger	R.
Waupaca	James W. Goeser	R.	Jean Breier	R.
Waushara	Mary L. Oligney	R.	Orville W. Lehr	R.
Winnebago	Ruth H. Bradley	R.	Marjorie H. Dahms	R.
Wood	Edward D. Rezin	R.	Walter D. Braun	R.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Continued
as of April 1985[1]

County	Clerk of Circuit Court	Party	District Attorney	Party
Adams	Shirley A. Smedbron	D.	Mark D. Thibodeau	D.
Ashland	Delsie E. Larson	R.	Matthew F. Anich	D.
Barron	Effie H. Beckwith	R.	James C. Babler	D.
Bayfield	Violet M. Weber	D.	William D. Bussey	D.
Brown	Mabel M. Tuttle	D.	Peter J. Naze	D.
Buffalo	Betty L. Brown	R.	Roger L. Hartman	R.
Burnett	Vera Wicklund	D.	Dennis Leider	D.
Calumet	Terence J. Owens	R.	Donald A. Poppy	R.
Chippewa	Janet Rubenzer Anderl	D.	Kristine A. Cusik	D.
Clark	Steven W. Hemersbach	D.	Darwin L. Zwieg	I.
Columbia	Mary Ellen Cross	R.	David E. Hoel	R.
Crawford	Gary G. Olson	R.	Elizabeth E. Atwell	D.
Dane	Cynthia Fokakis	D.	Harold Harlowe	D.
Dodge	James L. Hammer	R.	Daniel George	R.
Door	Sandra Christianson	R.	Gary Schuster	R.
Douglas	Merrill W. Hoven	D.	Keith J. Peterson	D.
Dunn	Janice M. Bradford	R.	Michael Furnstahl	R.
Eau Claire	Eleanor Barrett	D.	Ruth Bachman	D.
Florence	Rita Pontbriand	R.	David Herrick	R.
Fond du Lac	Robert L. Brunkhorst	R.	Garrett N. Kavenaugh	D.
Forest	Cynthia Briggs	D.	Kevin J. Kelley	D.
Grant	Diane Perkins	R.	Emil T. Everix	R.
Green	Charlene Erickson	R.	Nicholas Funkhouser	D.
Green Lake	Betty J. Hoffman	R.	Davis A. Sierlega	R.
Iowa	Carolyn K. Olson	R.	Paul McLimans	R.
Iron	John J. Prospero	D.	James McKenzie	D.
Jackson	Claudia Singleton	D.	Paul Bohac	D.
Jefferson	Kenneth M. Schopen	R.	Richard A. Perkins	R.
Juneau	Carol Gross	R.	Daniel M. Berkos	R.
Kenosha	Janet Meier	D.	Robert D. Zapf	D.
Kewaunee	David J. Brusky	D.	Douglas J. Messmann	R.
La Crosse	John A. Frost	R.	Scott Horne	R.
Lafayette	Verlene McGowan	R.	Humphrey J. Lynch	D.
Langlade	Victoria A. Adamski	D.	Philip Freeburg	D.
Lincoln	Janet Beyer-Thums	R.	Steven D. Robinson[4]	—
Manitowoc	Joan A. Hoffman	D.	Denis R. Vogel	D.
Marathon	Gerald G. Gertschen	D.	Rand L. Krueger	D.
Marinette	Don E. Philips	R.	Tim A. Duket	R.
Marquette	Mary Lou Schmidt	R.	Thomas T. Rogers	R.
Menominee	Mary L. Grignon	D.	Gary R. Bruno	R.
Milwaukee	Gary J. Barczak	D.	E. Michael McCann	D.
Monroe	Eleanor Austin	R.	David R. Shudlick	R.
Oconto	Grace Peterson	R.	James D. Newlun	R.
Oneida	Kenneth Gardner	R.	John J. Hogan	R.
Outagamie	Ruth H. Janssen	R.	Michael W. Gage[5]	R.
Ozaukee	Ellen A. Martin	R.	Tom R. Wolfgram	R.
Pepin	Rosemary E. Carlisle	R.	Karl J. Goethel	D.
Pierce	June M. Lewis	D.	Eric Johnson	R.
Polk	Melvin A. Madsen	D.	Keith Jones	D.
Portage	Alfred A. Lewandowski	D.	John D. Osinga	D.
Price	Louise A. Kenney	D.	Mary M. Liedtke	D.
Racine	Lawrence E. Flynn	D.	Gerald P. Ptacek	R.
Richland	Ann Robinson	R.	James J. Robb	R.
Rock	Betty Jo Bussie	D.	James P. Daley	R.
Rusk	Renae R. Baxter	D.	Terry Nussberger	R.
St. Croix	Marquerite Kobylarczyk	D.	Eric J. Lundell	R.
Sauk	Virginia Tourdot	R.	Bartley G. Mauch	R.
Sawyer	Stephen Lee Hand	R.	Thomas E. Van Roy	R.
Shawano	Edwin K. Krueger	R.	Gary R. Bruno	R.
Sheboygan	Jane A. Schetter	R.	L. Edward Stengel[6]	D.
Taylor	Joyce A. McNamar	R.	Arthur Sexton	D.
Trempealeau	Evelyn J. Maldonado	R.	Laverne Michalak	R.
Vernon	Kathleen Buros	R.	LaMont K. Jacobson	R.
Vilas	Sally Ayers	R.	Terry Hoyt	D.
Walworth	Peggy L. Mackelfresh	R.	David A. Danz	R.
Washburn	Patrick E. Harrington	D.	Jeffrey R. Kohler	R.
Washington	Jon W. Sanfilippo	R.	David C. Resheske	R.
Waukesha	Virginia E. Hunkins	R.	John E. Fryatt	R.
Waupaca	Orin A. Stevenson	R.	Thomas A. Maroney	R.
Waushara	Peggy Klimke	R.	James L. Thomas	R.
Winnebago	Katherine M. Stadmueller	R.	Dee R. Dyer	R.
Wood	Edward J. Hellner	D.	Kevin Potter	R.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Continued as of April 1985[1]

County	Sheriff	Party	Coroner/Medical Examiner	Party
Adams	Robert Farber	R.	Mary Ann Henningsen	D.
Ashland	Donald W. Wilmot	R.	Donald R. Cameron	R.
Barron	Wallace Larson	R.	James Fullerton	R.
Bayfield	Richard Fredericks	D.	Thomas Allen	D.
Brown	Leon Pieschek	D.	Timothy P. Blaney	D.
Buffalo	Robert L. Sing	R.	James Ede[5]	—
Burnett	Donald Chell	D.	David Swingle	D.
Calumet	Daniel A. Gillis	R.	Lawrence Adams	R.
Chippewa	James B. Revoir	D.	Katherine Gerrits	D.
Clark	David Bertz	R.	Robert F. Lulloff	R.
Columbia	Armin E. Ohnesorge	R.	Kenneth W. Reuhl	R.
Crawford	William C. Fillbach	D.	Janet M. Lund	D.
Dane	Jerome D. Lacke	R.	Clyde F. Chamberlain	D.
Dodge	Theodore Meekma	R.	John F. Omen	R.
Door	LeRoy Klein	R.	William Faller, M.D.[3]	—
Douglas	Frederick J. Johnson	D.	Alan A. Krahn	D.
Dunn	Richard A. Risler	R.	J. P. Springer, M.D.[3]	—
Eau Claire	Larry W. Jacobson	D.	Robert J. Fink, M.D.[3]	—
Florence	Jacob Neuens	R.	Robert Friberg	R.
Fond du Lac	Thomas W. Snyder	R.	K. Alan Stormo, M.D.	R.
Forest	Norman Knoll	D.	Edward Christianson	D.
Grant	Herbert P. Hottenstein	R.	Donovan Nelson	R.
Green	Steven Elmer	R.	Wilbur Deininger	R.
Green Lake	Herman C. Rasmussen	R.	Gordon L. Neitzke[4]	—
Iowa	Nicholas Basting	R.	Timothy A. Correll, M.D.	D.
Iron	Don M. Bugni	D.	Don Prosek[4]	—
Jackson	Gary Cummings	D.	Barbara Haldeman	R.
Jefferson	Keith L. Mueller	R.	Ewald J. Reichert	R.
Juneau	Gervase Thompson	R.	Howard Fischer	R.
Kenosha	Fred R. Ekornaas	D.	Thomas J. Dorff	D.
Kewaunee	Lee C. Ledvina	D.	Darwin W. Legois	D.
La Crosse	Sylvia Boma	R.	Michael J. Watunya, M.D. [3]	—
Lafayette	Vernus Olson	R.	James L. Reilly	D.
Langlade	John H. Hoffman	R.	John T. Crawford	R.
Lincoln	Ronald W. Krueger	R.	James S. Janowiak, M.D.	R.
Manitowoc	Thomas H. Kocourek	D.	Marion F. Cumming	D.
Marathon	Louis F. Gianoli	R.	David Joswick	D.
Marinette	Joseph M. Larson	R.	Kenneth R. Mattison	R.
Marquette	Kelly J. Campion	R.	Walter A. Brudnowski	D.
Menominee	James Tourtillott	D.	Bryan S. Lepscier	D.
Milwaukee	Richard E. Artison	D.	Chesley P. Erwin, M.D. [3]	D.
Monroe	Timothy P. Donovan	R.	Renee J. Fanning	R.
Oconto	Gerald Gehling	R.	Robert J. Wardecke	R.
Oneida	Panayotis J. Drivas	D.	Harry H. Whidden[3]	—
Outagamie	Thomas Drootsan	R.	Philip E. Russell	R.
Ozaukee	Fernando R. Perez	R.	Barbara J. Aagerup	R.
Pepin	Roger D. Britton	R.	Richard J. Bryant, M.D.	R.
Pierce	James Hines	R.	Eugene Jonas, M.D.	R.
Polk	Paul Lindholm	R.	John O. Simenstad	D.
Portage	Daniel V. Hintz	D.	Scott W. Rifleman	D.
Price	Michael H. Johnson	D.	Chester J. Brozek	D.
Racine	Robert L. Rohner	D.	John Esayian[3]	—
Richland	William K. Breneman	R.	Bernard Covey	R.
Rock	F. Joseph Black	R.	Richard C. McCaul	D.
Rusk	Gary R. Fetting	R.	Gerald F. Siverling	R.
St. Croix	LuVerne J. Burke	R.	Jerome G. Koosmann	D.
Sauk	Alan B. Shanks	R.	Richard F.P. Olson	R.
Sawyer	Donald W. Sheehan	R.	Richard E. Anderson	R.
Shawano	Walter Schardt	R.	Douglas K. Knope	R.
Sheboygan	John W. Webb	D.	Robert W. Sertich	D.
Taylor	Alfred Palmer	R.	Vinoo Cameron, M.D. [3]	—
Trempealeau	Noble E. Kleven	R.	Larry Hollister	R.
Vernon	Geoffrey M. Banta	R.	James R. Hanson	R.
Vilas	James Williquette	R.	Louis Federspiel	R.
Walworth	Donald E. Ketchpaw	R.	John T. Griebel	R.
Washburn	Donald L. Fuller	R.	James P. Quenan	D.
Washington	Clarence A. Schwartz	R.	Robert H. Boltz	R.
Waukesha	Raymond J. Klink	R.	Helen Young, M.D. [3]	—
Waupaca	William E. Mork	R.	Lloyd P. Maasch, M.D.	R.
Waushara	Norman I. Weiss	R.	Roland B. Handell, Sr.	R.
Winnebago	Terry L. Footit	R.	Michael A. Stelter	R.
Wood	Robert W. Bodette	D.	William Voight	R.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Continued
as of April 1985[1]

County	Surveyor	Party
Adams	Gregory P. Rhinehart	Appointed
Ashland	None	—
Barron	Steven J. Johnson	D.
Bayfield	None	—
Brown	Leslie D. Van Horn	Appointed
Buffalo	G. Robert Sheffers	Appointed
Burnett	Gerald E. Wagner	Appointed
Calumet	None	Appointed
Chippewa	Dennis G. Mickesh	D.
Clark	Charles O. Offerman	Appointed
Columbia	Gregory A. Knuteson	R.
Crawford	Ronald R. Hayden	Appointed
Dane	None	—
Dodge	Richard J. Leaver	Appointed
Door	None	—
Douglas	R.Herbert Dann	D.
Dunn	Leon Herrick	Appointed
Eau Claire	Michael E. Sutliff	Appointed
Florence	None	—
Fond du Lac	Don E. Panetti	R.
Forest	None	—
Grant	None	R.
Green	None	—
Green Lake	Sam Mullen	Appointed
Iowa	John M. Halverson	R.
Iron	Peter De Rubeis	Appointed (inactive)
Jackson	John Ellingson	R.
Jefferson	Thomas Wollin	Appointed
Juneau	James J. Carroll	R.
Kenosha	Robert L. Smith	D.
Kewaunee	None	—
La Crosse	Ray Pelishek	Appointed
Lafayette	None	—
Langlade	William F. Kelly	R.
Lincoln	None	—
Manitowoc	None	—
Marathon	Chester Nowaczyk	Appointed
Marinette	Carl Elfstrom	Appointed
Marquette	James Lowrey	Appointed
Menominee	None	—
Milwaukee	None	—
Monroe	Harley A. Sime	R.
Oconto	Kim H. Pritzlaff	R.
Oneida	Robert H. Winat	R.
Outagamie	None	—
Ozaukee	Thomas J. Genske	Appointed
Pepin	G. Robert Sheffers	Appointed
Pierce	G. Robert Sheffers	Appointed
Polk	Ron Hoffman	Appointed
Portage	Joseph S. Glodowski	D.
Price	Terry J. Michek	Appointed
Racine	John H. Nielsen	Appointed
Richland	Matthew J. Janiak	Appointed
Rock	Donald A. Barnes	Appointed
Rusk	Alfred E. Schneider	Appointed
St. Croix	None	—
Sauk	Donald L. Mc Conaghy	R.
Sawyer	Ronald L. Peterson	R.
Shawano	None	Appointed
Sheboygan	A. Roger Laning	Appointed
Taylor	David Tlusty	R.
Trempealeau	Terry L. Kerwin	Appointed
Vernon	None	—
Vilas	Robert E. Bandow	R.
Walworth	Lloyd L. Jensen	R.
Washburn	Lyle L. Elliott	Appointed
Washington	Ronald H. Greve	Appointed
Waukesha	Claude C. Johnson, Jr.	Appointed
Waupaca	Joseph S. Glodowski	Appointed
Waushara	Gary E. Schindler	R.
Winnebago	None	—
Wood	William C. Rohde	R.

[1] All county-wide officers are elective positions except county board chairman, medical examiner, and county administrator, who are appointed by the county board. County boards, under Section 59.12, Wis. Stats., are also allowed to designate any registered land surveyor employed by the county to perform the duties of the county surveyor. Elective officers serve 2-year terms except county executives, who serve 4-year terms.

[2] Serving as chairperson for the 1984-86 biennium. Term of office expires 4/20/86 excepting Milwaukee County, where term expires 4/19/86. The term for county board supervisors is 2 years excepting Milwaukee County, where the term is 4 years.

[3] Medical examiner.

[4] Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy.

[5] Write-in winner.

[6] Elected circuit court judge for a 6-year term commencing August 1, 1985.

Sources: Questionnaires sent to county clerks by Legislative Reference Bureau; Wisconsin Counties Association, April 1985.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
October 1974-1983

	Employes*			October Payroll (in thousands)		
Year	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total
1974	50,438	157,003	207,441	$53,194	$136,100	$189,294
1975	53,193	160,985	214,178	59,746	148,461	208,879
1976	53,350	161,414	214,764	62,980	157,453	220,433
1977	54,549	167,915	222,464	67,798	172,410	240,208
1978	55,540	163,121	218,661	72,260	186,119	258,379
1979	57,431	163,894	221,325	81,932	201,765	283,696
1980	59,531	166,382	225,913	92,794	232,371	325,165
1981	57,163	163,829	220,992	94,752	241,702	336,455
1982	57,317	156,525	213,842	97,256	252,603	349,859
1983	57,551	156,714	214,265	98,262	268,921	367,183

*To make the figures comparable, the Census Bureau reduces the total number of employes to the number of "full-time equivalent" employes. Full-time equivalent is based on wages paid in each particular jurisdiction for a specific job.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1983*, Table 9, August 1984, and previous editions.

NUMBER OF WISCONSIN STATE EMPLOYES

Employe Status	Dec. 31, 1983	Dec. 31, 1984	Authorized Positions by Funds	Dec. 31, 1983*	Dec. 31, 1984*
Classified	35,283	35,818	State tax funded	28,900.5	29,082.0
Unclassified	16,561	17,528	User fee funded	13,580.0	13,596.1
Limited term	3,793	3,910	Federally funded	8,413.3	8,346.7
Seasonal	329	236	Segregated funded	4,868.0	4,921.8
Project	788	793			
Other	5,265	5,486	TOTAL	55,761.8	55,946.6
TOTAL	62,019	63,771			

*Figures rounded off by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Executive Budget and Planning, "State Employment Report", January 1985 and previous issues.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

October 1983

Unit of Government	Number of Employes			Total Payroll (in thousands)	Average Earnings Full-Time Employes	
	Total	Full-Time Only	Full-Time Equivalent		All	Excluding Education
State	80,777	51,059	57,551	$ 98,262	$1,725	$1,774
Local (total)	207,027	144,996	156,714	268,921	1,723	1,648
School districts	103,931	73,640	80,123	143,041	1,798	—
Counties	46,691	37,255	40,192	58,627	1,468	1,468
Municipalities	46,651	30,832	32,721	60,731	1,859	1,859
Townships	8,612	2,288	2,691	4,273	1,426	1,426
Special districts	1,142	981	987	2,250	2,253	2,253
TOTAL	287,804	196,055	214,265	$367,183	$1,724	$1,682

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Public Employment In 1983*, Table 9, August 1984.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BY FUNCTION

October 1983

Function	Total Payroll (in thousands)	Number of Employes*	
		Total	Per 10,000 Population
Education	$193,585	110,942	233.5
Schools (local)	130,295	74,003	155.8
Higher education institutions	60,567	35,514	74.8
Education (other)	2,723	1,425	3.0
Police protection	22,590	11,757	24.7
Hospitals	20,984	14,234	30.0
Highways	18,793	10,974	23.1
Public welfare	17,045	12,587	26.5
General control	15,346	8,842	18.6
Fire protection (local)	8,675	4,146	8.7
Financial administration	8,466	4,909	10.3
Correction	8,062	4,497	9.5
Health	6,129	3,644	7.7
Natural resources	5,010	3,118	6.6
Parks and recreation	4,876	3,170	6.7
Utilities, transit	4,363	2,259	4.8
Sewerage (local)	3,974	1,980	4.2
Utilities, water supplies	3,157	1,719	3.6
Local libraries	2,754	1,884	4.0
Sanitation (other)	2,766	1,687	3.6
Employment security administration	2,734	1,616	3.4
Utilities, gas and electric	1,554	848	1.8
Other and unallocable	14,654	8,522	17.9
TOTAL (except education)	$173,599	103,323	217.5
GRAND TOTAL	$367,183	214,265	451.0

*Full-time equivalent employes.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Public Employment in 1983*, Tables 10, 11, 12, August 1984.

COMPOSITION OF WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE WORK FORCE[1]

March 2, 1985

Employe Status	Total Employes	Total Minority Employes	Minority Composition								Handicapped[2]	
			Black		Hispanic		Asian		American Indian			
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Permanent classified	24,318	1,213	649	2.67	216	0.88	168	0.69	180	0.74	1,568	6.45
Male	13,497	599	272	1.12	125	0.51	87	0.36	115	0.47	—	—
Female	10,821	614	377	1.55	91	0.37	81	0.33	65	0.27	—	—
Unclassified	518	51	32	6.18	11	2.12	7	1.35	1	0.19	17	3.28
Male	331	34	22	4.25	8	1.54	3	0.58	1	0.19	—	—
Female	187	17	10	1.93	3	0.58	4	0.77	0	0.00	—	—
Limited term	2,967	274	164	5.53	32	1.08	37	1.25	41	1.38	79	2.66
Male	1,130	127	81	2.73	13	0.44	14	0.47	19	0.64	—	—
Female	1,837	147	83	2.80	19	0.64	23	0.78	22	0.74	—	—
Seasonal and sessional	396	35	11	2.78	6	1.51	5	1.26	13	3.29	21	5.30
Male	128	10	2	0.51	1	0.25	0	0.00	7	1.77	—	—
Female	268	25	9	2.27	5	1.26	5	1.26	6	1.52	—	—
Project	536	66	33	6.16	10	1.87	17	3.17	6	1.12	22	4.10
Male	229	38	13	2.43	7	1.31	14	2.61	4	0.75	—	—
Female	307	28	20	3.73	3	0.56	3	0.56	2	0.37	—	—
Other	748	69	60	8.02	5	0.66	1	0.13	3	0.40	10	1.34
Male	401	51	46	6.15	4	0.53	0	0.00	1	0.13	—	—
Female	347	18	14	1.87	1	0.13	1	0.13	2	0.27	—	—
TOTAL	29,483	1,708	949	3.22	280	0.95	235	0.80	244	0.83	1,717	5.82
Male	15,716	859	436	1.48	158	0.54	118	0.40	147	0.50	—	—
Female	13,767	849	513	1.74	122	0.41	117	0.40	97	0.33	—	—

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[1] Includes *only* centralized employe payroll monitored by the Department of Employment Relations, not all state employes; the UW System and legislative branch employes are not included.

[2] Incomplete totals; several state agencies do not maintain these figures.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations, "AAIS Workforce Analysis Report", March 2, 1985.

LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT, BY STATE, 1982

State	Total All Local Govts.	Local Governments Other Than School Districts					School Districts
		Total	Counties[1]	Munici-palities[2]	Town-ships[3]	Special Districts	
Alabama	1,018	891	67	434	—	390	127
Alaska	156	156	8	142	—	6	—
Arizona	452	220	14	76	—	130	232
Arkansas	1,424	1,052	75	472	—	505	372
California	4,102	2,991	57	428	—	2,506	1,111
Colorado	1,544	1,359	62	267	—	1,030	185
Connecticut	479	463	—	33	149	281	16
Delaware	217	198	3	56	—	139	19
Florida	969	874	66	391	—	417	95
Georgia	1,268	1,081	158	533	—	390	187
Hawaii	18	18	3	1	—	14	—
Idaho	1,018	901	44	198	—	659	117
ILLINOIS	6,467	5,418	102	1,280	1,434	2,602	1,049
Indiana	2,865	2,560	91	564	1,008	897	305
IOWA	1,871	1,415	99	955	—	361	456
Kansas	3,795	3,469	105	627	1,367	1,370	326
Kentucky	1,241	1,061	119	425	—	517	180
Louisiana	468	402	62	301	—	39	66
Maine	806	708	16	22	475	195	98
Maryland	439	439	23	152	—	264	—
Massachusetts	798	717	12	39	312	354	81
MICHIGAN	2,643	2,044	83	532	1,245	184	599
MINNESOTA	3,529	3,093	87	855	1,795	356	436
Mississippi	858	689	82	292	—	315	169
Missouri	3,117	2,560	114	926	325	1,195	557
Montana	1,029	630	54	126	—	450	399
Nebraska	3,324	2,255	93	535	470	1,157	1,069
Nevada	184	167	16	17	—	134	17
New Hampshire	517	357	10	13	221	113	160
New Jersey	1,591	1,043	21	323	245	454	548
New Mexico	319	230	33	96	—	101	89
New York	3,249	2,523	57	615	928	923	726
North Carolina	905	905	100	484	—	321	—
North Dakota	2,795	2,470	53	365	1,360	692	325
Ohio	3,393	2,724	88	941	1,318	377	669
Oklahoma	2,212	1,574	77	581	—	916	638
Oregon	1,454	1,102	36	241	—	825	352
Pennsylvania	5,198	4,684	66	1,019	1,549	2,050	514
Rhode Island	122	119	—	8	31	80	3
South Carolina	645	553	46	265	—	242	92
South Dakota	1,767	1,571	64	312	996	199	196
Tennessee	913	898	94	335	—	469	15
Texas	4,180	3,056	254	1,121	—	1,681	1,124
Utah	504	464	29	224	—	211	40
Vermont	664	391	14	57	237	83	273
Virginia	407	407	95	229	—	83	—
Washington	1,734	1,434	39	265	—	1,130	300
West Virginia	633	578	55	231	—	292	55
WISCONSIN	2,592	2,184	72	580	1,269	263[4]	408
Wyoming	395	344	23	91	—	225	56
Dist. of Columbia	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
United States	82,290	67,439	3,041	19,076	16,734	28,588	14,851

[1] Excludes areas corresponding to counties but having no organized county government.

[2] In Wisconsin, "municipalities" refer to cities and villages.

[3] Includes "town" governments in the 6 New England states and in Minnesota, New York, and WISCONSIN.

[4] 108 with property-taxing power, 155 without property-taxing power.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1982 Census of Governments, Governmental Organization,* Vol. 1, Table 3, August 1983.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, BY STATE

October 1983

	Employes[1]							Average October Earnings[2]				
	Number			Per 10,000 Population						Education Employes[3]		
State	Total	State	Local	Total	Rank[4]	State	Local	All Employes	Rank[4]	Local School	Higher Education	All Other Employes
Alabama	191,567	62,151	129,416	484	17	157	327	$1,326	45	$1,403	$2,394	$1,296
Alaska	39,011	21,498	17,513	814	1	449	366	2,737	1	3,258	2,400	2,717
Arizona	133,557	34,786	98,771	451	34*	117	333	1,820	10	1,963	2,472	1,800
Arkansas	103,475	35,641	67,834	444	39	153	291	1,218	50	1,302	2,741	1,191
California	1,102,090	254,289	847,801	438	40*	101	337	2,106	3	2,382	3,003	2,074
Colorado	149,685	42,245	107,440	477	25	135	342	1,754	15	1,791	2,544	1,760
Connecticut	135,196	46,098	89,098	431	45*	147	284	1,765	14	1,926	2,407	1,740
Delaware	30,696	16,356	14,340	507	12	270	237	1,558	28	1,666	2,879	1,442
Florida	467,821	110,085	357,736	438	40*	103	335	1,579	25*	1,733	2,671	1,585
Georgia	310,436	83,717	226,719	542	7	146	396	1,320	47	1,385	2,710	1,295
Hawaii	49,054	37,364	11,690	480	23	365	114	1,666	20	1,755	2,528	1,612
Idaho	45,035	13,859	31,176	455	32	140	315	1,422	37	1,446	2,092	1,436
ILLINOIS	483,723	114,485	369,238	421	48	100	321	1,842	8	2,083	2,770	1,753
Indiana	238,454	62,750	175,704	435	42	115	321	1,483	31	1,766	2,782	1,290
IOWA	142,037	43,466	98,571	489	16	150	339	1,575	27	1,670	2,743	1,484
Kansas	126,922	38,810	88,112	523	8	160	363	1,423	36	1,533	2,273	1,382
Kentucky	152,314	57,056	95,258	410	50	154	256	1,410	39	1,582	2,601	1,325
Louisiana	229,966	85,724	144,242	518	9*	193	325	1,377	42	1,574	2,509	1,295
Maine	51,723	18,325	33,398	451	34*	160	291	1,368	43	1,376	2,255	1,413
Maryland	214,359	77,262	137,097	498	15	180	319	1,774	12	2,272	2,628	1,622
Massachusetts	257,134	75,454	181,680	446	38	131	315	1,706	19	1,954	2,250	1,645
MICHIGAN	391,341	113,855	277,486	432	43*	126	306	1,984	4	2,404	2,785	1,888
MINNESOTA	194,079	53,817	140,262	468	29	130	338	1,851	7	1,944	3,054	1,816
Mississippi	129,319	40,704	88,615	500	13*	157	343	1,173	51	1,241	2,332	1,089
Missouri	214,497	60,576	153,921	432	43*	122	310	1,432	35	1,629	2,323	1,372
Montana	42,317	14,698	27,619	518	9*	180	338	1,630	23	1,918	2,514	1,480
Nebraska	92,838	29,265	63,573	581	4	183	398	1,453	33	1,556	2,138	1,474
Nevada	42,181	11,819	30,362	473	27*	133	341	1,834	9	1,805	2,535	1,862
New Hampshire	40,177	13,985	26,192	419	49	146	273	1,419	38	1,432	2,329	1,407
New Jersey	356,913	86,436	270,477	478	24	116	362	1,767	13	2,232	3,008	1,571
New Mexico	79,176	34,026	45,150	566	5	243	323	1,463	32	1,612	2,489	1,395
New York	974,119	250,278	723,841	551	6	142	410	1,967	5	2,380	2,599	1,881
North Carolina	289,229	87,832	201,397	476	26	144	331	1,388	40	1,522	2,268	1,332
North Dakota	34,005	13,039	20,966	500	13*	192	308	1,645	21	2,053	2,570	1,417
Ohio	460,436	114,453	345,983	428	47	107	322	1,579	25*	1,875	2,719	1,488
Oklahoma	169,852	61,449	108,403	515	11	186	329	1,379	41	1,471	2,606	1,334

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, BY STATE—Continued

October 1983

	Employes[1]							Average October Earnings[2]				
	Number			Per 10,000 Population						Education Employes[3]		
State	Total	State	Local	Total	Rank[4]	State	Local	All Employes	Rank[4]	Local School	Higher Education	All Other Employes
Oregon	128,677	40,496	88,181	483	18*	152	331	1,744	16	1,755	2,366	1,774
Pennsylvania	454,939	121,278	333,661	382	51	102	281	1,632	22	1,822	2,661	1,574
Rhode Island	44,374	20,834	23,540	465	30	218	246	1,784	11	2,206	2,361	1,656
South Carolina	157,068	58,318	98,750	481	21*	179	303	1,308	49	1,373	2,730	1,260
South Dakota	33,783	11,843	21,940	483	18*	169	313	1,324	46	1,322	2,456	1,321
Tennessee	212,781	63,731	149,050	454	33	136	318	1,352	44	1,683	2,182	1,241
Texas	744,177	180,681	563,496	473	27*	115	358	1,531	29	1,562	2,876	1,549
Utah	69,757	27,818	41,939	431	45*	172	259	1,613	24	1,674	2,235	1,663
Vermont	24,059	10,373	13,686	458	31	198	261	1,451	34	1,378	2,571	1,481
Virginia	267,005	94,029	172,976	481	21*	169	312	1,523	30	1,659	2,737	1,438
Washington	193,847	67,305	126,542	451	34*	157	294	1,897	6	2,136	2,620	1,934
West Virginia	94,713	34,034	60,679	482	20	173	309	1,312	48	1,531	2,334	1,190
WISCONSIN	214,265	57,551	156,714	451	34*	121	330	1,724	17	1,878	2,047	1,682
Wyoming	33,980	10,000	23,980	661	3	195	467	1,723	18	1,924	2,697	1,615
D.C	46,388	—	46,388	735	2	—	735	2,276		2,959	3,389	2,243
TOTAL	10,884,547	3,115,944	7,768,603	465		133	332	1,678		1,868	2,631	1,634

[1] Full-time equivalent employes in October 1983.

[2] Full-time state and local government employes for October 1983.

[3] Instructional personnel only.

[4] Ranking by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

*Tie in ranking.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1983*, August 1984.

POPULATION OF URBANIZED AREAS, 1980

Urbanized Areas	Total	Central City or Cities	Percent Central City or Cities[1]	Urban Fringe			
				Total	Places of 25,000 or More	Places of 2,500 to 25,000	Other Territory
All Areas	2,336,665	1,463,005	62.6	873,660	289,485	462,380	121,795
Appleton	142,151	59,032	41.5	83,119	—	64,831	18,288
Beloit, Wis.-Ill.	50,834[2]	35,207	69.3	15,627	—	—	15,627
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.	30,151[2]	29,571	98.1	580	—	—	580
Eau Claire	72,317	51,509	71.2	20,808	—	16,663	4,145
Green Bay	142,747	87,899	61.6	54,848	—	52,500	2,348
Kenosha	85,742	77,685	90.6	8,057	—	—	8,057
La Crosse, Wis.-Minn.	64,087[2]	48,347	75.4	15,740	—	9,249	6,491
Madison	213,675	170,616	79.9	43,059	—	24,371	18,688
Milwaukee	1,207,008	632,212	52.4	570,796	289,485	257,578	23,733
Oshkosh	52,958	49,620	93.7	3,338	—	—	3,338
Racine	118,987	85,725	72.1	33,262	—	4,130	29,132
Sheboygan	58,531	48,085	82.2	10,446	—	5,253	5,193
Wausau	52,990	32,426	61.2	20,564	—	3,338	17,226

[1] Percentages supplied by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

[2] The part in Wisconsin only.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants, Wisconsin*, Volume 1, Chapter A, Part 51, Tables 7 and 13.

HIGHLIGHTS OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS IN WISCONSIN

Military Service — More Wisconsinites served in World War II than in any other conflict in which the United States has been involved. Vietnam ranks second.

Veterans' Programs — Since the inception of various programs for veterans that began with World War II, 482,836 Wisconsin veterans have benefited from the state's programs, and over $1.6 billion has been expended on these programs. Benefits take the form of economic and educational grants and of loans for economic assistance and housing mortgages. Educational grants far outweigh those for other purposes, while the overwhelming proportion of loans is for housing.

Total membership in the Wisconsin Veterans Home was 634 in 1984. The number was near 700 for most of the 1970s as more World War I and World War II veterans and dependents entered the home.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on military and veterans affairs.

WISCONSIN'S MILITARY MANPOWER

War	Number Served	Number Killed
Civil War	91,379	12,216
Spanish-American War	5,469	134[1]
Mexican Border Service	4,168	NA
World War I	122,215	3,932
World War II	332,200[2]	7,980
Korean Conflict	132,000[2]	800
Vietnam	152,000[3]	1,189[4]
Lebanon/Granada	400[5]	4

[1] Casualties only from Wisconsin 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th regiments. No details from Navy, Marines or other Army units.

[2] U.S. Veterans Administration letter, October 17, 1961.

[3] U.S. Veterans Administration report, July 1, 1976.

[4] 1,131 Department of Defense totals plus 58 WDVA extras.

[5] Based on statistics developed for legislation to extend state benefits to veterans who served on active duty in Lebanon or its territorial waters between August 1, 1982 and the date of withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from Lebanon or in Grenada between October 23, 1983, and November 21, 1983.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, April 1985.

DIRECT STATE BENEFITS TO WISCONSIN WAR VETERANS, 1943-1984

1943-1961

Fiscal Year	Number of Veterans Benefited	Disbursed from Rehabilitation Trust Funds*	Disbursed from Housing Fund*	Total Funds to Veterans
8/1/43-1946	6,359	$ 975,173	$ —	$ 975,173
1947	10,701	2,207,914	—	2,207,914
1948	9,578	3,511,527	—	3,511,527
1949	6,086	2,512,517	—	2,512,517
1950	5,867	2,040,658	1,422,400	3,463,058
1951	6,137	2,104,550	3,073,556	5,178,106
1952	10,442	1,995,116	20,366,965	22,362,081
1953	5,099	1,331,140	7,511,640	8,842,780
1954	4,507	$ 1,502,748	$ 2,917,282	$ 4,420,030
1955	3,482	1,112,173	3,124,125	4,236,298
1956	3,639	787,861	4,601,326	5,389,187
1957	2,890	730,452	3,515,552	4,246,004
1958	2,779	660,994	4,251,239	4,912,233
1959	2,954	670,262	4,749,347	5,419,609
1960	3,345	591,272	6,750,650	7,341,922
1961	3,081	584,426*	6,069,763*	6,654,189

1962-1984

Fiscal Year	Number of Veterans Benefited	Grants		Loans		Vietnam Educational Grants	Revenue Bond Housing Loans	G.O. Bond Housing Loans	Total Funds to Veterans
		Economic	Educational	Economic Assistance	Second Mortgage Housing				
1962	3,073	$ 53,891	$ 2,100	$ 515,008	$6,110,586	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 6,681,585
1963	2,835	64,152	3,654	416,836	5,633,475	—	—	—	6,118,117
1964	2,514	79,702	8,540	422,850	4,098,378	—	—	—	4,609,470
1965	2,384	100,751	13,654	359,705	3,263,149	—	—	—	3,737,259
1966	3,272	113,710	36,294	677,311	4,333,245	—	—	—	5,160,560
1967	6,366	112,526	164,921	1,450,836	6,174,864	—	—	—	7,903,147
1968	7,117	128,691	191,355	2,393,521	6,806,438	—	—	—	9,520,005
1969	7,258	150,793	262,126	2,603,989	4,962,464	—	—	—	7,979,372
1970	8,296	193,044	289,743	3,605,092	5,177,305	—	—	—	9,265,183
1971	9,087	248,906	283,652	3,851,973	6,250,247	—	—	—	10,634,778
1972	10,241	299,603	332,319	4,005,623	8,570,346	—	—	—	13,207,891
1373	18,280	434,170	608,959	6,733,164	16,350,799	407,069	—	—	24,534,161
1974	35,280	549,417	1,021,859	7,704,081	14,338,853	1,834,337	—	—	25,568,069
1975	39,637	607,279	1,240,917	9,098,837	10,076,963	1,836,207	46,694,662	—	69,554,865
1976	38,057	536,855	1,245,312	9,537,622	4,371,839	1,861,901	6,333,640	192,591,387	216,678,556
1977	39,499	658,110	1,360,835	9,198,256	1,073,815	1,682,805	—	243,804,763	254,076,834
1978	39,045	496,715	1,232,768	9,819,842	760,546	1,196,114	—	195,435,266	208,941,251
1979	32,336	455,621	1,217,333	8,907,225	809,132	901,368	—	217,202,848	229,493,527
1980	28,391	362,556	1,099,266	6,735,632	843,433	731,672	—	187,896,184	197,668,743
1981	19,224	424,041	1,092,510	4,323,114	1,345,430	479,232	67,130,619	15,388,921	90,183,867
1982	15,267	378,614	1,159,025	3,656,939	1,062,015	469,347	8,400,780	1,094,338	16,221,058
1983	14,229	591,351	986,106	3,073,217	762,930	391,542	0	50,895,774	56,700,920
1984	14,202	469,314	1,227,239	3,116,789	782,463	328,036	0	52,213,509	58,221,225
TOTAL 1943-84	482,836								$ 624,333,071

*The 1961 Legislature merged all veterans' funds into one fund, the Veterans' Trust Fund. Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, April 1985.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

ARMY UNITS

- Hq. State Area Command — Madison
- Det. 1, State Area Command (Troop Command) — Milwaukee
- Det. 2, State Area Command (Wisconsin Military Academy) — Camp Williams
- 112th Public Affairs Det. — Madison
- 132nd Army Band — Madison
- Co. D (-) 47th Aviation Battalion — Madison
- 1122nd Transportation Det. — Madison
- Hq. and Hq. Co., 264th Engineer Group — Eau Claire
- 724th Engineer Battalion
  - Hq. and Hq. Co. — Superior
  - Co. A (-) — Ashland
  - Det. 1, Co. A — Phillips
  - Co. B (-) — Hayward
  - Det. 1, Co. B — Spooner
  - Co. C (-) — Tomahawk
  - Det. 1, Co. C — Rhinelander
  - Co. D (-) — Medford
  - Det. 1, Co. D — Abbotsford
- Hq. and Hq. Det., 426th Engineer Battalion — Onalaska
- 229th Engineer Co. (-) — Prairie du Chien
- Det. 1, 229th Engineer Co. — Platteville
- 273rd Engineer Co. — Onalaska
- 106th Supply and Service Co. — Black River Falls
- Hq. and Hq. Btry. (-), 57th Field Artillery Brigade — Whitefish Bay
- Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Btry., 57th Field Artillery Brigade — Two Rivers
- 1st Battalion, 121st Field Artillery
  - Hq. and Hq. Btry. — Whitefish Bay
  - Btry. A — Whitefish Bay
  - Btry. B. (-) — Plymouth
  - Det. 1, Btry. B — Sheboygan
  - Btry. C. — Whitefish Bay
  - Service Btry. — Whitefish Bay
- 1st Battalion, 126th Field Artillery
  - Hq. and Hq. Btry. — Kenosha
  - Btry. A — Oak Creek
  - Btry. B — Racine
  - Btry. C — Racine
  - Service Btry. — Kenosha
- 64th Rear Area Operations Center — Milwaukee
- 32nd Military Police Co. (-) — Milwaukee
- Det. 1, 32nd Military Police Co. — Janesville
- 1157th Transportation Co. (-) — Oshkosh
- Det. 1, 1157th Transportation Co. — Berlin
- 1158th Transportation Co. — Monroe
- 135th Medical Co. — Milwaukee
- 2nd Battalion, 128th Infantry
  - Hq. and Hq. Det. — Elkhorn
  - Co. A — Oconomowoc
  - Co. B (-) — Oak Creek
  - Det. 1, Co. B — Burlington
  - Co. C (-) — Watertown
  - Det. 1, Co. C — Hartford
  - Co. D — Fort Atkinson
  - Co. E — Whitewater
- Hq. and Hq. Det., 732nd Maintenance Battalion — Tomah
- 105th Maintenance Co. — Milwaukee
- 107th Maintenance Co. (-) — Sparta
- Det. 1, 107th Maintenance Co. — Viroqua
- 108th Maintenance Co. (-) — Mauston
- Det. 1, 108th Maintenance Co. — Tomah
- 13th Evacuation Hospital (-) — Madison
- Det. 1, 13th Evacuation Hospital — Marshfield
- Det. 2, 13th Evacuation Hospital — Chippewa Falls

32nd Infantry Brigade (Mechanized)

- Hq. and Hq. Co. (-) — Milwaukee
- Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Co. — West Bend
- 32nd Engineer Co. (-) — Onalaska
- Det. 1, 32nd Engineer Co. — Neillsville
- Troop E (-) 105th Cavalry — Baraboo
- Det. 1, Troop E 105th Cavalry — Reedsburg
- 127th Signal Det. — Waukesha
- 2nd Battalion, 127th Infantry
  - Hq. and Hq. Co. — Appleton
  - Co. A (-) — Waupun
  - Det. 1, Co. A — Ripon
  - Det. 2, Co. A — Fond du Lac
  - Co. B — Green Bay
  - Co. C — Oshkosh
  - Combat Support Co. (-) — Appleton
  - Det. 1, Combat Support Co. — Green Bay
- 1st Battalion, 128th Infantry
  - Hq. and Hq. Co. — Eau Claire
  - Co. A (-) — Menomonie
  - Det. 1, Co. A — Arcadia
  - Co. B (-) — New Richmond
  - Det. 1, Co. B — River Falls
  - Co. C — Rice Lake
  - Support Co. — Chippewa Falls
- 1st Battalion, 632nd Armor
  - Hq. and Hq. Co. — Wausau
  - Co. A — Merrill
  - Co. B — Antigo
  - Co. C — Marinette
  - Combat Support Co. (-) — Mosinee
  - Det. 1, Combat Support Co. — Wausau
- 1st Battalion, 120th Field Artillery
  - Hq. and Hq. Btry. (-) — Wisconsin Rapids
  - Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Btry. — Stevens Point
  - Det. 2, Hq. and Hq. Btry. — Waupaca
  - Btry. A — Marshfield
  - Btry. B — Clintonville
  - Btry. C. — Stevens Point
  - Service Btry. — Wisconsin Rapids
- 132nd Support Battalion
  - Hq. and Hq. Co. — Madison
  - Co. A — Milwaukee
  - Co. B — Milwaukee
  - Co. C — Janesville
  - Co. D (-) — Portage
  - Det. 1, Co. D — Madison

AIR UNITS

Madison Units

- Headquarters, Wisconsin Air National Guard
- 128th Tactical Fighter Wing
  - 176th Tactical Fighter Squadron
  - 115th Combat Support Squadron
  - 115th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
  - 115th Resource Management Squadron
  - 115th Communications Flight
  - 115th Civil Engineer Flight
  - 115th Tactical Hospital

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD—Cont.

AIR UNITS

Milwaukee Units

- 128th Air Refueling Group
  - 126th Air Refueling Squadron
  - 128th Combat Support Squadron
  - 128th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
  - 128th Resource Management Squadron
  - 128th Security Police Flight
  - 126th Weather Flight
  - 128th Communications Flight
  - 128th Civil Engineer Flight
  - 128th USAF Clinic
  - 128th Tactical Control Flight
- 128th Tactical Control Flight, Volk Field
- 8204th Field Training Site

Abbreviations: Hq.- Headquarters; Co.- Company; Btry.- Battery; Det.- Detachment.
Source: Department of Military Affairs, departmental data, November 1984.

MEMBERSHIP, WISCONSIN VETERANS HOME*

1888 to 1984[1]

Year	Civil and Indian Wars[1]	Spanish-American	World War I		World War II		Korean Conflict		Total[1]
			Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1930	254	108	10	14	—	—	—	—	386
1940	89	196	101	130	—	—	—	—	516
1950	27	156	189	93	5	1	—	—	471
1960	4	74	203	94	40	5	—	—	450
1961	3	66	221	88	39	8	—	—	427
1962	3	66	223	82	52	9	—	—	431
1963	3	67	235	87	57	10	—	—	459
1964	3	63	237	105	61	16	—	—	485
1965	2	62	247	112	77	16	—	—	516
1966	1	56	258	112	86	21	—	—	534
1967	1	46	272	120	93	20	—	—	555
1968	1	48	253	123	93	16	—	—	534
1969	1	43	253	145	101	14	—	—	560
1970	1	35	279	146	153	20	1	0	635
1971	1	39	316	160	184	31	2	0	723
1972	0	28	279	155	199	39	2	0	702
1973	0	25	285	108	199	37	0	1	715
1974	0	21	279	175	185	37	0	2	699

	Spanish-American		World War I		World War II		Korean Conflict		Vietnam Era		
	Vets.	Depends.	Vets.	Depends.	Vets.	Depends.	Vets.	Depends.	Vets.	Depends.	
1975	1	18	272	171	198	40	3	2	—	—	705
1976	1	14	254	167	209	40	2	2	—	—	689
1977	1	13	270	164	205	41	4	2	—	—	700
1978	1	11	261	158	218	38	3	2	—	—	692
1979	1	11	244	146	227	37	4	1	—	—	672
1980	1	8	242	144	241	36	5	1	—	—	678
1981	0	8	224	139	264	40	8	2	—	—	685
1982	0	7	189	124	282	43	11	2	—	—	658
1983	0	5	171	111	297	42	14	2	1	0	643
1984	0	4	144	97	316	47	21	2	3	0	634

*Name changed from Grand Army Home by Chapter 33, Laws of 1973.

[1] All members of the home from 1888 to 1920 were Civil War or Indian wars veterans: 1888 — 72; 1889 — 148; 1890 — 139; 1895 — 339; 1900 — 680; 1910 — 699; 1920 — 532.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, April 1985.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS[1]

Daily Newspapers

Municipality	Newspapers	Publisher
Antigo, 612 Superior St. 54409	Daily Journal	Marie F. Berner
Appleton, 306 W. Washington 54912	Post-Crescent	Donald Kampfer
Ashland, 122 W. 3rd 54806	Daily Press	John B. Murphy
Baraboo, 219 First St. 53913	News-Republic	John M. Lavine
Beaver Dam, 805 Park Ave. 53915	Daily Citizen	James E. Conley, Jr. & Francis W. Connors
Beloit, 149 State St. 53511	News	William D. Behling
Chippewa Falls, 20 W. Central 54729	Herald-Telegram	John M. Lavine
Eau Claire, 701 S. Farwell 54701	Leader-Telegram	Eau Claire Press Co.
Fond du Lac, 33 W. Second St. 54935	Reporter	L.A. Lange, Jr.
Fort Atkinson, 28 Milwaukee Ave., W. 53538	Jefferson County Union	B.V. Knox
Green Bay, P.O. Box 2467, 54306	News-Chronicle	Frank A. Wood
Green Bay, 435 E. Walnut 54305	Press-Gazette	Michael B. Gage
Janesville, 1 S. Parker Dr. 53547	Gazette	Robert W. Bliss
Kenosha, 715-58th St. 53140	News	Howard J. Brown
La Crosse, 401 N. Third St. 54601	Tribune	Kenneth O. Blanchard
Madison, 1901 Fish Hatchery Rd. 53713	Capital Times	Frederick W. Miller
Madison, 1901 Fish Hatchery Rd. 53713	Wisconsin State Journal	James E. Burgess
Manitowoc, P.O. Box 688, 54220	Herald-Times-Reporter	Kim E. Arteel
Marinette, 1809 Dunlap Ave. 54143	Eagle-Star	Dennis J. Colling
Marshfield, 111 W. Third 54449	News-Herald	Ben Lewis
Milwaukee, 704 W. Wisconsin Ave. 53233	Daily Reporter	Webster & Winifred Woodmansee
Milwaukee, 333 W. State St. 53201	Journal	Newspapers, Inc.
Milwaukee, 333 W. State St. 53201	Sentinel	Newspapers, Inc.
Monroe, 1065 4th Ave., West 53566	Evening Times	Larry E. Lund
Oshkosh, 224 State St. 54901	Northwestern	Samuel W. Heaney & A. Thomas Schwalm
Portage, 309 DeWitt 53901	Daily Register	John M. Lavine
Racine, 212 Fourth St. 53403	Journal Times	Richard Gottlieb
Rhinelander, 314 Courtney St. 54501	News	Richard W. Timmons
Shawano, 1464 E. Green Bay St. 54166	Evening Leader	John M. Lavine
Sheboygan, 632 Center Ave. 53081	Press	Timothy B. Werner
Stevens Point, 1200 Third St. 54481	Journal	George Rogers
Superior, 1226 Ogden Ave. 54880	Evening Telegram	John B. Murphy
Watertown, 113-115 W. Main St. 53094	Daily Times	John D. Clifford
Waukesha, 200 Park Place 53187	Freeman	Hugh D. Hollister
Wausau, 800 Scott St., 54401	Daily Herald	James T. Barnes, Jr.
Wisconsin Rapids, 220 1st Ave., S. 54494	Daily Tribune	R. Michael Sheppard

Other Newspapers

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Abbotsford 54405	Tribune-Phonograph	Wed.	J.A. O'Leary
Adams 53910	Adams Co. Times	Wed.	Richard Hannagan
Albany 53502	Agenda	Wed.	Curtis & Dan Witte
Albany 53502	Herald	Thurs.	George Martin
Algoma 54201	Record-Herald	Wed.	Tri-County Publishing
Alma 54610	Buffalo Co. Journal	Thurs.	L.C. & Mabel Purrington
Amery 54001	Free Press	Tues.	Palmer H. Sondreal
Arcadia 54612	News-Leader	Thurs.	Charles Blaschko
Argyle 53504	Agenda	Wed.	Curtis & Dan Witte
Ashwaubenon 54304	Press	Fri.	Lois Aubinger
Augusta 54722	Area Times	Wed.	Michael D. Jensen
Baldwin 54002	Bulletin	Tues.	William C. Hawley
Balsam Lake 54810	County Ledger-Press	Thurs.	Curtis B. Gaylord
Barron 54812	Barron Co. News-Shield	Wed.	Jim Bell
Bayfield 54814	Bayfield Co. Press	Thurs.	Leslie & Dan Satran, Jr.
Belleville 53508	Recorder	Thurs.	John P. Adams
Berlin 54923	Journal	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Black Earth 53515	Dane Co. News, Mazomanie Sickle & Cross Plains Arrow	Thurs.	Dan Witte
Black River Falls 54615	Banner Journal	Wed.	Craig & Sharon Bucher
Blair 54616	Press	Thurs.	Gerald Hjornevik
Blanchardville 53516	Blade-Atlas	Thurs.	J. Patrick & Michael T. Reilly
Bloomer 54724	Advance	Thurs.	Alfred Bauer, Jr.
Boscobel 53805	Dial	Thurs.	Ralph D. Goldsmith
Brillion 54110	News	Thurs.	Zane & Noel Zander
Brodhead 53520	Independent-Register	Wed.	M.D. and R.G. Markham
Brookfield 53005	News	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Burlington 53105	Standard Press	Mon. & Wed.	William E. Branen
Cadott 54727	Sentinel	Thurs.	Trygg J. Hansen
Cambridge 53523	News	Thurs.	Dennis L. Hawkes
Campbellsport 53010	News	Thurs.	Gerald F. Ninnemann
Cashton 54619	Record	Wed.	Thomas G. Besl
Cedarburg 53012	News Graphic Pilot	Mon. & Wed.	Robert A. Schroeder, Sr.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS[1]

Other Newspapers—Continued

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Cedar Grove 53013	Villager	Thurs.	Shirley Sager
Chetek 54728	Alert	Thurs.	Paul H. Lange & Ida I. Mason
Chilton 53014	Times-Journal	Thurs.	Gary & Linda Vercauteren
Clear Lake 54005	Star	Thurs.	W. Kirt Smith
Clinton 53525	Topper	Thurs.	Frederick N. Wagner
Clintonville 54929	Tribune-Gazette	Thurs.	Walter E. Gleason
Cochrane 54622	Cochrane-Fountain City Recorder	Thurs.	Gary D. Stumpf
Colfax 54730	Messenger	Thurs.	Lyle A. Christianson
Columbus 53925	Journal-Republican	Mon.	Marshall Bernhagen
Cornell 54732	Cornell & Lake Holcombe Courier	Thurs.	Trygg J. Hansen
Crandon 54520	Forest Republican	Thurs.	Russell H. Steel
Cuba City 53807	Tri-County Press	Wed.	Rex Q. Goldthorpe
Cudahy 53110	Reminder-Enterprise	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Cudahy-St. Francis 53110	Advisor Press	Thurs.	Joseph Soulak
Cumberland 54829	Advocate	Wed.	James F. Dorrance, Jr. & Warren D. Leary, Jr.
Darlington 53530	Republican-Journal	Thurs.	Brian A. Lund
Deerfield 53531	Independent	Thurs.	Richard L. Royle
DeForest 53532	Times-Tribune	Thurs.	Richard Emerson
Delavan 53115	Enterprise	Tues & Thurs.	A.L. Petermann
Denmark 54208	Press	Thurs.	Frank A. Wood
De Pere 54115	Journal	Thurs.	Paul J. Creviere, Sr.
Dodgeville 53533	Chronicle	Thurs.	J. Patrick & T. Michael Reilly
Dousman 53118	Index	Thurs.	Jim McLoone
Durand 54736	Courier-Wedge	Thurs.	William A. Ender
Eagle River 54521	Vilas Co. News-Review	Wed.	J.R. Satran & Sons
East Troy 53120	News	Wed.	Robert E. & Debra A. Collins
Eau Claire 54702	The Country Today	Wed.	Eau Claire Press Co.
Edgar 54405	Record-Review	Wed.	J.A. O'Leary
Edgerton 53534	Reporter	Wed.	Harland E. Everson
Elkhorn 53121	Independent	Thurs.	Frank Eames
Ellsworth 54011	Pierce Co. Herald	Wed.	Jay V. Griggs
Elm Grove 53005	Elm Leaves	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Elmwood 54767	Argus	Thurs.	Duane E. Kelley
Elroy 53929	Tribune Keystone	Thurs.	Richard C. Dahlke
Evansville 53536	Review	Wed.	M. Vivian & Frank H. Gildner
Fennimore 53809	Times	Wed.	Thomas S. & Cynthia C. Beebe
Fitchburg 53593	Star	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Florence 54121	Mining News	Wed.	Ned Cochrane
Fox Lake 54923	Representative	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Frederic 54837	Inter-County Leader	Wed.	Inter-County Co-op. Pub. Assn.
Friendship 53934	Reporter	Wed.	Richard Hannagan
Galesville 54630	Republican	Thurs.	Rudah Tentis
Gays Mills 54631	Crawford Co. Independent & Kickapoo Scout	Thurs.	Ralph D. Goldsmith
Germantown 53022	Banner Press	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Glenwood City 54013	Tribune Press Reporter	Thurs.	Carlton De Witt
Glidden 54527	Enterprise	Wed.	Hart Pub. Co.
Grantsburg 54840	Burnett Co. Sentinel	Wed.	Marjorie G. Nelson
Green Lake 54923	Green Lake Co. Reporter	Thurs.	Robert M. Gonyo
Greendale 53129	Village Life	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Greenfield 53220	Observer	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Hales Corners 53130	Franklin-Hales Corners Hub	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Hammond 54015	Central St. Croix News	Tues.	Barbara Gardner
Hartford 53027	Times-Press	Thurs.	Jim McLoone
Hartland 53029	Lake Country Reporter	Tues. & Thurs.	Jim McLoone
Hayward 54843	Sawyer Co. Record & Hayward Republican	Wed.	Gordon H. Skamser
Hilbert 54129	Favorite	Thurs.	Donald Gast
Hillsboro 54634	Sentry-Enterprise	Thurs.	Larry Hubner
Horicon 53032	Reporter	Thurs.	Marolla Press
Hudson 54016	Star-Observer	Thurs.	Willis H. Miller
Hurley 54534	Iron Co. Miner	Thurs.	Howard W. Moore
Independence 54747	News-Wave	Thurs.	O.J. Evenson
Iola 54945	Herald	Thurs.	Little Wolf Pub. Corp.
Iron River 54847	Pioneer	Thurs.	Leslie & Dan Satran, Jr.
Jefferson 53549	Banner	Thurs.	Gerald R. & Betty Jane Tennyson
Juneau 53039	Dodge Co. Independent-News	Thurs.	Richard L. Royle
Kaukauna 54130	Times	Tues. & Thurs.	James W. Lang
Kewaskum 53040	Statesman	Fri.	W.J. & Marcella M. Harbeck
Kewaunee 54216	Enterprise	Wed.	C.F. & Mabel Temby
Kiel 53042	Tri-County Record	Wed.	Earl A. & Michael E. Mathes
Ladysmith 54848	News	Thurs.	Thomas D. Bell
La Farge 54639	Epitaph-News	Thurs.	Todd Taylor

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS[1]

Other Newspapers—Continued

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Lake Geneva 53147	Regional News	Thurs.	Donald Bearder
Lake Mills 53551	Leader	Thurs.	Dennis L. Hawkes
Lancaster 53813	Grant Co. Herald Independent	Wed.	William Hale
Lodi 53555	Enterprise	Tues.	Bill & Jan Haupt
Loyal 54446	Tribune-Record-Gleaner	Wed.	Robert E. & Florence J. Berglund
Luxemburg 54217	News	Thurs.	C.F. & Mabel Temby
Madison 53719	The Cheese Reporter	Fri.	Harry A. Palmiter
Manawa 54949	Advocate	Thurs.	James F. Bach
Marion 54950	Advertiser	Thurs.	Leland H. Krueger
Markesan 53946	Herald	Thurs.	Donald V. & Dana E. Evans
Mauston 53948	Juneau Co. Star-Times	Tues.	Laurence L. Arnold
Mayville 53050	News	Thurs.	Warren Gehrke
McFarland 53558	Community Life	Wed.	Donald Huibregtse
Medford 54451	Star News	Wed.	Robert D. Anderson
Mellen 54546	Weekly-Record	Thurs.	James F. Christl
Melrose 54642	Chronicle	Thurs.	Thomas G. Besl
Menasha 54952	Twin City News-Record	Wed.	Post Corp.
Menomonee Falls 53051	News	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Menomonie 54751	Dunn Co. News	Wed.	F.J. & R.J. Flint
Middleton 53562	Times-Tribune	Thurs.	Dan Witte
Milton 53563	Courier	Thurs.	Michael P. Flaherty
Milwaukee 53202	Business Journal	Wed.	Donald R. Richards
Milwaukee 53212	Community Journal	Wed.	Patricia O'Flynn-Thomas
Milwaukee 53206	Courier	Thurs.	Jerrel W. Jones
Milwaukee 53203	Deutsche Zeitung	Wed.,Fri. & Sun.	Abendpost Co.
Milwaukee 53206	Star	Tues.	Jerrel W. Jones
Mineral Point 53565	Democrat Tribune	Thurs.	J. Patrick & T. Michael Reilly
Minocqua 54548	Lakeland Times	Tues. & Fri.	Donald P. Walker
Mondovi 54755	Herald-News	Thurs.	June Nyseth-Ender
Monona 53716	Community Herald	Wed.	Don Huibregtse
Montello 53949	Marquette Co. Tribune	Thurs.	Daniel Witte
Monticello 53570	Messenger	Wed.	Curtis & Dan Witte
Mosinee 54455	Times	Thurs.	Gretchen & Lloyd L. Bruske
Mount Horeb 53572	Mail	Thurs.	Dan Witte
Mukwonago 53149	Chief	Wed.	Raymond De Visser
Muscoda 53573	Progressive	Thurs.	Wendell Smith
Muskego 53150	Sun	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Neillsville 54456	Clark Co. Press	Thurs.	Gary W. & Jane D. Slaats
New Berlin 53151	Citizen	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
New Glarus 53574	Post	Wed.	Curtis & Dan Witte
New Holstein 53061	Reporter	Thurs.	David Cooley
New London 54961	Press-Star	Thurs.	Vern Otto
New Richmond 54017	News	Thurs.	Michael J. Burke
Niagara 54151	Journal	Wed.	Jeffrey J. Klenke
Oak Creek 53154	Pictorial	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Oconomowoc 53066	Enterprise	Thurs.	Bruce C. & Douglas B. Brown
Oconto 54153	Oconto Co. Reporter	Wed.	William Borneman
Oconto Falls 54154	Oconto Co. Times-Herald	Wed.	Robert E. Shellman
Omro 54923	Herald	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Oregon 53575	Observer	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Osceola 54020	Sun	Tues.	Thomas G. Larson
Osseo 54758	Tri-County News	Wed.	Michael D. Jensen
Owen 54460	Enterprise	Thurs.	Virgina A. Barager
Palmyra 53156	Enterprise	Thurs.	C.T. Coe
Pardeeville 53954	Mid-County Times	Wed.	Steven J. Thompson
Park Falls 54552	Herald	Thurs.	Donald & Phyllis MacGregor
Peshtigo 54157	Times	Wed.	Mrs. Charles Gardon
Phillips 54555	Bee	Thurs.	Ted Kempkes
Platteville 53818	Journal	Tues. & Thurs.	Richard Brockman
Plymouth 53073	Review	Tues. & Thurs.	Robert S. Johanson
Port Washington 53074	Ozaukee Press	Thurs.	Wm. F. Schanen, III
Poynette 53955	Press	Wed.	William K. Smith
Prairie du Chien 53821	Courier-Press	Mon. & Wed.	E.B. Howe
Prescott 54021	Journal	Thurs.	Francis L. Harper
Presque Isle 54557	Walleye Street Journal	Wed.	Thomas J. Forster
Princeton 54923	Times-Republic	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Racine 53403	Shoreline Leader	Thurs.	Norman T. Monson
Randolph 53956	Advance	Thurs.	Dave & Bonnie Gneiser
Random Lake 53075	Sounder	Thurs.	Ray Scholler
Reedsburg 53959	Times-Press	Thurs.	William E. Branen
Rice Lake 54868	Chronotype	Wed.	Warren Leary, Jr.
Richland Center 53581	Observer	Thurs.	James E. Olson
Ripon 54971	Commonwealth-Press	Thurs.	A. Douglas Lyke
River Falls 54022	Journal	Thurs.	Jay Griggs
Sauk City 53583	Sauk Prairie Star	Thurs.	Dan Witte

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS[1]

Other Newspapers—Continued

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Seymour 54165	Times Press	Thurs.	Tom Duffey
Sharon 53585	Reporter	Thurs.	Times-Reporter, Inc.
Sheboygan Falls 53085	News	Wed.	Robert S. Johanson
Shell Lake 54871	Washburn Co. Register	Thurs.	John & Bernadette Friedell
Somerset 54025	Star	Thurs.	F.L. Harper
South Milwaukee 53172	News Graphic	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
South Milwaukee 53172	Voice Journal	Thurs.	Joseph Soulak
Sparta 54656	Herald	Mon.	Theodore C. Radde
Sparta 54656	Monroe Co. Democrat	Thurs.	Fred P. Heffling
Spooner 54801	Advocate	Thurs.	William W. Stewart, III
Spring Green 53588	Home News	Wed.	William & Dolores Griffith
Spring Valley 54767	Sun	Thurs.	Duane E. Kelley
Stanley 54768	Republican	Thurs.	B.J. Fazendin
Stoughton 53589	Courier Hub	Thurs.	John Lebeck & Dick Anderson
Stratford 54484	Journal	Wed.	Paul Hale
Sturgeon Bay 54235	Door Co. Advocate	Tues. & Thurs.	C.F. Harris
Sun Prairie 53590	Star Countryman	Thurs.	Richard L. Royle
Sussex 53089	Sun	Tues.	Jim McLoone
Thorp 54771	Courier	Thurs.	John J. & Joyce K. LaGasse
Three Lakes 54562	News	Wed.	Daniel & Robert Satran
Tomah 54660	Journal	Thurs.	John R. Kenny
Tomah 54660	Monitor-Herald	Mon.	John R. Kenny
Tomahawk 54487	Leader	Wed.	Larry M. & Kathleen A. Tobin
Twin Lakes 53181	Westosha Report	Tues.	William E. Branen
Union Grove 53182	Sun	Thurs.	Carl C. Krueger
Union Grove 53182	Westline Report	Thurs.	William E. Branen
Valders 54245	Journal	Thurs.	Marion Brockman
Verona 53593	Press	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Viroqua 54665	Vernon Co. Broadcaster Censor	Thurs.	Arthur Lundell, Merland Lind & Ardelle Terwilliger
Walworth 53184	Times	Thurs.	Times-Reporter, Inc.
Washburn 54891	Times	Thurs.	Leslie & Dan Satran, Jr.
Waterford 53185	Post	Wed.	Roger W. & Lynn A. Imes
Waterloo 53594	Courier	Thurs.	Richard L. Royle
Waunakee 53597	Tribune	Thurs.	Arthur M. & Anita I. Drake
Waupaca 54981	Waupaca Co. Post	Thurs.	Mark C. & Scott B. Turner
Waupaca 54981	Wis. State Farmer	Fri.	Mark C. & Scott B. Turner
Waupun 53963	Leader News	Wed.	Marshall Bernhagen
Wautoma 54982	Waushara Argus	Wed.	Byron McNutt
Wauwatosa 53213	News-Times	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
West Allis 53214	Star	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
West Bend 53095	News	Tues. & Thurs.	Post Corp.
West Salem 54669	La Crosse Co.Countryman	Thurs.	Helen Humbel
Westby 54667	Times	Thurs.	James Turner & Jeffery Davis
Weyauwega 54983	Chronicle	Thurs.	Mark & Scott Turner
Whitefish Bay, Shorewood, Glendale, Fox Point, Bayside, River Hills & Brown Deer	Herald	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Whitehall 54773	Times	Thurs.	Robert O. Gauger
Whitewater 53190	Register	Thurs.	Coe Printers & Publishers, Inc.
Winneconne 54986	News	Wed.	John A. Rogers
Winter 54896	Sawyer Co. Gazette	Thurs.	John T. Martin
Wisconsin Dells 53965	Events	Thurs.	Jay Walch
Wittenberg 54499	Enterprise-News	Thurs.	R.E. Best & J.J. Hartleben
Wonewoc 53968	Reporter	Thurs.	Richard C. Dahlke
Woodville 54028	Leader	Wed.	Arthur M. Best

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[1] A "newspaper" listed here is defined by Section 985.03 (1) (c) of the Wisconsin Statutes as follows: "A newspaper, under this chapter, is a publication appearing at regular intervals and at least once a week, containing reports of happenings of recent occurrence of a varied character, such as political, social, moral and religious subjects, designed to inform the general reader . . . "

Source: "1985 Directory and Rate Book", Wisconsin Newspaper Association, and questionnaires sent to publishers.

Periodicals

Name	Issued	Publisher
AAA World Magazine	Bimonthly	AAA Wisconsin, 433 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Abstract Bulletin of the Institute of Paper Chemistry	Monthly	Institute of Paper Chemistry, P.O. Box 1039, Appleton 54912
Accent on You	Weekly (during school year)	Hi-Time Publishing Corp., 12040-F W. Feerick St., Wauwatosa 53222

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS[1]

Periodicals—Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher
Ad Search	Weekly	Doris M. Morey, P.O. Box 2083, Milwaukee 53201
Affirm	Quarterly	Balance Inc., 4040 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53216
Agri-View	Weekly	Gerald J. Petcher, P.O. Box 730, Marshfield 54449
Agronomy Journal	Bimonthly	American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Airwaves	Monthly	Friends of WHA-TV, Inc., 821 University Ave., Madison 53706
AFL-CIO Milwaukee Labor Press...	Monthly	Milwaukee County Labor Council, 633 S. Hawley Road, Milwaukee 53214
AFSCME Reports	Monthly	AFSCME Int'l Area Office, 5 Odana Ct., Madison 53719
American Orthoptic Journal	1 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Angle Orthodontist, The	Quarterly	Angle Orthodontists Research and Education Foundation, Inc., No. 406, 100 W. Lawrence St., Appleton 54911
ARC News	5 per yr.	Suzanne Griffith, 5522 University Avenue, Madison 53705
Arctic Anthropology	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St. Madison 53715
Astronomy	Monthly	Astro Media Corp., P.O. Box 92788, Milwaukee 53202
Athletic Business	Monthly	Gretchen Kelsey, Suite 201, 842 Hoffman St., Madison 53704
Backyard Poultry	Bimonthly	Jerome Belanger, 312 Portland Road, Waterloo 53594
Badger Birder	11 per yr.	Wis. Society for Ornithology, 6918 N. Belmont Lane, Milwaukee 53217
Badger Common 'Tater	Monthly	Wis. Potato and Vegetable Growers Assn., Inc., P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409
Badger Farm Bureau News	Monthly	Wis. Farm Bureau Federation, P.O. Box 5550, Madison 53705
Badger Herald	Thurs.	Badger Herald, Inc., 638 State St., Madison 53703
Badger Legionnaire	Monthly	Wisconsin American Legion, 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202
Badger Rails	6 per yr.	Wis. Assn. of Railroad Passengers, 5043 N. Santa Monica, Milwaukee 53217
Badger Sportsman	Monthly	Gary Vercauteren, 19 E. Main, Chilton 53014
Bank Note Reporter	Monthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Baseball Cards	Quarterly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Beloit Magazine	3 per yr.	Beloit College, Beloit 53511
Bowling Magazine	Monthly	American Bowling Congress, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Bridge Building	Bimonthly	Wis. Board on Aging and Long Term Care, Rm. 17, 125 S. Webster St., Madison 53702
Brown Swiss Bulletin	Monthly	Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Assn., 800 Pleasant St., P.O. Box 1038, Beloit 53511
Building Operating Management	Monthly	Trade Press Publishing Co., P.O. Box 694, Milwaukee 53201
Bulletin, The	Monthly	Agri-View, Inc., 214 W. Second St., Marshfield 54449
Burnett County Laker	3 per summer	Curtis B. Gaylor, Ledger Publications, Inc., 105 Main St., Balsam Lake 54810
Bus Tours Magazine	Bimonthly	National Bus Trader, Inc., Rt. 3, Box 349 B Theater Rd., Delavan 53115
Business Journal, The	Weekly	Donald R. Richards, 2025 N. Summit Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Buyer's Guide Reports	24 per yr.	Pace Publications Inc., No. 101, 1845 N. Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee 53202
Buying for the Farm	12 per yr.	H. Lee Schwanz, 21100 W. Capitol Dr., Pewaukee 53072
Capitol Update	Weekly (legislative session)	Wis. Federation of Teachers, 2021 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704
Catholic Herald	Weekly	Milwaukee Catholic Press Apostolate, 3501 S. Lake Dr., Milwaukee 53207
Chain O'Lakes Picture Post	Weekly (13 summer weeks)	Mark and Scott Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981
Challenge	Monthly	Wis. Federation of Cooperatives, Suite 401, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS[1]

Periodicals—Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher
Checkered Flag Racing News	Weekly (Apr. - Sept.), monthly (Oct. - March)	J/D Enterprises, P.O. Box 454, Watertown 53094
Children's Network Update, The	Monthly	Youth, Policy and Law Center, Inc., Rm. 904, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Christian Times	Biweekly	Louvenia Johnson, 3201 N. 36th St., Milwaukee 53216
Coins Magazine	Monthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Columns	Bimonthly	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706
Comics Buyer's Guide, The	Weekly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Comics Collector	Quarterly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Communicator, The	20 per yr.	Wis. Assn. of Homes for the Aging, Inc., Suite 2, 222 S. Hamilton, Madison 53703
Compass, The	Weekly	Bishop Adam J. Maida, P.O. Box 1825, Green Bay 54305
Confectioner	Bimonthly	James Echeandia, Publisher, 3224 N. Hackett Ave., Milwaukee 53211
Consumer Protection Report	2 per yr.	Dept. of Justice, Office of Consumer Protection, P.O. Box 7856, Madison 53707
Contemporary Literature	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Cooking for Profit	Monthly	William Dittrich, P.O. Box 267, Fond du Lac 54935
Country Chronicle	Weekly	Frank A. Wood, P.O. Box 278, Denmark 54208
Countryside	Monthly	Jerome Belanger, 312 Portland Rd., Waterloo 53594
Courier, The	Monthly	Wisconsin Veterans Home, King 54946
Credit Union Executive	Quarterly	Credit Union National Assn., P.O. Box 431, Madison 53701
Credit Union Management	Monthly	Credit Union Executives Society, Suite 300, 6320 Monona Dr., Madison 53716
Credit Union Marketing	Quarterly	Credit Union Executives Society, Suite 300, 6320 Monona Dr., Madison 53716
Crops and Soils Magazine	9 per yr.	Am. Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Current Matters	Monthly	Donald Walsh and Donald Webb, P.O. Box 817, La Crosse 54602
Daily Cardinal	Daily	The New Daily Cardinal Corp., 821 University Ave., Madison 53706
Dairy Goat Guide	Monthly	Jerome Belanger, 312 Portland Rd., Waterloo 53594
Data Processing and Communication Security Mag.	Bimonthly	Assets Protection Publishing, P.O. Box 5323, Madison 53705
Deer and Deer Hunting Magazine	Bimonthly	Jack Brauer, P.O. Box 1117, Appleton 54912
Diesel Progress-North American	Monthly	Diesel Engines, Inc., 13555 Bishop's Ct., Brookfield 53005
Director, The	Monthly	National Funeral Directors Assn., 135 W. Wells St., Milwaukee 53203
Dollar Saver	Weekly	L.A. Lange, Jr., 33 W. 2nd St., Fond du Lac 54935
Drum Corps World	22 per yr.	Steven Don Vickers, P.O. Box 8052, Madison 53708
Easter Seal Network News	Quarterly	Easter Seal Society of Wis., 2702 Monroe St., Madison 53711
Education Forward	Monthly (except June and July)	Wis. Dept. of Public Instruction, 125 S. Webster St., Madison 53707
Escape to Wisconsin	Quarterly	Wis. Dept. of Development, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707
Essay-Proof Journal	Quarterly	Essay-Proof Society, Inc., 225 S. Fischer Ave., Jefferson 53549
Everybody's Money	Quarterly	Credit Union National Assn., P.O. Box 431, Madison 53701
Exclusively Yours	15 per yr.	Wallace F. & James L. Patten, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Exponent	Weekly	UW-Platteville, Student Center, 725 W. Main, Platteville 53818
Farm & Ranch Living	Bimonthly	Farm & Ranch Living, Inc., P.O. Box 643, Milwaukee 53201
Farm Building News	8 per yr.	American Farm Building Services, Inc., 260 Regency Ct., Waukesha 53186
Farm Equipment	10 per yr.	Johnson Hill Press, Inc., 1233 Janesville Ave., Fort Atkinson 53538

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS[1]

Periodicals—Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher
Farm Futures	12 per yr.	Agri-Data Resources, Inc., 330 E. Kilbourn Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Farm Wife News	Monthly (except July, August combined)	Roy J. Reiman, P.O. Box 643, Milwaukee 53201
Farmer's Digest	Monthly	H. Lee Schwanz, P.O. Box 363, Brookfield 53005
Feed and Grain Times	10 per yr.	Robert F. Stange, 1233 Janesville Ave., Fort Atkinson 53538
FineScale Modeler	Bimonthly	Kalmbach Publishing, 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Fishing Facts Magazine	Monthly	George J. Pazik, N84 W13660 Leon Rd., P.O. Box 609, Menomonee Falls 53051
Forest Products Journal	10 per yr.	Forest Products Research Society, 2801 Marshall Ct., Madison 53705
Formations	3 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Foto News	Weekly	James O'Day, P.O. Box 606, Merrill 54452
40th Engineer News	2 per yr.	40th Combat Engineer National Assn., 7208 Dorchester Ln., Greendale 53129
Forward	5 per yr.	League of Women Voters of Wis., 625 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Fox River Patriot	Bimonthly	Mike Jacobi, P.O. Box 54, Princeton 54968
Fur Rancher	Monthly	Bruce W. Smith, Suite 120, 450 N. Sunny Slope Rd., Brookfield 53005
Furniture Wood Digest	Monthly	Johnson Hill Press, Inc., 1233 Janesville Avenue, Fort Atkinson 53538
Gargoyle	Quarterly	Wis. Law Alumni Assn., UW Law School, Madison 53706
Goldmine	Biweekly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Grain Age	Bimonthly	Bruce W. Smith, Suite 120, 450 N. Sunny Slope Rd., Brookfield 53005
Guide	Monthly	Equitable Reserve Assn., P.O. Box 448, Neenah 54956
Gwiazda Polarna	Weekly	Worzalla Publishing Co., 3535 Jefferson St., Stevens Point 54481
Harmonizer, The	Bimonthly	Society for the Preservation & Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing, Inc., 6315 3rd St., Kenosha 53140
Health in Wisconsin	Quarterly	Div. of Health, Dept. of Health and Social Services, P.O. Box 309, Madison 53701
Hi-Time	Weekly (during school yr.)	Hi-Time Publishing Corp., 12040 W. Feerick St., Wauwatosa 53222
Hoard's Dairyman	Semimonthly	W.D. Hoard and Sons Co., 28 Milwaukee Ave. W., Fort Atkinson 53538
Horizons	Quarterly	Medical College of Wis., 8701 Watertown Plank Rd., Milwaukee 53226
Hummer	4 per yr. (Sept.-Dec.)	Tom Anderson, P.O. Box 6123, Madison 53716
Ideals	Every 6 weeks	Ideals Publishing Corp., 11315 Watertown Plank Rd., Milwaukee 53226
IMI Journal	Bimonthly	Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913
Impact	Quarterly	Wis. Park & Recreation Assn., Suite 201, 7000 Greenway, Greendale 53129
In Business	Monthly	Suzanne Beecher, 1717 W. Beltline Hwy., Madison 53713
Independent Restaurants	Monthly	Phillip L. Rane, 2132 Fordem Ave., Madison 53704
Inscriptions	5 per yr.	Phil Kallas, 308 Acorn St., Whiting, Stevens Point 54481
International Journal of Clinical Neuropsychology	Quarterly	Mel Nic Press, Inc., P.O. Box 6216, Madison 53716
Inn Touch	Monthly	Tom Anderson, P.O. Box 6123, Madison 53716
Isthmus	Weekly	Vince O'Hern, 14 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Journal of Consumer Affairs	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Journal of Extension	Quarterly	Extension Journal, Inc., 805 Extension Bldg., 432 N. Lake St., Madison 53706
Journal of Human Resources	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Journal of Quality Technology	Quarterly	Am. Society for Quality Control, 230 W. Wells St., Milwaukee 53203
Journal of the Wis. Dental Association	Monthly	Wis. Dental Assn., 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS[1]

Periodicals—Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher
Journal of the Wis. Optometric Association	Bimonthly	Wis. Optometric Assn., 5721 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
Kenosha Labor	Weekly	Joe Schackelman, 1008 56th St., Kenosha 53140
Kenwood Magazine	Quarterly	UW-Milwaukee Alumni Assn., P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201
Lac Courte Oreilles Journal	Monthly	Robert Albee, Rt. 2, Hayward 54843
Lakeland Mirror	Weekly	Lakeland College, P.O. Box 723, Sheboygan 53081
Laker	6 per yr. (May-Aug.)	Curtis B. Gaylord, Ledger Publications, Inc., 105 Main St., Balsam Lake 54810
Land Economics	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Landmark	Quarterly	Waukesha County Historical Society, P.O. Box 833, Waukesha 53187
Landscape Journal	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 North Murray St., Madison 53715
Legislative Service	Weekly (legislative session)	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Linacre Quarterly	Quarterly	National Federation of Catholic Physicians' Guilds, 850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Living Church	Weekly	The Living Church Foundation Inc., 407 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202
Local Government News	22 per yr.	Mike Lotto, 1 W. Dayton St., Madison, 53703
Looking Glass	Quarterly	Youth Policy & Law Center, Rm. 904, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Luso-Brazilian Review	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Madison Guide	Monthly	Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711
Madison Newsletter	8 per yr.	Office of Information Services, UW-Madison, 19 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Dr., Madison 53706
Madison Magazine	Monthly	James D. Selk, P.O. Box 1604, Madison 53701
Marquette Law Review	Quarterly	Students and Faculty of Marquette Law School, 1103 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Marquette Magazine	Quarterly	Marquette University, 1212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Marquette Tribune	Tues.-Fri.	Marquette University, 1131 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Menominee Tribal News	Monthly	P.O. Box 397, Keshena 54135
Midwest Flyer	Monthly	Dave Weiman, P.O. Box 199, Oregon 53575
Midwest Industrial Products News	10 per yr.	Michael S. Rice, P.O. Box 453, Elm Grove 53122
Midwest Racing News	Weekly (April-Sept.) Monthly (Oct.-March)	Midwest Racing News, Inc., 6646 W. Fairview Ave., Milwaukee 53213
Milk and Liquid Food Transporter	Monthly	Karl F. Ohm III, P.O. Box 878, Menomonee Falls 53051
Milwaukee Engineering	10 per yr.	Engineers & Scientists of Milwaukee, 6228 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216
Milwaukee Guide	Monthly	Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711
Milwaukee History	Quarterly	Milwaukee County Historical Society, 910 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee 53203
Milwaukee Labor Press	Monthly	Milwaukee County Labor Council, 633 S. Hawley Rd., Milwaukee 53214
Milwaukee Magazine	Monthly	Betty Quadracci, 312 E. Buffalo St., Milwaukee 53202
Milwaukee Railroader, The	Quarterly	Milwaukee Road Railfans Assn. Inc., c/o Wendell Murphy, 7504 W. Ruby Ave., Milwaukee 53218
Model Railroader	Monthly	James J. King, 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Modern Haiku	3 per yr.	Robert Spiess, P.O. Box 1752, Madison 53701
Modern Language Journal	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Monatshefte	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Moteru Dirva	Bimonthly	American-Lithuanian R.C. Women's Alliance, 3005 N. 24th St., Brookfield 53005
Movie & Film Collector's World	Biweekly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS[1]

Periodicals—Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher
Muir View, The	Monthly (except Dec.-Jan.)	Sierra Club, 111 King St., Madison 53703
Municipality, The	Monthly	League of Wis. Municipalities, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
National Bus Trader	Monthly	National Bus Trader, Inc., Rt. 3, Box 349B, Theater Rd., Delavan 53115
National Dairy News, The	Weekly	Jerry Dryer, Managing Editor, P.O. Box 951, Madison 53701
New Perspective, The	Biweekly (during school yr.)	Lake Country Reporter, 100 N. East Ave., Waukesha 53186
News and Views	Monthly	Wis. Education Assn. Council, 101 W. Beltline Hwy., P.O. Box 8003, Madison 53708
No-Till Farmer	17 per yr.	No-Till Farmer, Inc., P.O. Box 624, Brookfield 53005
N.O.W. News (coins)	Quarterly	Kurt R. Krueger, 160 N. Washington St., Iola 54945
North American Mentor Magazine	Quarterly	Westburg Associates, 1745 Madison St., Fennimore 53809
North Woods Trader	Weekly	Daniel & Robert Satran, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521
Northwest Wisconsin Planning Newsletter	Bimonthly	Northwest Regional Planning Comn., 302 Walnut St., Spooner 54801
Northwestern Lutheran, The	Bimonthly (except July & Dec.)	Wis. Evangelical Luthern Synod, 2929 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222
Numismatic News	Weekly	Clifford Mishler, 700 E. State, Iola 54990
Odyssey	Monthly	Astro Media Corp., P.O. Box 92788, Milwaukee 53202
Old Cars Price Guide	Quarterly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Old Cars Weekly	Weekly	Chester Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Old West	Quarterly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
On Wisconsin	4 per yr.	UW Office of Information Services, 25 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Dr., Madison 53706
Optimal Health	Bimonthly	Gretchen Kelsey, Suite 201, 1842 Hoffman St., Madison 53704
Orfordville Journal & Footville News	Weekly	George E. Stewart II, P.O. Box 248, Orfordville 53576
Oshkosh Advance-Titan	Weekly	Radford Hall, UW-Oshkosh, Oshkosh 54901
Park Maintenances	Monthly	Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913
Pharmacy in History	Quarterly	Amer. Institute of the History of Pharmacy, Pharmacy Building, UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Photoletter, The	22 per yr.	Rohn Engh, Osceola 54020
Pittsville Record	Weekly	M.C. McKee, P.O. Box K, Pittsville 54466
Pointer, The	Weekly (during school yr.)	Stevens Point Journal Co., 117 CAC-UWSP, Stevens Point 54481
Postcard Collector	Monthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Professional, The	9 per yr.	Wis. Federation of Teachers, 2021 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704
Progressive, The	Monthly	Pat Vander Meer, 409 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Psychophysiology	Bimonthly	Society for Psychophysiological Research, 2380 Lisa Lane, Madison 53711
Public Eye, The	Quarterly	Center for Public Representation, 520 University Ave., Madison 53703
Quarterly, The	Quarterly	Dept. of Agricultural Journalism, College of Agriculture & Life Sciences, 440 Henry Mall, Madison 53706
Quality Progress	Monthly	Am. Society for Quality Control, 230 W. Wells St., Milwaukee 53203
Rabbits	Monthly	Jerome Belanger, 312 Portland Rd., Waterloo 53594
Racine Labor	Weekly	Union Labor Publishing Co., 1337 Washington Ave., Racine 53403
Racquet	Weekly (Thursday)	Cresent Printing, 1001 Commercial Ct., Onalaska 54650
Region, The	Semiannually	West Central Wis. Regional Planning Commn., 124-1/2 Graham Ave., Eau Claire 54701
Renascence	Quarterly	Marquette University Press, 1212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS[1]

Periodicals—Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher
Report to the Wisconsin Master Plumbers	Monthly	Wis. Assn. of Plumbing Contractors, Suite 104A, Bldg. 2, 890 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Research Profile	3 per yr.	The Graduate School, UW-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 340, Milwaukee 53201
Restoration and Management Notes	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Ripon College Magazine	5 per yr.	Ripon College, P.O. Box 248, Ripon 54971
Royal Purple, The	Weekly (during semester)	UW-Whitewater, 101 W. Whitewater St., Whitewater 53190
Sailing	Monthly	Port Publications, Inc., 125 E. Main St., Port Washington 53074
Sanitary Maintenance	Monthly	Trade Press Publishing Co., P.O. Box 694, Milwaukee 53201
Search	Quarterly	Palmer Publications Inc., P.O. Box 296, Amherst 54406
Second Decade, The	Bimonthly	Wisconsin's Environmental Decade, Inc., 114 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Sheep!	Monthly (Jan.-Feb. combined)	D.E. Thompson, Box 329, Jefferson 53549
Single Life Magazine	6 per yr.	Single Life Enterprises, Inc., No. 512, 536 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Small Business Newsletter	6 per yr.	UW Small Business Development Center, 2nd Floor, 602 State St., Madison 53703
SnoTimes	Weekly (Dec.-Feb.)	Daniel & Robert Satran, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521
Soil Science Society of America Journal	Bimonthly	Soil Science Society of America, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Soo, The	Quarterly	Soo Line Historical and Technical Society, 3410 Kasten Ct., Middleton 53562
Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Newsletter	Bimonthly	Southeastern Wis. Regional Planning Comn., P.O. Box 769, Waukesha 53187
Southside Spirit	Weekly	Michael Ruppe, P.O. Box 15395, Milwaukee 53215
Space World	12 per yr.	Palmer Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 296, Amherst 54406
Spanish Journal	Weekly	Victor Welch, 238 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Spare Time Magazine	9 per yr.	Kipen Publishing Corp, 5810 W. Oklahoma Ave., Milwaukee 53219
Sparks and Cinders	Monthly (except July, Aug.)	Wis. Chapter, National Railway Historical Society, 2129 S. 33rd St., Milwaukee 53215
Spectator, The	Weekly	UW-Eau Claire, 108 Hibbard Hall, Eau Claire 54701
Sport Aviation	Monthly	Experimental Aircraft Association, Inc., Whitman Airfield, Oshkosh 54903
Sports Collectors Digest	Biweekly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Sportsman Pilot	Quarterly	Justin B. "Jack" Cox, P.O. Box 2768, Oshkosh 54903
Stoutonia, The	Weekly (school yr.)	UW-Stout, Memorial Student Center, Menomonie 54751
Student Life & News Today (SLANT)	Monthly	Madison Area Technical College, 211 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Sturtevant-Union Grove Gazette	Weekly	Robert W. Vanover, 2749 Wisconsin St., Sturtevant 53177
Substance	3 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Sui Generis	2 per yr.	Milwaukee Children's Hospital, P.O. Box 1997, Milwaukee 53201
Tap Room Talk	Monthly	Tavern Hosts of Wis., Rt. 5, Box 5103, Hayward 54843
Tax News	Monthly	Public Expenditure Survey of Wis., 615 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Telescope Making	Quarterly	Astro Media Corp., P.O. Box 92788, Milwaukee 53202
Times Review	Weekly (45 per yr.)	Bishop John J. Paul, P.O. Box 4004, La Crosse 54602
Top Shelf	Monthly	Craig Redders, Suite 1010, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Torch	Monthly	Milwaukee Advertising Club, 407 E. Michigan Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Touchstone	3 per yr.	University-Industry Research Program, UW-Madsion, Rm. 1215 WARF Bldg., 610 Walnut St., Madison 53705
Trains	Monthly	David P. Morgan, 1027 N. Seventh St., Milwaukee 53233

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS[1]

Periodicals—Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher
Trans-Fax	4 per yr.	Transportation Development Assn., 22 N. Carroll St., Rm. 203, Madison 53703
Trend	Weekly	Wis. Bell, 722 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Tyomies-Eteenpain	Weekly	Tyomies Society, Inc., 1411 Banks Ave., P.O. Box 549, Superior 54880
Union Labor News	Monthly	Union Labor News Publishers, Ltd., 1602 S. Park St., Madison 53715
Update	3 per yr.	UW-Madison, School of Business, 1155 Observatory Dr., Madison 53706
UW Memo	16 per yr.	UW System Administration, 1856 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Dr., Madison 53706
UWM Post, The	Biweekly	Post Company, UW-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Union Box 88, Milwaukee 53201
Vacation Week	Weekly (June-Aug.)	Daniel and Robert Satran, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521
Western Builder Construction & Engineering News	Weekly	John A. Keyes, 6526 River Parkway, Milwaukee 53213
Westosha Report	Weekly	William E. Branen, P.O. Box 592, Twin Lakes 53181
Wheeler Report, The	Daily (during leg. session, biweekly otherwise)	Wheeler News Service Inc., 23 N. Pinckney St. Madison 53703
Wis. Academy Review	Quarterly	Wis. Acad. of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 1922 University Ave., Madison 53705
Wis. Administrative Register	Semimonthly	Revisor of Statutes Bureau, 411 W. Capitol, Madison 53702
Wis. Agriculturist	Semimonthly	Donald J. Nicolay, 2976 Triverton Pike, P.O. Box 4420, Madison 53711
Wis. Alumnus	6 per yr.	Wis. Alumni Assn., 650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706
Wis. Apprentice	Quarterly	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 7946, Madison 53707
Wis. Archeologist	Quarterly	Wis. Archeological Society, P.O. Box 1292, Milwaukee 53201
Wis. Architect	Monthly	Eric Englund, 321 S. Hamilton St., Madison 53703
Wis. Baptist	10 per yr.	Wis. Baptist State Convention, 15330 Watertown Plank Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Wis. Bar Bulletin	Monthly	State Bar of Wis., 402 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Wis. Beverage Journal	Monthly	Herbert D. Zien, 606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Wis. Business Journal	Monthly	Spencer M. Dean, Jr., Suite 120, 450 N. Sunny Slope Rd., Brookfield 53005
Wis. Business Woman	Quarterly	Wis. Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs Inc., 928 E. Windfield Pl., Appleton 54911
Wis. Clubwoman	Quarterly	Wis. Federation of Women's Clubs, 1047 Carol Ave., Ripon 54971
Wis. Counties	Monthly	Wis. Counties Assn., 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. Employment & Economic Indicators	Monthly	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. 7944, Madison 53707
Wis. Employment Review	Quarterly	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 7944, Madison 53702
Wis. Engineer	5 per yr.	Wis. Engineering Journal Assn., Room 460, Mechanical Engineering Bldg., 513 University Ave., Madison 53706
Wis. Farmers Union News	Monthly	Wis. Farmers Union, 117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls 54729
Wis. Farm Reporter	Semimonthly	Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, P.O. Box 9160, Madison 53715
Wis. Gardens	Bimonthly	Wis. Garden Club Federation, 1717 S. 82nd St., West Allis 53214
Wis. International Law Journal	1 per yr.	UW Law School, Madison 53706
Wis. Jewish Chronicle	Weekly	Marcia L. Stein, 1360 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Wis. Law Review	Bimonthly	UW-Madison, Law School, Madison 53706
Wis. Library Bulletin	Quarterly	Div. for Library Services, Wis. Dept. of Public Instruction, P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707
Wis. Lion	10 per yr.	Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913
Wis. Magazine of History	Quarterly	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706
Wis. Medical Journal	Monthly	State Medical Society of Wis., P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS[1]

Periodicals—Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher
Wis. Mutual-Wiser	Monthly	Town and Country Printers, 1040 W. James St., Columbus 53925
Wis. Natural Resources	Bimonthly	Wis. Dept. of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707
Wis. Observer	Monthly	Socialist Party of Wisconsin, 1011 N. Third St., Milwaukee 53203
Wis. Papernews	Semiannually	Wis. Paper Council, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., P.O. Box 718, Neenah 54956
Wis. Pharmacist	Monthly	Wis. Pharmaceutical Assn., 202 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Wis. Police Journal	Quarterly	Wis. Professional Police Assn., No. 220, 7 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703
Wis. Professional Engineer	7 per yr.	Wis. Society of Professional Engineers, 1045 E. Dayton Madison 53703
Wis. Public Documents	Monthly (with annual indexes)	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706
Wis. Real Estate Update	Semiannually	UW-Extension, 229 Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon St., Madison 53703
Wis. Realtor	10 per yr.	Wis. Realtors Assn., 4801 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704
Wis. R.E.C. News	Monthly	Wis. Electric Cooperative Assn., P.O. Box 686, Madison 53701
Wis. Reservist, The	3 per yr.	Reserve Officers Assn., Dept. of Wis., 5109 Flambeau Rd., Madison 53705
Wis. Report	Weekly	Virginia L. Meves, 18310 Bennington Dr., Brookfield 53005
Wis. Restaurateur	Monthly (Nov.-Dec. combined)	Wis. Restaurant Assn., 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. Safety & Health News	Monthly	Wis. Council of Safety Div., Wis. Assn. of Manufacturers & Commerce, Suite 1600, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Wis. School Musician	Quarterly	Richard G. Gaarder, 515 N. Whitney Way, Madison 53705
Wis. School News	Monthly	Wis. Assn. of School Bds., Inc., P.O. Box 160, Winneconne 54986
Wis. Small Business Forum	3 per yr.	UW-Extension, 2nd Floor, 602 State St., Madison 53703
Wis. Snowmobile News	7 per yr.	Mark and Scott Turner, Waupaca Publishing Co., Box 152, Waupaca 54981
Wis. Sportsman	7 per yr.	Thomas Petrie, P.O. Box 2266, Oshkosh 54903
Wis. Sportsvue	Monthly	Sean Callahan, Suite 526, 735 N. Water St., Milwaukee 53202
Wis. Sheriff and Deputy	Quarterly	Wis. Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn., P.O. Box 145, Chippewa Falls 54729
Wis. State Genealogical Society Newsletter	Quarterly	Mrs. Sturges Bailey, 5049 La Crosse Lane, Madison 53705
Wis. State Podiatry Journal, The	4 per yr.	Wis. Society of Podiatric Medicine, Suite 304, Mayfair Professional Bldg., 2500 N Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53226
Wis. State Review	Quarterly	Wis. Conservative Union, Inc., MacKenzie Bldg., Oxford 53952
Wis. Taxpayer	Monthly	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Wis. Towns Report	Monthly	Wis. Towns Assn., Ed K. Krueger, R4-Box 320, Shawano 54166
Wis. Traffic Safety Reporter	Bimonthly	Office for Highway Safety, Wis. Dept. of Transportation, P.O. Box 7910, Madison 53707
Wis. Trails Magazine	Bimonthly	Howard W. Mead, P.O. Box 5650, Madison 53705
Wis. Tree Farm News	3 per yr.	Wis. Tree Farm Committee, Box 250, Madison 53701
Wis. Triangle	Quarterly	Jaycees of Wis. Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 1547, Appleton 54913
Wis. Veterans of Foreign Wars News, The	Monthly (except July)	V.F.W. Dept. of Wis., P.O. Box 1623, Madison 53701
Wis. Vocational Educator	3 per yr.	Vocational Studies Center, UW Madison, 964 Educational Sciences Bldg., 1025 W. Johnson St., Madison 53706
Woman Bowler, The	11 per yr.	Women's International Bowling Congress, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Wooden Canoe	Quarterly	Wooden Canoe Heritage Assn., Ltd., P.O. Box 5634, Madison 53705
Woodrose	2 per yr.	Woodrose Editions, P.O. Box 2537, Madison 53701
World Coin News	Weekly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS[1]

Periodicals—Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher
YABA World	Monthly (Nov.-Apr.)	Young American Bowling Alliance, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Your Taxes	Biweekly	Wis. Public Expenditure Survey, 615 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Your Wisconsin Government	Weekly (during leg. session, semimonthly otherwise)	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison

Note

If you know of any additional permanent Wisconsin publications that are published at periodic intervals and are intended to reach a general audience - please send the information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702. This will enable the Editor to list that publication in the next edition of the *Wisconsin Blue Book*.

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]

City	Station	Channel	City	Station	Channel
		Commercial Television Stations			
Appleton	WXGZ-TV	32	Madison	WMTV	15
Eau Claire	WEAU-TV	13	Milwaukee	WCGV-TV	24
Eau Claire	WQOW	18	Milwaukee	WISN-TV	12
Green Bay	WBAY-TV	2	Milwaukee	WITI-TV	6
Green Bay	WFRV-TV	5	Milwaukee	WTMJ-TV	4
Green Bay	WLRE	26	Milwaukee	WVCY-TV	30
Green Bay	WLUK-TV	11	Milwaukee	WVTV	18
La Crosse	WKBT	8	Rhinelander	WAEO-TV	12
La Crosse	WXOW-TV	19	Suring	WSCO	14
Madison	WISC-TV	3	Wausau	WAOW-TV	9
Madison	WKOW-TV	27	Wausau	WSAU-TV	7
		Educational Television Stations			
Green Bay	WPNE[2]	38	Milwaukee	WMVS[3]	10
La Crosse	WHLA-TV[2]	31	Milwaukee	WMVT[3]	36
Madison	WHA-TV[4]	21	Park Falls	WLEF-TV[2]	36
Menomonie	WHWC-TV[2]	28	Wausau	WHRM-TV[2]	20
		Commercial Radio Stations			
Amery	WXCE	1260	Durand	WRDN-FM	95.9
Antigo	WATK	900	Eagle River	WERL	950
Antigo	WRLO-FM	105.3	Eagle River	WERL-FM	94.3
Appleton	WAPL-FM	105.7	Eau Claire	WAXX-FM	104.5
Appleton	WHBY	1230	Eau Claire	WBIZ-FM	100.7
Appleton	WVMS	1570	Eau Claire	WEAQ	790
Ashland	WATW	1400	Eau Claire	WIAL-FM	94.1
Ashland	WATW-FM	95.9	Eau Claire	WJJK	1400
Baraboo	WNLT-FM	94.9	Eau Claire	WOKL	1050
Baraboo	WRPQ	740	Fond du Lac	KFIZ	1450
Beaver Dam	WBEV	1430	Fond du Lac	WFON-FM	107.1
Beaver Dam	WXRO-FM	95.3	Fort Atkinson	WFAW	940
Beloit	WBEL	1380	Fort Atkinson	WSJY-FM	107.3
Beloit	WGEZ	1490	Green Bay	WDUZ	1400
Berlin	WISS	1090	Green Bay	WDUZ-FM	98.5
Berlin	WISS-FM	102.3	Green Bay	WGEE	1360
Black River Falls	WWIS	1260	Green Bay	WIXX-FM	101.1
Chilton	WMBE	1530	Green Bay	WNFL	1440
Chippewa Falls	WAYY	1150	Hartford	WTKM	1540
Chippewa Falls	WCFW-FM	105.5	Hartford	WTKM-FM	104.9
Clintonville	WFCL	1380	Hayward	WHSM	910
Clintonville	WFCL-FM[5]	92.1	Hayward	WHSM-FM	101.7
Cornell	WOGO	680	Hayward	WRLS-FM	92.1
De Pere	WJLW-FM	95.9	Hudson	WRPX	710
Dodgeville	WDMP	810	Jackson	WYLO	540
Dodgeville	WDMP-FM	99.3	Janesville	WCLO	1230
Durand	WRDN	1430	Janesville	WJVL-FM	99.9

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]—Cont.

City	Station	Channel	City	Station	Channel
Kaukauna	WKAU	1050	Plymouth	WPLY	1420
Kaukauna	WKAU-FM	104.9	Portage	WDDC-FM	100.1
Kenosha	WJZQ-FM	95.1	Portage	WPDR	1350
Kenosha	WLIP	1050	Port Washington	WGLB	1560
Kewaunee	WAUN-FM	92.7	Port Washington	WGLB-FM	100.1
Kimberly	WYNE	1150	Poynette	WIBU	1240
La Crosse	WIZM	1410	Prairie du Chien	WPRE	980
La Crosse	WIZM-FM	93.3	Prairie du Chien	WPRE-FM	94.3
La Crosse	WKTY	580	Racine	WFNY-FM	92.1
La Crosse	WLXR	1490	Racine	WRJN	1400
La Crosse	WLXR-FM	104.9	Racine	WRKR	1460
La Crosse	WSPL-FM	95.9	Racine	WRKR-FM	100.7
Ladysmith	WLDY	1340	Reedsburg	WRDB	1400
Ladysmith	WLDY-FM[5]	92.7	Reedsburg	WRDB-FM	104.9
Ladysmith	WWIB-FM	103.7	Rhinelander	WOBT	1240
Lake Geneva	WMIR	1550	Rhinelander	WRHN-FM	107.9
Lancaster	WAXL	97.7	Rice Lake	WAQE	1090
Lancaster	WGLR	1280	Rice Lake	WAQE-FM	97.7
Madison	WHIT	1550	Rice Lake	WJMC	1240
Madison	WIBA	1310	Rice Lake	WJMC-FM	96.3
Madison	WIBA-FM	101.5	Richland Center	WRCO	1450
Madison	WISM	1480	Richland Center	WRCO-FM	100.9
Madison	WISM-FM	98.1	Ripon	WCWC	1600
Madison	WTSO	1070	Ripon	WYUR-FM	95.9
Madison	WZEE-FM	104.1	River Falls	WEVR	1550
Manitowoc	WCUB	980	River Falls	WEVR-FM	106.3
Manitowoc	WKKB-FM	92.1	Sauk City	WSEY-FM	96.7
Manitowoc	WOMT	1240	Shawano	WOWN-FM	99.3
Marinette	WCJL	1300	Shawano	WTCH	960
Marinette	WLST-FM	95.1	Sheboygan	WHBL	1330
Marinette	WMAM	570	Sheboygan	WKTS	950
Marshfield	WDLB	1450	Sheboygan	WWJR-FM	97.7
Marshfield	WLJY-FM	106.5	Shell Lake	WCSW	940
Mauston	WRJC	1270	Shell Lake	WGMO-FM	95.3
Mauston	WRJC-FM	92.1	Sparta	WCOW	1290
Medford	WIGM	1490	Sparta	WCOW-FM	97.1
Medford	WIGM-FM	99.3	Stevens Point	WSPT-FM	97.9
Menomonee Falls	WFMR-FM	98.3	Stevens Point	WXYQ	1010
Menomonie	WMEQ-FM	92.1	Sturgeon Bay	WDOR	910
Menomonie	WMNE	1360	Sturgeon Bay	WDOR-FM	93.9
Merrill	WJMT	730	Sturgeon Bay	WSBW-FM	100.1
Merrill	WJMT-FM	93.5	Sun Prairie	WMAD	1190
Middleton	WWQM-FM	106.3	Sun Prairie	WMAD-FM	92.1
Milwaukee	WBCS-FM	102.9	Superior	KXTP	970
Milwaukee	WEMP	1250	Superior	KZIO-FM	102.5
Milwaukee	WISN	1130	Superior	WAKX-FM	98.9
Milwaukee	WKTI-FM	94.5	Superior	WDSM	710
Milwaukee	WLPX-FM	97.3	Suring	WRVM-FM	102.7
Milwaukee	WLUM-FM	102.1	Tomah	WTMB	1460
Milwaukee	WLZZ	1290	Tomah	WTMB-FM	98.9
Milwaukee	WMGF-FM	96.5	Tomahawk	WJJQ	810
Milwaukee	WMKE	1340	Tomahawk	WRJQ-FM[5]	92.7
Milwaukee	WMYX-FM	99.1	Two Rivers	WQTC-FM	102.3
Milwaukee	WNOV	860	Two Rivers	WRTR	1590
Milwaukee	WOKY	920	Viroqua	WGBM-FM	102.3
Milwaukee	WQFM-FM	93.3	Viroqua	WISV	1360
Milwaukee	WTMJ	620	Washburn	WBWA	105.9
Milwaukee	WZUU-FM	95.7	Watertown	WMLW-FM	94.1
Minocqua	WFBZ	1570	Watertown	WTTN	1580
Minocqua	WWMH-FM	95.9	Waukesha	WAUK	1510
Monroe	WEKZ	1260	Waukesha	WMIL-FM	106.1
Monroe	WEKZ-FM	93.7	Waupaca	WDUX	800
Neenah-Menasha	WEMI-FM	100.1	Waupaca	WDUX-FM	92.7
Neenah-Menasha	WNAM	1280	Waupun	WGZS	1170
Neenah-Menasha	WROE-FM	94.3	Waupun	WLKE-FM	99.3
Neillsville	WCCN	1370	Wausau	WDEZ-FM	101.9
Neillsville	WCCN-FM	107.5	Wausau	WIFC-FM	95.5
New London	WNBK-FM	93.5	Wausau	WIRG	1400
New Richmond	WIXK	1590	Wausau	WSAU	550
New Richmond	WIXK-FM	107.1	Wausau	WXCO	1230
Oconto	WOCO	1260	Wausau	WXCO-FM	107.9
Oconto	WOCO-FM	107.1	Wauwatosa	WEZW-FM	103.7
Oshkosh	WAHC-FM	96.7	West Allis	WAWA	1590
Oshkosh	WCKK	690	West Bend	WBKV	1470
Oshkosh	WOSH-FM	103.9	West Bend	WBKV-FM	92.5
Oshkosh	WYTL	1490	West Salem	WISQ-FM	100.1
Park Falls	WNBI	980	Whitehall	WHTL-FM	102.3
Park Falls	WNBI-FM	98.3	Wisconsin Dells	WNNO	900
Pewaukee	W[illegible]NW	1370	Wisconsin Dells	WNNO-FM	107.1
Platteville	WKPL-FM	107.1	Wisconsin Rapids	WFHR	1320
Platteville	WTOQ	1590	Wisconsin Rapids	WWRW-FM	103.3

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]—Cont.

City	Station	Channel
Noncommercial Radio Stations		
Appleton (Lawrence Univ.)	WLFM-FM	91.1
Auburndale	WLBL[2]	930
Beloit (Beloit Coll.)	WBCR-FM	90.3
Brule	WHSA-FM[2]	89.9
Burlington (Burlington Area Sch. Dist.)	WBSD-FM	89.1
Delafield	WHAD-FM[2]	90.7
Eau Claire (UW-Eau Claire)	WUEC-FM[4]	89.7
Green Bay (Premontre Bd. of Educ.)	WGBP-FM	90.1
Green Bay (UW-Green Bay)	WGBW-FM[4]	91.5
Green Bay	WPNE-FM[2]	89.3
Highland	WHHI-FM[2]	91.3
Kenosha (Gateway VTAE)	WGTD-FM	91.1
La Crosse	WHLA-FM[2]	90.3
La Crosse (UW-La Crosse)	WLSU-FM[4]	88.9
Lancaster	WJTY-FM	88.1
Madison	WERN-FM[2]	88.7
Madison (UW-Madison)	WHA[4]	870
Madison (Northwestern Coll.)	WNWC-FM	102.5
Madison	WORT-FM	89.7
Menomonie	WHWC-FM[2]	88.3
Menomonie (UW-Stout)	WVSS-FM[4]	90.7
Milwaukee	WMSE-FM	91.7
Milwaukee (UW-Milwaukee)	WUWM-FM[4]	89.7
Milwaukee	WVCY-FM	107.7
Milwaukee (Milw. Bd. of Educ.)	WYMS-FM	88.9
Oshkosh (UW-Oshkosh)	WRST-FM[4]	90.3
Platteville (UW-Platteville)	WSUP-FM[4]	90.5
Reserve	WOJB-FM	88.9
Rhinelander	WXPR-FM	91.7
Ripon (Ripon Coll.)	WRPN-FM	90.1
River Falls (UW-River Falls)	WRFW-FM[4]	88.7
Schofield (D.C. Everest Area Sch. Dist.)	WESD	89.1
Sheboygan (Sheboygan Bd. of Educ.)	WSHS-FM	91.7
Stevens Point (UW-Stevens Pt.)	WWSP-FM[4]	89.9
Superior (UW-Superior)	WSSU-FM[4]	91.3
Watertown	WBII	91.5
Waukesha (Carroll Coll.)	WCCX-FM	104.5
Wausau	WHRM-FM[2]	90.9
Whitewater (UW-Whitewater)	WSUW-FM[4]	91.7

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[1] According to *Television and Cable Factbook* there are 178 cable broadcasting franchises operating in Wisconsin with 498,449 subscribers. *Broadcasting, Cablecasting Yearbook* reports 123 operating franchises.

[2] Operated by the Wis. Educational Communications Board.

[3] Operated by the Milwaukee Area Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

[4] Licensed to the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents.

[5] Not on the air; target date unknown.

Source: *1984 Broadcasting, Cablecasting Yearbook; 1984 Television and Cable Factbook.*

HIGHLIGHTS OF POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS IN WISCONSIN

State and County Population — Wisconsin had a 1980 census population of 4,705,642 and a 1984 estimated population of 4,774,383. Prior to statehood, it totaled 30,945. The greatest increase in population occurred between 1840 and 1850, when it leaped 886.9 percent, and the smallest increase occurred between 1970 and 1980 — 6.5 percent. While less than 10 percent lived in urban areas at the beginning of statehood, about two-thirds of the population are now urban.

Between 1970 and 1980, population increased over 20 percent in the northwestern counties of Burnett, Polk, St. Croix, Sawyer and Washburn; the northeastern counties of Door, Florence, Menominee and Oneida; the central counties of Adams, Marquette, Portage and Waushara; and the southeastern counties of Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha. Counties which declined in population between 1970 and 1980 included Douglas (northwest), Lafayette (southwest) and Milwaukee (southeast), with Milwaukee's 8.47 percent decline being the largest.

Population, By Race and Sex — Between 1890 and 1980, the nonwhite population in Wisconsin increased by 4.9 percent. Indians were the largest minority group from 1890 until 1950; Blacks have been since 1950. The nonwhite population now constitutes 5.6 percent of the population or 262,732 of Wisconsin's 4.7 million population. In 1980, Milwaukee County had the largest Black population - 149,435, followed by Racine with 13,894, Dane with 5,688, and Rock with 4,696.

The 1980 Wisconsin Indian population was 29,320, an increase of 54.49 percent from the 1970 population figure of 18,924. Wisconsin has 11 Indian reservations. In 1980, the Oneida Reservation had the largest population (13,389) and Mole Lake had the smallest (105).

In 1980, females outnumbered males by 94,913.

Age — As of the 1980 census, Wisconsin had a medium age of 29.4. This compares to an age of 27.2 for the 1970 census.

Marriage and Divorce — The marriage rate in Wisconsin in 1983 was 8.6 per 1,000 estimated population. The rate has fluctuated too much, however, to discern any trend. Nevada had the highest rate (137.3) and Massachusetts the lowest (7.6). Only 8 states, including Michigan, had a lower marriage rate than Wisconsin. Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota had higher marriage rates than Wisconsin.

The divorce rate in the state was 3.6 per 1,000 estimated population in 1983. The high state, Nevada, had a 12.8 rate, while Connecticut and Massachusetts shared the lowest rate, 3.1. Minnesota had a lower rate than Wisconsin, while Illinois, Iowa and Michigan had a higher rate.

Births and Deaths — In 1983, Wisconsin had 72,499 live births or 15.3 per 1,000 (62,796 or 13.8 per 1,000 in 1973); 699 infant deaths or 9.6 per 1,000 (900 or 14.3 per 1,000 in 1973); and 40,985 total deaths or 8.6 per 1,000 (41,293 or 9.1 per 1,000 in 1973).

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on population and vital statistics.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1840-1984

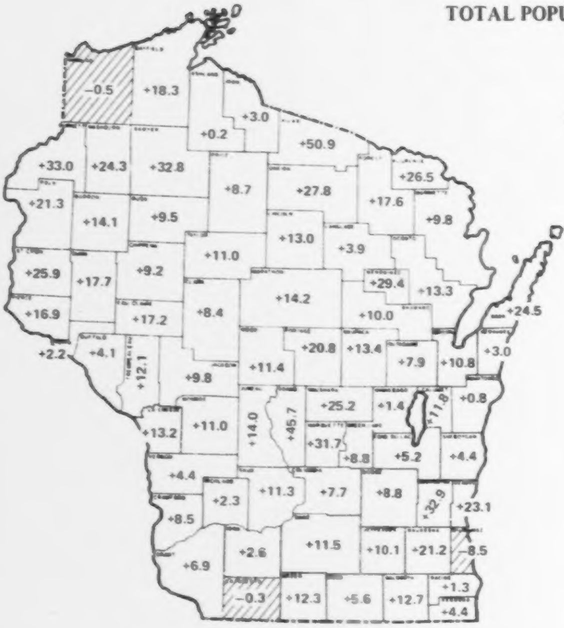
Year	Population	Increase	% Increase	Urban	Rural	% Urban	Density[1]
1840	30,945	—	—	—	30,845	—	.6
1850	305,391	274,446	886.9	28,623	276,768	9.4	5.6
1860	775,881	470,490	154.1	111,874	664,007	14.4	14.1
1870	1,054,670	278,789	35.9	207,099	847,471	19.6	19.2
1880	1,315,497	260,827	24.7	317,204	998,293	24.1	24.0
1890	1,693,330	377,833	28.7	562,286	1,131,044	33.2	30.9
1900	2,069,042	375,712	22.2	790,213	1,278,829	38.2	37.4
1910	2,333,860	264,818	12.8	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	42.6
1920	2,632,067	298,207	12.8	1,244,858	1,387,209	47.3	47.6
1930	2,939,006	306,939	11.7	1,553,843	1,385,163	52.9	53.0
1940	3,137,587	198,581	6.7	1,679,144	1,458,443	53.5	57.3
1950	3,434,575	296,988	9.5	1,987,888[2]	1,446,687[2]	57.9	62.7
1960	3,951,777	517,202	15.1	2,522,179	1,429,598	63.8	72.2
1970	4,417,933[3]	466,156	11.8	2,910,418	1,507,313	65.9	81.1
1980	4,705,642[3]	287,709	6.5	3,020,732	1,685,035	64.2	86.5
1981	4,730,902 est.	25,260	0.5	—	—	—	—
1982	4,756,279 est.	50,758	1.1	—	—	—	—
1983	4,777,901 est.	72,259	1.5	—	—	—	—
1984	4,774,383 est.	68,741	1.5	—	—	—	—

[1] Population per square mile of land area.

[2] The definition of urban was revised beginning with the 1950 census.

[3] Total population is corrected total. The detailed distributions shown in this table have not been revised by the census to reflect this correction.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Table 1; 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, Volume 1, Chapter A, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 2 and 9; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1984*, and prior issues.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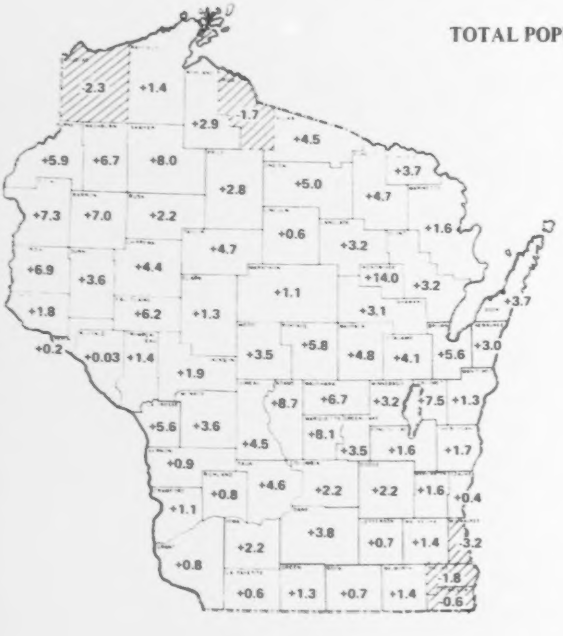
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH IN WISCONSIN*
By County 1970-1980

STATE TOTAL: +6.5%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+0.7
+1.4
-0.6

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH IN WISCONSIN*
By County 1980-1984

STATE TOTAL: +1.46%

*Shaded counties indicate population loss.

Map 1
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of Population, Wisconsin,* Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, Table 14, August 1982.

Map 2
Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, Official Population Estimates for 1984, January 1, 1984.

WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY AGE, SEX AND RACE*

Age	1970 Total	1980 Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Spanish Origin[1]
Under 5 years	382,227	346,940	178,111	168,829	316,240	20,409	9,109
5 to 9 years	461,184	344,804	176,843	167,961	313,835	21,530	7,487
10 to 14 years	474,178	392,247	200,634	191,613	362,555	21,218	6,783
15 to 19 years	433,153	466,612	235,736	230,876	436,852	21,150	7,105
20 to 24 years	337,098	450,026	224,250	225,776	421,067	19,841	7,447
25 to 29 years	272,746	401,915	202,273	199,642	376,189	17,495	6,066
30 to 34 years	233,701	348,115	174,497	173,618	327,841	13,878	4,558
35 to 39 years	226,021	271,661	134,821	136,840	257,318	9,762	3,129
40 to 44 years	244,225	230,312	114,330	115,982	218,574	8,140	2,547
45 to 49 years	243,723	219,866	108,401	111,465	209,858	7,068	2,131
50 to 54 years	232,208	233,079	114,761	118,318	224,205	6,534	1,920
55 to 59 years	215,918	229,046	110,278	118,768	222,159	5,066	1,466
60 to 64 years	188,484	206,947	96,830	110,117	202,048	3,579	965
65 to 69 years	155,811	184,722	84,318	100,404	180,912	2,733	743
70 to 74 years	128,259	145,693	62,950	82,743	143,054	1,856	634
75 to 79 years	94,220	107,568	43,289	64,279	105,806	1,211	475
80 to 84 years	56,987	70,577	25,539	45,038	69,629	604	263
85 years and over	37,588	55,637	17,566	38,071	54,893	518	144
TOTAL	4,417,933[2]	4,705,642[2]	2,305,427	2,400,340	4,443,035	182,592	62,972
Median age	27.2	29.4	28.3	30.4	29.9	21.7	20.6
1-17 years	1,583,643	1,357,820	695,496	662,324	1,248,692	75,850	27,521
18, 29, 20 years	241,070	287,952	142,904	145,048	270,082	12,469	4,522
65 years	472,865	564,197	233,662	330,535	554,294	6,922	2,259

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

[2] Total population is corrected total. The detailed distributions shown in this table have not been revised by the Census to reflect this correction.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter A, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 19 and 20.

WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY RACE, 1890 to 1980

Population Totals, 1890-1980

U.S. Census Year	Total Population[1]	White	Black	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	All Other
1890	1,693,330	1,680,828	2,444	9,930	9	119	—	—
1900	2,069,042	2,057,911	2,542	8,372	5	212	—	—
1910	2,333,860	2,320,555	2,900	10,142	34	226	—	3
1920	2,632,067	2,616,938	5,201	9,611	60	251	3	3
1930	2,939,006	2,916,255	10,739	11,548	24	363	64	13
1940	3,137,587	3,112,752	12,158	12,265	23	290	75	24
1950	3,434,575	3,392,690	28,182	12,196	529	590	—	388
1960	3,951,777	3,858,903	74,546	14,297	1,425	1,010	401	1,195
1970	4,417,933	4,258,959	128,224	18,924	2,648	2,700	1,209	5,067
1980	4,705,642	4,443,035	182,592	29,320	2,237	4,097	2,698	41,788

Population Percentages, 1890-1980

U.S. Census Year	White	Nonwhite Total	Black	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	All Other
1890	99.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	—	—	—[2]	—
1900	99.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—
1910	99.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	—	—	—[2]	—
1920	99.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	—	—	—[2]	—
1930	99.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—
1940	99.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	—	—	—[2]	—
1950	98.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	—	—	—[2]	—
1960	97.6	2.4	1.9	0.4	—	—	—	—
1970	96.4	3.6	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
1980	94.4	5.6	3.9	0.6	—	0.1	0.1	0.9

[1] Total population is corrected total. Detailed distributions have not been revised by the Census to reflect this correction.

[2] Included with "all other".

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, 1960 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Table 15; 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 17 and 18; 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Table 17.

WISCONSIN INDIANS

Wisconsin Indian Population, 1900-1980

Year	Total	Male	Female
1900	8,372	4,321	4,051
1910	10,142	5,231	4,911
1920	9,611	4,950	4,661
1930	11,548	5,951	5,597
1940	12,265	6,354	5,911
1950	12,196	6,274	5,922
1960	14,297	7,195	7,102
1970	18,924	9,251	9,673
1980	29,320	14,489	14,831

Wisconsin Indian Reservations: Population and Acreage

			1970 Land Status (acres)		
Tribe	Reservation/Location	1980 Population	Tribally Owned	Allotted Land	Government Owned
Chippewa	Bad River	916	8,325	33,477	13,110
	Ashland Co.	916			
	Iron Co.	—			
Chippewa	Lac Courte Oreilles	1,699	3,945	26,584	13,190
	Sawyer Co.	1,699			
Chippewa	Lac du Flambeau	2,211	29,110	15,326	40
	Iron Co.	65			
	Oneida Co.	8			
	Vilas Co.	2,138			
Menominee	Menominee [1]	2,672	221,549	—	—
	Menominee Co.	2,672			
Chippewa	Mole Lake [2]	105	1,694	—	(280)[4]
	Forest Co.	105			
Oneida	Oneida	13,389	2,109	466	—
	Brown Co.	9,890			
	Outagamie Co.	3,499			
Potawatomi	Potawatomi	224	11,267	400	—
	Forest Co.	224			
	Oconto Co.	—			
Chippewa	Red Cliff	686	5,122	2,145	—
	Bayfield Co.	686			
Chippewa	St. Croix	427	1,715	515	—
	Barron Co.	88			
	Burnett Co.	259			
	Polk Co.	80			
Mahican/Munsee	Stockbridge-Munsee	1,272	2,250	—	13,077
	Shawano Co.	1,272			
Winnebago	Winnebago	416	—	(3,386)[3]	290
	Jackson Co.	40			
	Juneau Co.	124			
	Monroe Co.	81			
	Sauk Co.	83			
	Shawano Co.	9			
	Wood Co.	79			
TOTAL		23,987	287,086	78,914	39,707

[1] Public Law 93-107, the Menominee Restoration Act, effective December 22, 1973, repealed the Menominee Termination Act of June 17, 1954 (P.L. 83-399), and again acknowledged the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin as a federally recognized Indian tribe.

[2] In the 1980 Census data, Mole Lake Reservation is listed as Sokaogon Chippewa Community.

[3] Restricted free allotment.

[4] Non-Indian land.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs: *Federal Indian Reservations 1972*; *Semi-Annual Labor Reports*, March 1971; *Report of the Labor Force, March 1978*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, PC (1) B51 Wisconsin; 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Chapter B, Part 51, Wisconsin, Table 55.

Indian Tribal Chairpersons in Wisconsin
May 1985

Tribal Council	Chairperson	Location
Bad River	Joe Corbine	Ashland
Brotherton	June Ezold	Arbor Vitae
Lac Courte Oreilles	Rick St. Germaine	Hayward
Lac du Flambeau	Michael Allen, Sr.	Lac du Flambeau
Menominee	Lynn Skenadore	Keshena
Oneida	Purcell Powless	Oneida
Potawatomi	Ken George	Crandon
Red Cliff	Richard Gurnoe	Bayfield
Sokaogon	Arlyn Ackley	Crandon
St. Croix	Gene Taylor	Webster
Stockbridge-Munsee	Leon Miller	Bowler
Winnebago	Merlin Redcloud, Jr.	Tomah

Source: Office of the Governor, Indian Affairs Policy Advisor, May 16, 1985.

WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY COUNTY AND RACE

	1970				1980				
County	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Percent Black[2]
Adams	9,234	9,139	28	67	13,457	13,049	261	147	1.93
Ashland	16,743	15,972	23	748	16,783	15,618	25	1,140	0.02
Barron	33,955	33,854	9	92	38,730	38,464	11	255	0.03
Bayfield	11,683	11,071	3	609	13,822	12,855	4	963	0.02
Brown	158,244	155,992	368	1,884	175,280	171,224	506	3,550	0.29
Buffalo	13,743	13,726	—	17	14,309	14,258	2	49	0.01
Burnett	9,276	9,010	9	257	12,340	11,883	11	446	0.09
Calumet	27,604	27,514	2	88	30,867	30,635	9	223	0.03
Chippewa	47,717	47,606	9	102	52,127	51,843	27	257	0.05
Clark	30,361	30,263	17	81	32,910	32,715	31	164	0.09
Columbia	40,150	40,007	30	113	43,222	42,892	29	301	0.07
Crawford	15,252	15,219	10	23	16,556	16,486	14	56	0.08
Dane	290,272	284,387	3,124	2,561	323,545	311,203	5,688	6,654	1.76
Dodge	69,004	68,319	484	201	75,064	73,635	829	600	1.10
Door	20,106	19,962	6	138	25,029	24,737	36	256	0.14
Douglas	44,657	44,203	89	365	44,421	43,481	114	826	0.26
Dunn	29,154	28,976	57	121	34,314	33,821	170	323	0.50
Eau Claire	67,219	66,865	100	254	78,805	77,891	140	774	0.18
Florence	3,298	3,270	14	14	4,172	4,138	9	25	0.22
Fond du Lac	84,567	84,195	132	240	88,964	88,181	125	658	0.14
Forest	7,691	7,291	107	293	9,044	8,426	89	529	0.98
Grant	48,398	48,184	72	142	51,736	51,419	106	211	0.21
Green	26,714	26,622	13	79	30,012	29,881	12	119	0.00
Green Lake	16,878	16,856	7	15	18,370	18,242	14	114	0.08
Iowa	19,306	19,270	15	21	19,802	19,724	10	68	0.05
Iron	6,533	6,514	2	17	6,730	6,681	20	29	0.30
Jackson	15,325	14,855	21	449	16,831	16,266	35	530	0.21
Jefferson	60,060	59,820	84	156	66,152	65,272	106	774	0.02
Juneau	18,455	18,143	54	258	21,039	20,748	19	272	0.09
Kenosha	117,917	115,623	1,930	364	123,137	117,862	2,886	2,389	0.23
Kewaunee	18,961	18,924	3	34	19,539	19,486	7	46	0.04
La Crosse	80,468	80,114	70	284	91,056	90,159	172	725	0.19
Lafayette	17,456	17,423	6	27	17,412	17,355	1	56	0.00
Langlade	19,220	19,045	10	165	19,978	19,843	1	134	0.00
Lincoln	23,499	23,432	16	51	26,555	26,376	27	152	0.10
Manitowoc	82,294	82,006	5	283	82,918	81,994	70	854	0.08
Marathon	97,457	97,246	19	192	111,270	110,488	38	744	0.03
Marinette	35,810	35,718	4	88	39,314	39,091	13	210	0.03
Marquette	8,865	8,842	2	21	11,672	11,561	25	86	0.21
Menominee	2,607	292	1	2,314	3,373	352	0	3,021	0.00
Milwaukee	1,054,249	939,989	106,033	8,041	964,988	788,729	149,435	26,824	15.49
Monroe	31,610	31,374	74	162	35,074	34,654	46	374	0.13
Oconto	25,553	25,443	12	98	28,947	28,744	7	196	0.02
Oneida	24,427	24,272	4	151	31,216	30,949	7	260	0.02
Outagamie	119,429	118,035	58	1,263	128,730	126,115	62	2,553	0.05
Ozaukee	54,461	54,197	92	132	66,981	66,029	442	510	0.66
Pepin	7,319	7,313	—	6	7,477	7,448	1	28	0.01
Pierce	26,652	26,526	44	82	31,149	30,863	77	209	0.25
Polk	26,666	26,496	28	142	32,351	32,026	29	296	0.09
Portage	47,541	47,283	75	183	57,420	56,670	108	642	0.19
Price	14,520	14,485	1	34	15,788	15,707	7	74	0.04
Racine	170,838	159,511	10,572	755	173,132	155,206	13,894	4,032	8.03
Richland	17,079	17,044	15	20	17,476	17,383	23	70	0.13
Rock	131,970	128,399	3,165	406	139,420	133,367	4,696	1,357	3.37
Rusk	14,238	14,182	8	48	15,589	15,440	19	130	0.12
St. Croix	34,354	34,244	22	88	43,262	43,005	22	235	0.05
Sauk	39,057	38,858	25	174	43,469	43,133	31	305	0.07
Sawyer	9,670	8,803	3	864	12,843	11,416	3	1,424	0.00
Shawano	32,650	31,644	2	1,004	35,928	34,490	7	1,431	0.02
Sheboygan	96,660	96,169	150	341	100,935	99,526	309	1,100	0.31
Taylor	16,958	16,926	4	28	18,817	18,732	1	84	0.00
Trempealeau	23,344	23,298	5	41	26,158	26,070	6	82	0.00
Vernon	24,557	24,522	4	31	25,642	25,546	8	88	0.03
Vilas	10,958	10,041	1	916	16,535	15,323	4	208	0.02
Walworth	63,444	62,879	287	278	71,507	69,841	419	1,247	0.59
Washburn	10,601	10,518	14	69	13,174	13,053	13	108	0.10
Washington	63,839	563,652	45	142	84,848	84,304	67	477	0.08
Waukesha	231,338	230,205	362	798	280,203	276,105	733	3,365	0.26
Waupaca	37,780	37,642	2	136	42,831	42,535	5	291	0.01
Waushara	14,795	14,752	8	35	18,526	18,289	13	224	0.07
Winnebago	130,011	129,266	146	519	131,779	130,100	380	299	0.29
Wood	65,362	65,021	8	333	72,799	72,002	26	771	0.04
TOTAL	4,417,933[1]	4,258,959	128,224	30,548	4,705,642[1]	4,443,035	182,592	78,024	3.88

[1] Corrected population total; corrected race population data not available.

[2] Percentages supplied by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 16 and 20; 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Table 15.

WISCONSIN VITAL STATISTICS
1910 — 1983

	Live Births		Infant Deaths		Maternal Deaths		Total Deaths[4]		Marriages		Divorces, Annulments[5]	
Year	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[2]	No.	Rate[3]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
1910	51,435	22.0	5,621	109.3	225	49.6	28,213	12.1	18,528	7.9	1,189	.5
1915	58,014	23.3	4,520	77.9	291	50.1	26,676	10.7	17,833	7.2	1,721	.7
1920	59,269	22.4	4,566	77.0	338	57.0	29,859	11.3	22,294	8.4	2,425	.9
1925	58,024	20.7	3,861	66.5	294	50.7	29,380	10.5	16,385	5.8	2,467	.9
1930	56,643	19.2	3,149	55.6	298	52.6	30,488	10.4	15,328	5.2	2,553	.9
1935	52,402	17.2	2,413	46.0	193	36.8	30,404	10.0	21,075	6.9	3,543	1.2
1940	56,324	17.9	2,030	36.0	151	26.8	31,457	10.0	23,379	7.5	3,599	1.1
1945	61,577	20.9	1,890	30.7	81	13.2	31,776	10.7	25,269	8.5	6,393	2.2
1950	82,364	23.9	2,098	25.5	35	4.2	33,573	9.7	29,081	8.4	4,845	1.4
1955	92,333	25.2	2,175	23.6	22	2.4	35,250	9.6	25,543	7.0	4,720	1.3
1960	99,493	25.1	2,173	21.8	27	2.7	38,121	9.6	24,573	6.2	3,672	.9
1965	82,919	19.7	1,829	22.1	13	1.6	40,146	9.5	28,410	6.7	5,232	1.2
1970	77,455	17.5	1,308	16.9	6	0.8	40,820	9.2	34,415	7.8	8,930	2.0
1971	71,976	16.1	1,157	16.1	10	1.4	40,381	9.1	34,858	7.8	8,927	2.0
1972	64,719	14.3	984	15.2	9	1.4	42,074	9.3	38,608	8.5	10,492	2.3
1973	62,796	13.3	900	14.3	7	11.1	41,293	9.1	40,098	8.8	11,595	2.6
1974	65,150	14.3	898	13.8	3	4.6	40,811	8.9	38,248	8.4	12,470	2.7
1975	65,145	14.2	881	13.5	3	4.6	39,916	8.7	35,888	7.8	13,187	2.9
1976	65,042	14.1	818	12.6	6	9.1	40,191	8.7	36,024	7.8	14,579	3.2
1977	68,548	14.7	774	11.2	7	10.2	39,325	8.5	37,430	8.0	14,792	3.2
1978	68,573	14.6	769	11.2	8	11.7	40,285	8.6	38.189	8.2	16.129	3.4
1979	73,209	15.6	790	10.8	3	4.1	39,145	8.4	39,556	8.5	17,161	3.7
1980	74,763	15.9	763	10.2	5	6.7[6]	40,801	8.7	41,113	8.7	17,589	3.7
1981	74,309	15.7	768	10.3	3	4.0[6]	40,495	8.5	41.114	8.7	18,459	3.9
1982	74,319	15.7	700	9.4	—	—	40,226	8.5	42,146	8.9	17,327	3.7
1983	72,499	15.3	699	9.6	4	5.5[6]	40,985	8.6	40,758	8.6	16,503	3.5

[1] Per 1,000 estimated population.
[2] Per 1,000 live births.
[3] Per 10,000 live births.
[4] Excludes fetal deaths (20 weeks gestation and over).
[5] Pre-1960 data include legal separations.
[6] Per 100,000 live births.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, "Public Health Statistics, 1981 and 1982", Table 7, and departmental data, February 1985.

RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN WISCONSIN
1979-1983

	Live Births					Deaths				
County	1979	1980	1931	1982	1983	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Adams	162	179	177	175	164	157	136	137	148	153
Ashland	243	279	302	282	295	212	219	207	196	241
Barron	656	654	693	745	679	403	411	426	406	436
Bayfield	198	219	212	209	230	152	146	158	151	137
Brown	2,790	2,802	2,824	2,833	2,856	1,122	1,181	1,287	1,244	1,262
Buffalo	232	236	197	239	229	144	129	138	149	137
Burnett	215	167	203	179	194	120	168	149	146	145
Calumet	485	546	519	556	551	219	205	214	202	212
Chippewa	882	903	924	854	920	436	456	486	484	476
Clark	542	641	581	587	576	285	316	325	366	374
Columbia	623	667	668	682	655	446	436	421	424	455
Crawford	255	293	284	296	276	159	167	176	160	173
Dane	4,469	4,685	4,638	4,684	4,657	1,785	1,928	2,000	1,865	2,101
Dodge	1,110	1,186	1,173	1,187	1,108	640	678	718	724	689
Door	409	412	397	406	379	254	262	246	272	257
Douglas	688	702	713	676	645	504	457	454	476	464
Dunn	510	537	536	551	503	250	240	248	263	252
Eau Claire	1,083	1,117	1,265	1,255	1,185	569	646	626	624	584
Florence*	69	55	64	66	54	42	52	49	58	54
Fond du Lac	1,461	1,512	1,460	1,409	1,333	797	824	771	747	831
Forest*	131	140	161	147	156	109	104	123	102	114
Grant	867	867	814	812	805	440	454	479	418	475
Green	456	446	471	514	507	282	311	299	289	286
Green Lake	306	262	325	287	310	217	208	215	218	200
Iowa	356	345	342	340	366	174	204	221	162	184
Iron*	70	84	72	86	64	84	93	90	95	87
Jackson	291	276	271	291	257	163	179	166	189	179
Jefferson	1,034	973	1,029	952	953	535	605	502	570	560
Juneau	379	347	355	331	343	235	221	247	224	226
Kenosha	1,796	1,826	1,815	1,789	1,839	1,007	1,093	1,021	964	1,054
Kewaunee	327	323	347	311	303	165	166	192	194	171
La Crosse	1,318	1,350	1,396	1,372	1,470	780	768	747	765	797
Lafayette	289	289	339	300	321	163	139	206	172	165
Langlade	301	287	313	271	334	207	207	239	226	212
Lincoln	423	406	406	383	384	252	284	293	317	277
Manitowoc	1,290	1,338	1,262	1,345	1,208	719	779	750	781	804
Marathon	1,934	1,930	1,806	1,804	1,728	815	853	769	816	799
Marinette*	580	662	671	578	559	449	446	473	406	441
Marquette*	172	167	163	183	148	128	134	135	165	141
Menominee*	99	111	96	108	116	30	36	38	33	42
Milwaukee	15,680	15,842	15,806	16,064	15,631	8,857	9,278	8,980	8,915	8,965
Monroe	555	607	582	638	564	333	339	351	385	347
Oconto	446	469	435	461	415	320	300	333	304	315
Oneida	444	423	467	429	425	270	316	293	339	350
Outagamie	2,268	2,340	2,229	2,172	2,197	854	895	945	884	934
Ozaukee	936	992	963	932	935	406	437	421	417	428
Pepin	157	128	127	112	131	70	107	91	95	88
Pierce	504	507	527	532	484	187	234	227	217	218
Polk	499	506	561	560	520	328	319	339	362	356
Portage	841	928	891	896	851	347	360	398	405	374
Price	247	242	232	243	238	196	211	198	192	163
Racine	2,857	2,980	2,855	2,717	2,691	1,370	1,393	1,390	1,327	1,364
Richland	270	275	302	281	278	167	184	172	177	179
Rock	2,222	2,256	2,115	2,196	2,088	1,119	1,205	1,136	1,176	1,199
Rusk	251	222	251	259	256	162	135	154	146	170
St. Croix	741	835	773	762	788	343	303	317	360	359
Sauk	692	654	696	691	661	387	433	442	420	446
Sawyer	182	219	239	228	215	144	155	166	159	176
Shawano	549	528	543	550	536	377	414	395	391	423
Sheboygan	1,559	1,588	1,595	1,588	1,515	929	954	896	876	962
Taylor	357	379	339	370	345	186	159	186	194	187
Trempealeau	384	373	416	400	387	291	314	296	271	292
Vernon	384	408	440	408	376	313	325	288	255	288
Vilas	200	228	218	226	222	177	204	185	210	200
Walworth	944	1,026	971	1,053	915	634	626	623	645	679
Washburn	222	226	202	208	210	147	136	123	154	134
Washington	1,428	1,442	1,422	1,387	1,359	542	562	531	553	517
Waukesha	3,841	3,841	3,824	3,808	3,610	1,665	1,605	1,681	1,756	1,746
Waupaca	673	697	690	677	660	567	618	619	606	571
Waushara	276	243	236	267	294	195	214	201	211	209
Winnebago	1,882	1,901	1,867	1,945	1,887	1,061	1,099	1,076	1,062	1,112
Wood	1,216	1,199	1,211	1,192	1,155	539	583	601	551	587
TOTAL	73,209	74,763	74,309	74,327	72,499	39,145	40,801	40,495	40,226	40,985

*Vital statistics are by county of occurrence. Since nearly all births and deaths occur in hospitals, the number which occurs in Florence, Forest, Iron, Marquette and Menominee Counties is small because they have no hospitals. Caution must be used in making inferences based on these data.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, *Public Health Statistics, 1983*, and previous issues.

MARRIAGES, BY STATE
1960 to 1983

State	Number (in thousands)				Rate (per 1,000 population)			
	1960	1970	1980	1983*	1960	1970	1980	1983*
Alabama	31.9	47.0	49.0	48.9	9.8	13.6	12.6	12.4
Alaska	1.9	3.4	5.3	6.8	8.2	11.2	13.1	14.3
Arizona	10.2	18.5	30.2	30.3	7.8	10.4	11.1	10.2
Arkansas	18.3	23.3	25.2	30.4	10.3	12.1	11.0	13.1
California	105.4	172.4	218.4	224.9	6.7	8.6	9.2	8.9
Colorado	15.9	25.0	34.1	36.5	9.1	11.3	11.7	11.5
Connecticut	17.9	25.0	25.9	26.3	7.1	8.2	8.3	8.4
Delaware	2.4	4.3	4.4	5.6	5.4	7.8	7.4	9.2
Florida	39.3	69.2	110.6	119.5	7.9	10.2	11.2	11.2
Georgia	49.4	63.9	69.4	71.5	12.5	13.9	12.7	12.5
Hawaii	5.2	10.6	11.7	14.1	8.3	13.8	12.0	13.8
Idaho	10.1	10.9	13.1	13.4	15.1	15.3	13.8	13.5
ILLINOIS	87.5	115.5	110.7	103.5	8.7	10.4	9.7	9.0
Indiana	42.1	55.2	57.8	53.5	9.0	10.6	10.5	9.8
IOWA	24.8	24.6	27.5	26.7	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.2
Kansas	15.8	22.4	24.9	25.8	7.3	10.3	10.5	10.7
Kentucky	26.5	36.3	34.3	39.7	8.7	11.3	9.4	10.7
Louisiana	23.5	35.4	41.7	45.7	7.2	9.7	9.9	10.3
Maine	7.9	11.0	14.3	12.6	8.1	11.0	12.7	11.0
Maryland	40.3	52.2	46.0	47.2	13.0	13.3	10.9	11.0
Massachusetts	34.1	47.4	49.0	43.6	6.6	8.3	8.5	7.6
MICHIGAN	61.1	89.7	89.6	70.7	7.8	10.1	9.7	7.8
MINNESOTA	23.6	31.3	37.8	36.6	6.9	8.2	9.3	8.8
Mississippi	21.2	26.3	28.0	26.4	9.7	11.9	11.1	10.2
Missouri	35.7	50.1	55.5	53.5	8.3	10.7	11.3	10.8
Montana	5.9	6.9	8.4	8.1	8.7	10.0	10.6	9.9
Nebraska	10.6	15.7	14.2	13.5	7.5	10.6	9.0	8.5
Nevada	59.4	97.6	115.4	122.3	208.1	199.7	143.0	137.3
New Hampshire	7.3	10.0	9.3	11.1	12.1	13.6	10.1	11.6
New Jersey	39.8	56.6	55.0	60.7	6.6	7.9	7.4	8.1
New Mexico	11.1	12.4	16.3	16.7	11.6	12.2	12.5	12.0
New York	123.6	161.2	141.3	156.4	7.4	8.9	8.0	8.9
North Carolina	31.7	48.3	46.3	52.0	6.9	9.5	7.9	8.5
North Dakota	4.0	5.3	6.1	6.0	6.4	8.6	9.4	8.8
Ohio	68.0	90.1	99.5	100.0	7.0	8.5	9.2	9.3
Oklahoma	28.5	39.0	46.5	44.0	12.2	15.2	15.3	13.4
Oregon	10.6	17.3	23.1	23.3	6.0	8.3	8.8	8.8
Pennsylvania	71.8	94.5	95.4	91.4	6.3	8.0	8.0	7.7
Rhode Island	5.8	7.5	7.1	8.0	6.8	7.9	7.5	8.4
South Carolina	39.0	57.9	53.9	53.6	16.4	22.3	17.2	16.4
South Dakota	5.8	11.0	8.9	8.0	8.5	16.6	12.9	11.4
Tennessee	30.7	45.4	58.8	56.8	8.6	11.6	12.8	12.1
Texas	91.7	139.5	187.1	195.0	9.6	12.5	13.1	12.4
Utah	7.1	11.7	17.1	18.3	8.0	11.0	11.6	11.3
Vermont	3.3	4.5	5.2	5.5	8.4	10.2	10.1	10.5
Virginia	37.5	52.0	60.2	61.8	9.5	11.2	11.2	11.1
Washington	28.2	41.3	46.6	46.2	9.9	12.1	11.2	10.8
West Virginia	13.6	15.9	17.4	16.0	7.3	9.1	8.9	8.1
WISCONSIN	24.6	34.4	40.9	40.8	6.2	7.8	8.7	8.6
Wyoming	3.3	4.5	6.8	6.2	9.9	13.5	14.4	12.1
D.C	8.6	7.3	5.1	5.4	11.3	9.6	8.1	8.7

*Preliminary. Represents either marriages performed, licenses issued, or intentions filed.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1969 and 1972 editions; U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Annual Summary for the United States, 1983", September 1984, and previous issues.

DIVORCES, BY STATE
1960 to 1983

	Number (in thousands)[1]				Rate (per 1,000 population)			
State	1960	1970	1980	1983[2]	1960	1970	1980	1983[2]
Alabama	17.3	15.1	26.9	25.7	5.3	4.4	6.9	6.5
Alaska	0.8	1.7	3.4	3.9	3.5	5.6	8.5	8.1
Arizona	4.8	12.7	19.9	20.9	3.7	7.2	7.3	7.1
Arkansas	5.4	9.3	21.8	15.8	—[3]	4.8	9.5	6.8
California	49.3	112.9	134.3	129.1	3.1	5.7	5.7	5.1
Colorado	4.7	10.4	18.1	19.7	2.7	4.7	6.3	6.3
Connecticut	2.5	5.8	11.9	9.9	1.0	1.9	3.8	3.1
Delaware	0.7	1.7	2.3	3.1	1.6	3.2	3.9	5.0
Florida	19.6	37.2	71.4	71.3	3.9	5.5	7.2	6.7
Georgia	8.9	18.6	33.6	32.4	2.3	4.1	6.1	5.7
Hawaii	1.3	2.6	4.4	4.6	2.0	3.4	4.5	4.5
Idaho	2.6	3.6	6.6	6.2	3.9	5.1	7.0	6.3
ILLINOIS	21.8	36.5	50.5	50.5	2.2	3.3	4.4	4.4
Indiana	12.8	15.2	—	—	2.7	2.9	—	—
IOWA	4.6	7.2	11.8	10.7	1.7	2.5	4.0	3.7
Kansas	4.8	8.8	13.4	12.4	2.2	3.9	5.7	5.1
Kentucky	7.5	10.7	17.0	17.1	—[3]	3.3	4.6	4.6
Louisiana	4.1	5.1	—	—	—[3]	1.4	—	—
Maine	2.2	3.9	6.2	5.9	2.2	3.9	5.5	5.2
Maryland	5.1	9.3	16.3	16.0	1.7	2.4	3.9	3.7
Massachusetts	5.6	11.0	16.5	17.7	1.1	1.9	2.9	3.1
MICHIGAN	16.4	30.0	40.8	39.7	2.1	3.4	4.4	4.4
MINNESOTA	4.1	8.3	15.1	14.5	1.2	2.2	3.7	3.5
Mississippi	5.2	8.2	13.5	14.0	2.4	3.7	5.3	5.4
Missouri	11.5	17.9	27.8	26.7	2.7	3.8	5.6	5.4
Montana	2.0	3.0	5.0	4.7	3.0	4.4	6.3	5.7
Nebraska	2.2	3.7	6.5	6.3	1.5	2.5	4.1	4.0
Nevada	8.5	9.1	13.7	11.4	29.6	18.7	16.9	12.8
New Hampshire	1.1	2.4	5.2	4.6	1.8	3.3	5.7	4.8
New Jersey	4.6	10.8	25.9	26.6	0.8	1.5	3.5	3.6
New Mexico	2.8	4.4	10.4	9.1	3.0	4.3	8.0	6.5
New York	7.2	26.4	54.2	64.5	0.4	1.5	3.1	3.6
North Carolina	6.0	13.7	28.2	30.3	1.3	2.7	4.8	5.0
North Dakota	0.6	1.0	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.6	3.3	3.4
Ohio	23.0	39.3	58.2	54.0	2.4	3.7	5.4	5.0
Oklahoma	10.7	16.8	24.2	23.7	4.6	6.6	8.0	7.2
Oregon	5.7	9.6	17.9	16.5	3.2	4.6	6.8	6.2
Pennsylvania	14.4	22.6	34.8	40.4	1.3	1.9	2.9	3.4
Rhode Island	1.0	1.7	3.6	3.5	1.1	1.8	3.8	3.7
South Carolina	3.0	5.8	13.8	13.7	1.3	2.3	4.4	4.2
South Dakota	0.8	1.4	2.8	2.5	1.2	2.0	4.1	3.6
Tennessee	9.0	16.6	30.1	30.7	2.5	4.2	6.6	6.6
Texas	34.7	51.5	97.2	97.0	3.6	4.6	6.8	6.2
Utah	2.2	3.9	8.0	8.5	2.4	3.7	5.4	5.2
Vermont	0.5	1.0	2.5	2.5	1.2	2.3	4.9	4.8
Virginia	7.4	11.9	23.6	25.5	1.9	2.6	4.4	4.6
Washington	9.3	17.9	28.4	27.3	3.3	5.2	6.9	6.3
West Virginia	3.6	5.6	9.9	10.1	1.9	3.2	5.1	5.2
WISCONSIN	3.7	8.9	17.9	17.1	0.9	2.0	3.8	3.6
Wyoming	1.3	1.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.4	8.4	7.7
D.C	1.1	2.3	3.5	2.7	1.5	3.0	5.5	4.4

[1] Includes reported annulments.

[2] Provisional figures.

[3] Does not meet the publication standards of the U.S. Bureau of the Census because reporting was less than 90% complete.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1969 and 1972 editions; U.S. National Center for Health Statistics *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Annual Summary for the United States, 1983", Table 3, September 1984, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES[1]
1985

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Abbotsford, Clark	54405
Abrams, Oconto	54101
Adams, Adams	53910
Adell, Sheboygan	53001
Afton, Rock	53501
Albany, Green	53502
Algoma, Kewaunee	54201
Allenton, Washington	53002
Allouez, Brown Br. of Green Bay	54301
Alma, Buffalo	54610
Alma Center, Jackson	54611
Almena, Barron	54805
Almond, Portage	54909
Altoona, Eau Claire	54720
Alvin, Forest CPO of Iron River, Michigan	49936
Amberg, Marinette	54102
Amery, Polk	54001
Amherst, Portage	54406
Amherst Junction, Portage	54407
Aniwa, Shawano	54408
Antigo, Langlade	54409
Appleton, Outagamie	54911
Arcadia, Trempealeau	54612
Arena, Iowa	53503
Argonne, Forest	54511
Argyle, Lafayette	53504
Arkansaw, Pepin	54721
Arkdale, Adams	54613
Arlington, Columbia	53911
Armstrong Creek, Forest	54103
Arpin, Wood	54410
Ashippun, Dodge	53003
Ashland, Ashland	54806
Ashwaubenon, Brown Br. of Green Bay	54304
Astico, Dodge CPO of Columbus	53912
Athelstane, Marinette	54104
Athens, Marathon	54411
Auburndale, Wood	54412
Augusta, Eau Claire	54722
Avalon, Rock	53505
Avoca, Iowa	53506
Babcock, Wood	54413
Bagley, Grant	53801
Baileys Harbor, Door	54202
Baldwin, St. Croix	54002
Balsam Lake, Polk	54810
Bancroft, Portage	54921
Bangor, La Crosse	54614
Baraboo, Sauk	53913
Barneveld, Iowa	53507
Barron, Barron	54812
Barronett, Barron	54813
Bassett, Kenosha	53101
Bay City, Pierce	54723
Bayfield, Bayfield	54814
Bear Creek, Outagamie	54922
Beaver, Marinette	54114
Beaver Dam, Dodge	53916
Beetown, Grant	53802
Beldenville, Pierce	54003
Belgium, Ozaukee	53004
Belleville, Dane	53508
Belmont, Lafayette	53510
Beloit, Rock	53511
Benet Lake, Kenosha CPO of Trevor	53102
Bennett, Douglas	54873
Benoit, Bayfield CPO of Mason	54816
Benton, Lafayette	53803
Berlin, Green Lake	54923
Big Bend, Waukesha	53103
Big Falls, Waupaca	54926
Birchwood, Washburn	54817
Birnamwood, Shawano	54414
Black Creek, Outagamie	54106
Black Earth, Dane	53515
Black River Falls, Jackson	54615
Blair, Trempealeau	54616
Blanchardville, Lafayette	53516
Blenker, Wood	54415
Bloom City, Richland	54617
Bloomer, Chippewa	54724
Bloomington, Grant	53804
Blue Mounds, Dane	53517
Blue River, Grant	53518
Bonduel, Shawano	54107
Boscobel, Grant	53805
Boulder Junction, Vilas	54512
Bowler, Shawano	54416
Boyceville, Dunn	54725
Boyd, Chippewa	54726
Branch, Manitowoc	54203
Brandon, Fond du Lac	53919
Brantwood, Price	54513
Briggsville, Marquette	53920
Brill, Barron	54818
Brillion, Calumet	54110
Bristol, Kenosha	53104
Brodhead, Green	53520
Brokaw, Marathon	54417
Brookfield, Waukesha	53005
Brooklyn, Green	53521
Brooks, Adams	53921
Brown Deer, Milwaukee Br. of Milwaukee	53209
Brownsville, Dodge	53006
Browntown, Green	53522
Bruce, Rusk	54819
Brule, Douglas	54820
Brussels, Door	54204
Bryant, Langlade	54418
Burlington, Racine	53105
Burnett, Dodge	53922
Butler, Waukesha	53007
Butte des Morts, Winnebago	54927
Butternut, Ashland	54514
Byron, Fond du Lac CPO of Brownsville	53009
Cable, Bayfield	54821
Cadott, Chippewa	54727
Caledonia, Racine	53108
Cambria, Columbia	53923
Cambridge, Dane	53523
Cameron, Barron	54822
Campbellsport, Fond du Lac	53010
Camp Douglas, Juneau	54618
Camp Lake, Kenosha	53109
Canton, Barron	54823
Caroline, Shawano	54928
Cascade, Sheboygan	53011
Casco, Kewaunee	54205
Cashton, Monroe	54619
Cassville, Grant	53806
Cataract, Monroe	54620
Catawba, Price	54515
Cato, Manitowoc	54206

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[1] Does not include stations. CPO-Community Post Office; Br.-Branch.

[2] Green Bay, Kenosha, Madison, Milwaukee, and Racine are multicoded cities. For last two digits of ZIP Code for any specific city street, consult the local post office. The ZIP Code given is for the main post office in the city.

Source: U.S. Post Office, *1985 National Five Digit ZIP Code And Post Office Directory*.

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Cavour, Forest	54516
CPO of Rhinelander	
Cazenovia, Richland	53924
Cecil, Shawano	54111
Cedarburg, Ozaukee	53012
Cedar Grove, Sheboygan	53013
Center Valley, Outagamie	54106
CPO of Black Creek	
Center 90, La Crosse	54650
CPO of Onalaska	
Centuria, Polk	54824
Chaseburg, Vernon	54621
Chelsea, Taylor	54419
Chetek, Barron	54728
Chili, Clark	54420
Chilton, Calumet	53014
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	54729
Clam Falls, Polk	54825
CPO of Frederic	
Clam Lake, Ashland	54517
Clayton, Polk	54004
Clear Lake, Polk	54005
Cleveland, Manitowoc	53015
Clinton, Rock	53525
Clintonville, Waupaca	54929
Clyman, Dodge	53016
Cobb, Iowa	53526
Cochrane, Buffalo	54622
Colby, Clark	54421
Coleman, Marinette	54112
Colfax, Dunn	54730
Colgate, Washington	53017
Collins, Manitowoc	54207
Coloma, Waushara	54930
Columbus, Columbia	53925
Combined Locks, Outagamie	54113
Comstock, Barron	54826
Conover, Vilas	54519
Conrath, Rusk	54731
Coon Valley, Vernon	54623
Cornell, Chippewa	54732
Cornucopia, Bayfield	54827
Cottage Grove, Dane	53527
Couderay, Sawyer	54828
Crandon, Forest	54520
Crivitz, Marinette	54114
Cross Plains, Dane	53528
Cuba City, Grant	53807
Cudahy, Milwaukee	53110
Cumberland, Barron	54829
Curtiss, Clark	54422
Cushing, Polk	54006
Custer, Portage	54423
Dale, Outagamie	54931
Dallas, Barron	54733
Dalton, Green Lake	53926
Danbury, Burnett	54830
Dane, Dane	53529
Darien, Walworth	53114
Darlington, Lafayette	53530
Deerbrook, Langlade	54424
Deerfield, Dane	53531
Deer Park, St. Croix	54007
De Forest, Dane	53532
Delafield, Waukesha	53018
Delavan, Walworth	53115
Dellwood, Adams	53927
CPO of Friendship	
Denmark, Brown	54208
De Pere, Brown	54115
Deronda, Polk	54008
De Soto, Vernon	54624
Dickeyville, Grant	53808
Dodge, Trempealeau	54625
Dodgeville, Iowa	53533
Dorchester, Clark	54425
Dousman, Waukesha	53118
Downing, Dunn	54734
Downsville, Dunn	54735
Doylestown, Columbia	53928
Dresser, Polk	54009
Drummond, Bayfield	54832
Dunbar, Marinette	54119
CPO of Pembine	
Durand, Pepin	54736
Eagle, Waukesha	53119
Eagle River, Vilas	54521
Earl, Washburn	54875
East Ellsworth, Pierce	54010
CPO of Ellsworth	
Eastman, Crawford	54626
East Troy, Walworth	53120
Eau Claire, Eau Claire	54701
Eau Galle, Dunn	54737
Eden, Fond du Lac	53019
Edgar, Marathon	54426
Edgerton, Rock	53534
Edgewater, Sawyer	54834
Edmund, Iowa	53535
Egg Harbor, Door	54209
Eland, Shawano	54427
Elcho, Langlade	54428
Elderon, Marathon	54429
Eldorado, Fond du Lac	54932
Eleva, Trempealeau	54738
Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan	53020
Elkhorn, Walworth	53121
Elk Mound, Dunn	54739
Ellison Bay, Door	54210
Ellsworth, Pierce	54011
Elm Grove, Waukesha	53122
Elmwood, Pierce	54740
Elroy, Juneau	53929
Elton, Langlade	54430
Embarrass, Waupaca	54933
Emerald, St. Croix	54012
Endeavor, Marquette	53930
Ephraim, Door	54211
Ettrick, Trempealeau	54627
Eureka, Winnebago	54934
Evansville, Rock	53536
Exeland, Sawyer	54835
Fairchild, Eau Claire	54741
Fairview, Milwaukee	53219
Br. of Milwaukee	
Fair Water, Fond du Lac	53931
Fall Creek, Eau Claire	54742
Fall River, Columbia	53932
Fence, Florence	54120
Fennimore, Grant	53809
Fenwood, Marathon	54431
Ferryville, Crawford	54628
Fifield, Price	54524
Fish Creek, Door	54212
Florence, Florence	54121
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	54935
Fontana, Walworth	53125
Footville, Rock	53537
Forest Junction, Calumet	54123
Forestville, Door	54213
Fort Atkinson, Jefferson	53538
Fountain City, Buffalo	54629
Foxboro, Douglas	54836
Fox Lake, Dodge	53933
Francis Creek, Manitowoc	54214
Franklin, Milwaukee	53132
CPO of Hales Corners	
Franksville, Racine	53126
Frederic, Polk	54837
Fredonia, Ozaukee	53021
Freedom, Outagamie	54131
CPO of Kaukauna	
Fremont, Waupaca	54940
French Island, La Crosse	54601
Br. of La Crosse	
Friendship, Adams	53934
Friesland, Columbia	53935
Galesville, Trempealeau	54630
Galloway, Marathon	54432
CPO of Wittenberg	
Gays Mills, Crawford	54631
Genesee Depot, Waukesha	53127

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Genoa, Vernon	54632
Genoa City, Walworth	53128
Germantown, Washington	53022
Gile, Iron.	54525
Gillett, Oconto	54124
Gillingham, Richland	53581
Gilman, Taylor	54433
Gilmanton, Buffalo	54743
Gleason, Lincoln	54435
Glenbeulah, Sheboygan	53023
Glen Flora, Rusk	54526
Glen Haven, Grant	53810
Glenwood City, St. Croix	54013
Glidden, Ashland	54527
Goodman, Marinette	54125
Gordon, Douglas	54838
Gotham, Richland	53540
Grafton, Ozaukee	53024
Grand Marsh, Adams	53936
Grand View, Bayfield	54839
Granton, Clark	54436
Grantsburg, Burnett	54840
Gratiot, Lafayette	53541
Green Bay, Brown	54305[2]
Greenbush, Sheboygan	53026
Greendale, Milwaukee	53129
Greenfield, Milwaukee Br. of Milwaukee	53220
Green Lake, Green Lake	54941
Greenleaf, Brown	54126
Green Valley, Shawano	54127
Greenville, Outagamie	54942
Greenwood, Clark	54437
Gresham, Shawano	54128
Gurney, Iron	54528
Hager City, Pierce	54014
Hales Corners, Milwaukee	53130
Hamburg, Marathon	54438
Hammond, St. Croix	54015
Hancock, Waushara	54943
Hannibal, Taylor	54439
Hanover, Rock	53542
Harshaw, Oneida	54529
Hartford, Washington	53027
Hartland, Waukesha	53029
Hatley, Marathon	54440
Haugen, Barron	54841
Haven, Sheboygan	53030
Hawkins, Rusk	54530
Hawthorne, Douglas	54842
Hayward, Sawyer	54843
Hazel Green, Grant	53811
Hazelhurst, Oneida	54531
Heafford Junction, Lincoln CPO of Wausau	54532
Helenville, Jefferson	53137
Herbster, Bayfield	54844
Hertel, Burnett	54845
Hewitt, Wood	54441
High Bridge, Ashland	54846
Highland, Iowa	53543
Hilbert, Calumet	54129
Hillpoint, Sauk	53937
Hillsboro, Vernon	54634
Hillsdale, Barron	54744
Hingham, Sheboygan	53031
Hixton, Jackson	54635
Holcombe, Chippewa	54745
Hollandale, Iowa	53544
Holmen, La Crosse	54636
Honey Creek, Walworth	53138
Horicon, Dodge	53032
Hortonville, Outagamie	54944
Howard, Brown Br. of Green Bay	54303
Howards Grove-Millersville CPO of Sheboygan	53081
Hubertus, Washington	53033
Hudson, St. Croix	54016
Humbird, Clark	54746
Hurley, Iron	54534
Hustisford, Dodge	53034
Hustler, Juneau	54637
Independence, Trempealeau	54747
Ingram, Rusk	54535
Iola, Waupaca	54945
Irma, Lincoln	54442
Iron Belt, Iron	54536
Iron Ridge, Dodge	53035
Iron River, Bayfield	54847
Ixonia, Jefferson	53036
Jackson, Washington	53037
Janesville, Rock	53545
Jefferson, Jefferson	53549
Jim Falls, Chippewa	54748
Johnson Creek, Jefferson	53038
Juda, Green	53550
Jump River, Taylor CPO of Gilman	54434
Junction City, Portage	54443
Juneau, Dodge	53039
Kansasville, Racine	53139
Kaukauna, Outagamie	54130
Kellnersville, Manitowoc	54215
Kempster, Langlade	54444
Kendall, Monroe	54638
Kennan, Price	54537
Kenosha, Kenosha	53141[2]
Keshena, Menominee	54135
Kewaskum, Washington	53040
Kewaunee, Kewaunee	54216
Kiel, Manitowoc	53042
Kieler, Grant	53812
Kimberly, Outagamie	54136
King, Waupaca	54946
Kingston, Green Lake	53939
Knapp, Dunn	54749
Knowles, Dodge	53048
Kohler, Sheboygan	53044
Krakow, Shawano	54137
Lac du Flambeau, Vilas	54538
La Crosse, La Crosse	54601
Ladysmith, Rusk	54848
La Farge, Vernon	54639
Lake Delton, Sauk	53940
Lake Geneva, Walworth	53147
Lake Mills, Jefferson	53551
Lake Nebagamon, Douglas	54849
Lake Tomahawk, Oneida	54539
Lakewood, Oconto	54138
Lancaster, Grant	53813
Land O'Lakes, Vilas	54540
Lannon, Waukesha	53046
Laona, Forest	54541
La Pointe, Ashland	54850
Larsen, Winnebago	54947
La Valle, Sauk	53941
Lebanon, Dodge	53047
Ledgeview, Brown Br. of DePere	54115
Lena, Oconto	54139
Leopolis, Shawano	54948
Lewis, Polk	54851
Lily, Langlade	54445
Limeridge, Sauk	53942
Linden, Iowa	53553
Little Chute, Outagamie	54140
Little Suamico, Oconto	54141
Livingston, Grant	53554
Lodi, Columbia	53555
Loganville, Sauk	53943
Lomira, Dodge	53048
Lone Rock, Richland	53556
Long Lake, Florence	54542
Loretta, Sawyer	54896
Lowell, Dodge	53557
Loyal, Clark	54446
Lublin, Taylor	54447
Luck, Polk.	54853
Luxemburg, Kewaunee	54217
Lyndon Station, Juneau	53944

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Lynxville, Crawford CPO of Ferryville	54640
Lyons, Walworth	53148
McFarland, Dane	53558
McNaughton, Oneida	54543
Madison, Dane	53707[2]
Maiden Rock, Pierce	54750
Malone, Fond du Lac	53049
Manawa, Waupaca	54949
Manchester, Green Lake	53945
Manitowish Waters, Vilas	54545
Manitowoc, Manitowoc	54220
Maple, Douglas	54854
Maplewood, Door	54226
Marathon, Marathon	54448
Marengo, Ashland	54855
Maribel, Manitowoc	54227
Marinette, Marinette	54143
Marion, Waupaca	54950
Markesan, Green Lake	53946
Marquette, Green Lake	53947
Marshall, Dane	53559
Marshfield, Wood	54449
Mason, Bayfield	54856
Mather, Juneau	54641
Mattoon, Shawano	54450
Mauston, Juneau	53948
Mayville, Dodge	53050
Mazomanie, Dane	53560
Medford, Taylor	54451
Medina, Outagamie CPO of Hortonville	54951
Mellen, Ashland	54546
Melrose, Jackson	54642
Melvina, Monroe CPO of Cashton	54619
Menasha, Winnebago	54952
Menomonee Falls, Waukesha	53051
Menomonie, Dunn	54751
Mequon, Ozaukee Br. of Thiensville	53092
Mercer, Iron	54547
Merrill, Lincoln	54452
Merrillan, Jackson	54754
Merrimac, Sauk	53561
Merton, Waukesha	53056
Middle Inlet, Marinette CPO of Crivitz	54148
Middleton, Dane Br. of Madison	53562
Midway, Brown Br. of Green Bay	54301
Mikana, Barron	54857
Milan, Marathon	54453
Milladore, Wood	54454
Millston, Jackson	54643
Milltown, Polk	54858
Milton, Rock	53563
Milwaukee, Milwaukee	53201[2]
Mindoro, La Crosse	54644
Mineral Point, Iowa	53565
Minocqua, Oneida	54548
Minong, Washburn	54859
Mishicot, Manitowoc	54228
Mondovi, Buffalo	54755
Monico, Oneida	54549
Monona, Dane Br. of Madison	53716
Monroe, Green	53566
Montello, Marquette	53949
Montfort, Grant	53569
Monticello, Green	53570
Montreal, Iron	54550
Morrisonville, Dane	53571
Mosinee, Marathon	54455
Mountain, Oconto	54149
Mount Calvary, Fond du Lac	53057
Mount Hope, Grant	53816
Mount Horeb, Dane	53572
Mount Sterling, Crawford	54645
Mukwonago, Waukesha	53149
Muscoda, Grant	53573

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Muskego, Waukesha	53150
Nashotah, Waukesha	53058
Navarino, Shawano CPO of Bonduel	54108
Necedah, Juneau	54646
Neenah, Winnebago	54956
Neillsville, Clark	54456
Nekoosa, Wood	54457
Nelson, Buffalo	54756
Nelsonville, Portage	54458
Neopit, Menominee	54150
Neosho, Dodge	53059
Neshkoro, Marquette	54960
Newald, Forest CPO of Rhinelander	54551
New Auburn, Chippewa	54757
New Berlin, Waukesha Br. of Waukesha	53151
Newburg, Washington	53060
New Franken, Brown	54229
New Glarus, Green	53574
New Holstein, Calumet	53061
New Lisbon, Juneau	53950
New London, Waupaca	54961
New Munster, Kenosha	53152
New Richmond, St. Croix	54017
Newton, Manitowoc	53063
Niagara, Marinette	54151
Nichols, Outagamie	54152
North Fond du Lac Br. of Fond du Lac	54935
North Freedom, Sauk	53951
North Lake, Waukesha	53064
North Prairie, Waukesha	53153
Norwalk, Monroe	54648
Oak Creek, Milwaukee	53154
Oakdale, Monroe	54649
Oakfield, Fond du Lac	53065
Oconomowoc, Waukesha	53066
Oconto, Oconto	54153
Oconto Falls, Oconto	54154
Odanah, Ashland	54861
Ogdensburg, Waupaca	54962
Ogema, Price	54459
Ojibwa, Sawyer	54862
Okauchee, Waukesha	53069
Omro, Winnebago	54963
Onalaska, La Crosse	54650
Oneida, Outagamie	54155
Ontario, Vernon	54651
Oostburg, Sheboygan	53070
Oregon, Dane	53575
Orfordville, Rock	53576
Osceola, Polk	54020
Oshkosh, Winnebago	54901
Osseo, Trempealeau	54758
Owen, Clark	54460
Oxford, Marquette	53952
Packwaukee, Marquette	53953
Palmyra, Jefferson	53156
Pardeeville, Columbia	53954
Park Falls, Price	54552
Patch Grove, Grant	53817
Pearson, Langlade	54462
Pelican Lake, Oneida	54463
Pell Lake, Walworth	53157
Pembine, Marinette	54156
Pence, Iron	54553
Pepin, Pepin	54759
Peshtigo, Marinette	54157
Pewaukee, Waukesha	53072
Phelps, Vilas	54554
Phillips, Price	54555
Phlox, Langlade CPO of Antigo	54464
Pickerel, Forest	54465
Pickett, Winnebago	54964
Pigeon Falls, Trempealeau	54760
Pine River, Waushara	54965
Pittsville, Wood	54466

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Plain, Sauk	53577
Plainfield, Waushara	54966
Platteville, Grant	53818
Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha	53158
Plover, Portage	54467
Plum City, Pierce	54761
Plymouth, Sheboygan	53073
Polar, Langlade CPO of Bryant	54418
Poplar, Douglas	54864
Portage, Columbia	53901
Port Edwards, Wood	54469
Porterfield, Marinette	54159
Port Washington, Ozaukee	53074
Port Wing, Bayfield	54865
Poskin, Barron	54866
Potosi, Grant	53820
Potter, Calumet	54160
Pound, Marinette	54161
Powers Lake, Kenosha	53159
Poynette, Columbia	53955
Poy Sippi, Waushara	54967
Prairie du Chien, Crawford	53821
Prairie du Sac, Sauk	53578
Prairie Farm, Barron	54762
Prentice, Price	54556
Prescott, Pierce	54021
Presque Isle, Vilas	54557
Princeton, Green Lake	54968
Pulaski, Brown	54162
Pulcifer, Shawano CPO of Gillett	54164
Racine, Racine	53401[2]
Radisson, Sawyer	54867
Randolph, Columbia	53956
Random Lake, Sheboygan	53075
Readfield, Waupaca	54969
Readstown, Vernon	54652
Redgranite, Waushara	54970
Reedsburg, Sauk	53959
Reedsville, Manitowoc	54230
Reeseville, Dodge	53579
Rewey, Iowa	53580
Rhinelander, Oneida	54501
Rib Lake, Taylor	54470
Rice Lake, Barron	54868
Richfield, Washington	53076
Richland Center, Richland	53581
Ridgeland, Dunn	54763
Ridgeway, Iowa	53582
Ringle, Marathon	54471
Rio, Columbia	53960
Rio Creek, Kewaunee CPO of Algoma	54231
Ripon, Fond du Lac	54971
River Falls, Pierce	54022
Roberts, St. Croix	54023
Rochester, Racine	53167
Rock Falls, Dunn CPO of Mondovi	54764
Rockfield, Washington	53077
Rockland, La Crosse	54653
Rock Springs, Sauk	53961
Root River, Milwaukee Br. of Milwaukee	53227
Rosendale, Fond du Lac	54974
Rosholt, Portage	54473
Rothschild, Marathon	54474
Royalton, Waupaca	54975
Rubicon, Dodge	53078
Rudolph, Wood	54475
St. Cloud, Fond du Lac	53079
St. Croix Falls, Polk	54024
St. Francis, Milwaukee	53207
St. Germain, Vilas	54558
St. Nazianz, Manitowoc	54232
Salem, Kenosha	53168
Sand Creek, Dunn	54765
Sarona, Washburn	54870
Sauk City, Sauk	53583
Saukville, Ozaukee	53080
Saxeville, Waushara	54976
Saxon, Iron	54559
Sayner, Vilas	54560
Scandinavia, Waupaca	54977
Schofield, Marathon	54476
Seneca, Crawford	54654
Sextonville, Richland	53584
Seymour, Outagamie	54165
Sharon, Walworth	53585
Shawano, Shawano	54166
Sheboygan, Sheboygan	53081
Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	53085
Sheldon, Rusk	54766
Shell Lake, Washburn	54871
Sherwood, Calumet	54169
Shiocton, Outagamie	54170
Shopiere Tiffany, Rock Br. of Beloit	53511
Shorewood, Milwaukee Br. of Milwaukee	53211
Shullsburg, Lafayette	53586
Silver Lake, Kenosha	53170
Sinsinawa, Grant	53824
Siren, Burnett	54872
Sister Bay, Door	54234
Slinger, Washington	53086
Sobieski, Oconto CPO of Krakow	54171
Soldiers Grove, Crawford	54655
Solon Springs, Douglas	54873
Somers, Kenosha	53171
Somerset, St. Croix	54025
South Byron, Fond du Lac	53087
South Milwaukee, Milwaukee	53172
South Range, Douglas	54874
South Wayne, Lafayette	53587
Sparta, Monroe	54656
Spencer, Marathon	54479
Spooner, Washburn	54801
Springbrook, Washburn	54875
Springfield, Walworth	53176
Spring Green, Sauk	53588
Spring Valley, Pierce	54767
Stanley, Chippewa	54768
Starlake, Vilas	54561
Star Prairie, St. Croix	54026
Stetsonville, Taylor	54480
Steuben, Crawford	54657
Stevens Point, Portage	54481
Stiles, Oconto CPO of Lena	54172
Stitzer, Grant	53825
Stockbridge, Calumet	53088
Stockholm, Pepin	54769
Stoddard, Vernon	54658
Stone Lake, Sawyer	54876
Stoughton, Dane	53589
Stratford, Marathon	54484
Strum, Trempealeau	54770
Sturgeon Bay, Door	54235
Sturtevant, Racine	53177
Suamico, Brown	54173
Sullivan, Jefferson	53178
Summit Lake, Langlade	54485
Sunnyslope, Waukesha Br. of Waukesha	53151
Sun Prairie, Dane	53590
Superior, Douglas	54880
Suring, Oconto	54174
Sussex, Waukesha	53089
Taycheedah, Fond du Lac	53090
Taylor, Jackson	54659
Theresa, Dodge	53091
Thiensville, Ozaukee	53092
Thorp, Clark	54771
Three Lakes, Oneida	54562
Tiffany, Rock	53511
Tigerton, Shawano	54486
Tilleda, Shawano	54978
Tisch Mills, Manitowoc	54240
Tomah, Monroe	54660
Tomahawk, Lincoln	54487

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Tony, Rusk	54563
Townsend, Oconto	54175
Trego, Washburn	54888
Trempealeau, Trempealeau	54661
Trevor, Kenosha	53179
Tripoli, Oneida	54564
Tuckaway, Milwaukee Br. of Milwaukee	53221
Tunnel City, Monroe	54662
Turtle Lake, Barron	54889
Twin Lakes, Kenosha	53181
Two Rivers, Manitowoc	54241
Underhill, Oconto	54124
Union Center, Juneau	53962
Union Grove, Racine	53182
Unity, Marathon	54488
Upson, Iron	54565
Valders, Manitowoc	54245
Valley Fair, Outagamie Br. of Appleton	54915
Vandyne, Fond du Lac	54979
Verona, Dane Br. of Madison	53593
Vesper, Wood	54489
Victory, Vernon	54663
Viola, Richland	54664
Viroqua, Vernon	54665
Wabeno, Forest	54566
Waldo, Sheboygan	53093
Wales, Waukesha	53183
Walworth, Walworth	53184
Warrens, Monroe	54666
Wascott, Douglas	54890
Washburn, Bayfield	54891
Washington Island, Door	54246
Waterford, Racine	53185
Waterloo, Jefferson	53594
Watertown, Jefferson	53094
Waubeka, Ozaukee CPO of Fredonia	53021
Waukau, Winnebago	54980
Waukesha, Waukesha	53186
Waumandee, Buffalo CPO of Cochrane	54622
Waunakee, Dane	53597
Waupaca, Waupaca	54981
Waupun, Fond du Lac	53963
Wausau, Marathon	54401
Wausaukee, Marinette	54177
Wautoma, Waushara	54982
Wauwatosa, Milwaukee Br. of Milwaukee	53226
Wauzeka, Crawford	53826
Wayside, Brown CPO of Greenleaf	54126
Webster, Burnett	54893
Wentworth, Douglas	54874
West Allis, Milwaukee Br. of Milwaukee	53214
West Bend, Washington	53095
Westboro, Taylor	54490
Westby, Vernon	54667
Westfield, Marquette	53964
West Salem, La Crosse	54669
Weyauwega, Waupaca	54983
Weyerhaeuser, Rusk	54895
Wheeler, Dunn	54772
Whitehall, Trempealeau	54773
White Lake, Langlade	54491
Whitelaw, Manitowoc	54247
Whitewater, Walworth	53190
Wild Rose, Waushara	54984
Willard, Clark	54493
Williams Bay, Walworth	53191
Wilmot, Kenosha	53192
Wilson, St. Croix	54027
Wilton, Monroe	54670
Winchester, Vilas CPO of Manitowish Waters	54567
Wind Lake, Racine Br. of Waterford	53185
Windsor, Dane	53598
Winnebago, Winnebago	54985
Winneconne, Winnebago	54986
Winter, Sawyer	54896
Wisconsin Dells, Columbia	53965
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood	54494
Withee, Clark	54498
Wittenberg, Shawano	54499
Wonewoc, Juneau	53968
Wood, Milwaukee	53193
Woodford, Lafayette	53599
Woodland, Dodge	53099
Woodman, Grant	53827
Woodruff, Oneida	54568
Woodville, St. Croix	54028
Woodworth, Kenosha	53194
Wrightstown, Brown	54180
Wyeville, Monroe	54671
Wyocena, Columbia	53969
Yuba, Richland	54634
Zachow, Shawano	54182
Zenda, Walworth	53195

HIGHLIGHTS OF REVENUES IN WISCONSIN

Financial Summary — In fiscal year 1983-84 the Wisconsin State government received $10.58 billion in receipts from all sources — including federal and nontax revenue — and disbursed $8.89 billion. Of these disbursements, $6.36 billion was for general fund purposes and $2.53 billion was for other fund purposes. There was a net general fund surplus of over $383 million.

Of the total state budget allocations of $16 billion for the 1983-85 biennium, 37.8 percent ($6 billion) was for state operations, while 35.6 percent ($5.7 billion) was for local assistance. The remaining 26.6 percent ($4.3 billion) was for aids to individuals and organizations.

By far the largest proportion of Wisconsin's state expenditures in fiscal year 1983-84 went to human relations and resources (29.6% — $2.63 billion) and education (28.7% — $2.55 billion). In declining order, the next largest sums were spent on general function (including shared taxes), general executive, environmental resources, the building program, commerce, judicial and legislative. Total state tax receipts (all funds) were $4.91 billion, of which $4.53 billion was general purpose taxes. Revenue from income taxes totaled $2.58 billion. Sales and excise taxes totaled $1.5 billion. Other major general purpose taxes include public utility taxes and death and gift taxes.

The 2 major segregated funds had the following balances in fiscal year 1983-84: Transportation — $160.6 million and Conservation — $45.9 million.

State-Local Finances — In per capita total state and local government revenue in fiscal year 1982-83, Wisconsin ($2,316) ranked 13th nationally from the highest state (the U.S. average was $2.081). Alaska and Wyoming ranked first and second, while Arkansas ranked last. Wisconsin ranked 8th among the states in per capita revenue from state taxes ($904). Alaska ($4,272) ranked first, while New Hampshire ($344) was last. The U.S. average was $735. In total general state and local government per capita expenditures Wisconsin ranked 16th with $2,154 (the U.S. average was $1,986). Alaska ranked first ($8,662) and Arkansas last ($1,372). Wisconsin spent more than the national average in all major functional areas.

Wisconsin ranked 10th nationally in total dollar amount of state payments to local units of government in fiscal year 1982-83, with school districts receiving the largest proportion, followed by municipalities, counties and towns.

On a per capita basis, in fiscal year 1982-83 Wisconsin ranked 4th (with $693) in intergovernmental expenditures, following Alaska ($2,273), Wyoming ($789) and California ($713). The national average was $434.

Wisconsin returned over $928 million to local units of government in property tax relief and shared revenue in fiscal year 1983-84 — $212 million in property tax relief and $716 million in shared revenue.

Of $603.8 million in state aid to local units of government in calendar year 1983 — excluding school aids — the 3 largest categories were: health and social services ($303.5 million), transportation ($188.7 million) and conservation ($52 million).

Property Taxes — Total general property taxes levied in Wisconsin in 1983 amounted to $2.76 billion, with a net amount of $2.48 billion after state property tax relief is applied. Real estate accounted for $2.62 billion and personal property $24.9 million. Milwaukee County had the highest effective (full value equalized) tax rate ($30.37 per $1,000) and Waupaca County the lowest ($16.08 per $1,000).

Historically, in the last 10 years Wisconsin's general property assessment has increased more than two and one-half times (163 percent change), while general property taxes levied have doubled (109 percent change).

State-Federal Finances — Federal tax receipts from Wisconsin in fiscal year 1983-84 totaled $10.90 billion, with by far the largest amount derived from individual income and employment taxes ($9.02 billion). Total federal funds distributed in Wisconsin in fiscal year 1983-84 — including grants, salaries and wages, direct payments to individuals, procurement and other programs — amounted to $10.85 billion. This distribution, on a per capita basis, ranked Wisconsin (at $2,277) 47th among the states in total federal funds received, with the District of Columbia highest ($20,652) and Iowa lowest ($2,176).

Of these federal funds, the category of federal aids to Wisconsin in fiscal year 1983-84 totaled $1.80 billion, of which $244.3 million was channeled to local units of government. Over 65 percent of this aid was in the functional area of human relations and resources, followed by education and environmental resources.

Indebtedness — Total outstanding state government debt in Wisconsin as of February 1985 amounted to $2.12 billion, of which $1.20 billion was tax supported, and $923 million was self-amortizing. Total state indebtedness at the end of 1983 constituted 1.73 percent of state assessed valuation and amounted to $436 per capita. Local debt in 1983 totaled $2.49 billion. Among state political subdivisions, city debt ($1.17 billion) was largest.

Wisconsin's per capita state and local indebtedness in fiscal year 1982-83 ($1,446) ranked 40th among the states, with the highest being Alaska ($17,649) and Indiana lowest ($968). The U.S. average was $1,942.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information.

STATE GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS — ALL FUNDS
Fiscal Years 1982-83 and 1983-84

Type of Receipts	1982-83	1983-84
GENERAL PURPOSE TAX REVENUE (GPR)	$3,769,645,106	$ 4,528,972,370
Income Taxes	2,073,837,843*	2,575,393,627*
Individual	1,734,056,474	2,181,912,919
Corporation	339,781,369	393,480,708
Sales and Excise Taxes	1,379,927,821*	1,546,242,937*
General sales and use	1,209,439,847	1,374,565,660
Cigarette and tobacco	127,930,787	126,714,596
Liquor and wine	32,406,721	34,636,916
Malt beverage (beer)	10,150,466	10,325,765
Public Utility Taxes	192,283,308*	271,020,667*
Private light, heat and power	74,910,312	128,151,487
Telephone	103,333,345	124,746,193
Pipeline	4,650,375	7,484,645
Electric cooperative	6,366,002	6,893,409
Freight line	2,344,607	2,119,984
Municipal light, heat and power	501,295	710,853
Special common carrier	—	511,433
Telegraph	111,193	184,649
Railroads	—	115,300
Conservation and regulation	66,179	102,715
Death and Gift Taxes	67,257,340*	71,993,988*
Inheritance and estate	64,044,317	67,416,378
Gift	3,213,023	4,577,610
Miscellaneous Taxes	56,338,794*	64,321,151*
Insurance companies (premiums)	41,266,853	44,962,950
Real estate transfer fee	9,021,077	12,827,647
Lawsuits (courts)	5,252,429	5,690,723
Insurance — fire dept. dues	157,983	169,654
Other	640,452	670,177
PROGRAM TAX RECEIPTS	4,287,160*	4,178,126*
Fire dues	4,266,276	4,155,588
Boxing clubs (90%)	19,824	21,369
Occupational mink	1,060	1,169
TOTAL GENERAL FUND TAX RECEIPTS (GPR + Program)	3,773,932,266	4,533,150,496
TRANSPORTATION FUND	293,037,742*	351,537,415*
Motor fuel tax	286,843,896	343,051,097
Railroad	3,199,027	5,751,333
Air-carrier	2,263,373	1,888,750
Aviation fuel	731,446	846,235
CONSERVATION FUND	24,366,353*	24,647,855*
2/10 mill forestry property tax	23,611,807	23,943,948
Forest crop taxes	754,546	703,907
INVESTMENT AND LOCAL IMPACT	141,066	98,582
PATIENT COMPENSATION PANELS	4,823	4,719
TOTAL STATE TAX RECEIPTS	4,091,482,250	4,909,439,067
DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS	5,608,281,636*	5,356,269,828*
Federal aid	1,670,033,959	1,813,137,493
Contributions	1,169,498,592	1,209,414,692
Investment income	1,457,281,575	1,014,104,131
Services general	356,539,300	396,070,170
Fees	239,346,100	263,470,742
Licenses and permits	202,759,802	213,819,193
Sale of products	87,915,443	87,775,315
Gifts and grants	48,829,260	51,469,904
Other receipts	376,077,605	307,008,188
INTERFUND TRANSFERS	242,197,039	315,468,375
TOTAL RECEIPTS — ALL FUNDS	$9,941,960,925	$10,581,177,270

*Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1984 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1984.

STATE GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Fiscal Years 1964-65 to 1983-84

Fiscal Year	Total-All Funds		Net Surplus[1] (or deficit)	General Fund		Other Funds[2]	
	Receipts	Disbursements		Receipts	Disbursements	Receipts	Disbursements
1964-65	$ 1,209,535,953	$ 1,094,218,664	$ 47,465,079	$ 815,741,416	$ 791,430,139	$ 393,794,537	$ 302,788,525
1965-66	1,370,764,945	1,254,850,303	68,403,905	940,057,825	909,896,738	430,707,120	344,953,565
1966-67	1,624,999,848	1,536,290,479	58,672,293	1,089,307,888	1,097,113,072	535,691,960	439,177,407
1967-68	1,802,767,636	1,742,885,168	32,832,616	1,239,927,690	1,281,632,123	562,839,946	461,253,044
1968-69	2,004,312,430	1,910,569,596	(-) 6,991,266	1,387,471,904	1,424,159,592	616,840,526	486,410,004
1969-70	2,535,050,554	2,278,578,176	20,489,702	1,665,629,753	1,634,853,285	869,420,801	643,724,891
1970-71	2,720,080,792	2,507,247,425	34,839,575	1,790,956,738	1,780,702,690	929,124,054	726,544,735
1971-72	3,058,053,667	2,729,040,050	116,914,292	2,096,084,107	2,031,896,152	961,969,560	697,143,898
1972-73	3,593,347,464	3,088,336,698	217,404,264	2,480,747,761	2,296,679,255	1,112,599,703	791,657,443
1973-74	3,801,842,378	3,595,577,451	241,359,153	2,687,516,857	2,729,853,879	1,114,325,521	865,723,572
1974-75	4,218,954,213	4,073,423,281	78,120,259	2,966,531,871	3,148,968,325	1,252,422,342	924,454,956
1975-76	5,153,845,687	4,722,528,843	86,473,015	3,476,690,404	3,439,062,080	1,677,155,283	1,283,466,763
1976-77	5,694,897,753	5,089,321,662	166,587,115	3,807,747,984	3,712,595,168	1,887,149,769	1,376,726,494
1977-78	6,116,276,711	5,440,486,383	407,769,819	4,240,298,315	3,994,220,433	1,875,978,396	1,446,285,950
1978-79	6,822,975,820	6,317,162,016	280,561,149	4,622,610,987	4,696,263,244	2,200,364,833	1,620,898,772
1979-80	7,381,599,085	6,836,970,173	72,627,045	4,900,275,048	5,027,130,231	2,481,324,037	1,809,839,942
1980-81	8,073,918,072	7,374,895,466	14,065,031	5,335,426,934	5,452,247,350	2,738,491,138	1,922,648,116
1981-82	8,321,973,874	7,542,077,948	70,810,975	5,564,585,451	5,520,811,461	2,757,388,423	2,021,266,487
1982-83	9,941,960,925	8,591,378,779	(-) 182,126,171	6,036,016,479	6,302,574,548	3,905,944,446	2,288,804,231
1983-84	10,581,177,270	8,888,929,927	383,085,143	6,966,282,448	6,360,657,076	3,614,894,822	2,528,272,851

[1] General fund unappropriated (unreserved) balance, fiscal year ending June 30.

[2] Special revenue (segregated) funds, including conservation, transportation, debt service, capital projects, pension and retirement, trust and agency funds, and others.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1984 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1984 and prior issues.

STATE BUDGET ALLOCATIONS
By Type of Revenue Source
Fiscal Years 1983-84 and 1984-85

Revenue: Type and Allocation	1983-84	1984-85	Biennial Total 1983-85	Percent of Total (by type)
GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE	$ 4,056,024,900*	$ 4,590,352,100*	$ 8,646,377,000*	54.0*
State operations	1,026,214,100	1,049,030,600	2,075,244,700	13.0
Local assistance	2,166,486,800	2,601,787,700	4,768,274,500	29.8
Aids to individuals and org.	863,324,000	939,533,800	1,802,857,800	11.2
PROGRAM REVENUE — TOTAL	875,918,200*	916,225,500*	1,792,143,700*	11.2*
State operations	804,872,000	838,991,100	1,643,863,100	10.3
Local assistance	17,644,700	18,207,100	35,851,800	0.2
Aids to individuals and org.	53,401,500	59,027,300	112,428,800	0.7
Program Revenue — Other	774,822,700*	805,488,200*	1,580,310,900*	9.9*
State operations	714,644,400	739,771,300	1,454,415,700	9.1
Local assistance	11,308,100	11,870,500	23,178,600	0.1
Aids to individuals and org.	48,870,200	53,846,400	102,716,600	0.7
Program Revenue — Service	101,095,500*	110,737,300*	211,832,800*	1.3*
State operations	90,227,600	99,219,800	189,447,400	1.2
Local assistance	6,336,600	6,336,600	12,673,200	0.1
Aids to individuals and org.	4,531,300	5,180,900	9,712,200	0.0
FEDERAL REVENUE — TOTAL	1,925,499,800*	1,972,872,200*	3,898,372,000*	24.4*
State operations	577,814.100	564,868,700	1,142,682,800	7.2
Local assistance	223,070,800	223,499,600	446,570,400	2.8
Aids to individuals and org.	1,124,614,900	1,184,503,900	2,309,118,800	14.4
Program Revenue — Federal	1,626,225,100*	1,689,272,200*	3,315,497,200*	20.7*
State operations	283,612,400	285,468,700	569,081,100	3.6
Local assistance	219,270,800	219,699,600	438,970,400	2.7
Aids to individuals and org.	1,123,341,900	1,184,103,900	2,307,445,800	14.4
Segregated Revenue — Federal	299,274,700*	283,600,000*	582,874,700*	3.7*
State operations	294,201,700	279,400,000	573,601,700	3.6
Local assistance	3,800,000	3,800,000	7,600,000	0.1
Aids to individuals and org.	1,273,000	400,000	1,673,000	
SEGREGATED REVENUE — TOTAL	802,051,900*	862,790,200*	1,664,842,100*	10.4*
State operations	565,545,700	617,614,600	1,183,160,300	7.4
Local assistance	223,179,500	230,142,000	453,321,500	2.8
Aids to individuals and org.	13,326,700	15,033,600	28,360,300	0.2
Segregated Revenue — Other	774,157,900*	836,016,300*	1,610,174,200*	10.1*
State operations	537,861,000	591,050,000	1,128.911,000	7.1
Local assistance	223,179,500	230,142,000	453,321,500	2.8
Aids to individuals and org.	13,117,400	14,824,300	27,941,700	0.2
Segregated Revenue — Local	20,652,900*	19,210,000*	39,862,900*	0.2*
State operations	20,443,600	19,000,700	39,444,300	0.2
Aids to individuals and org.	209,300	209,300	418,600	0.0
Segregated Revenue — Service	7,241,100*	7,563,900*	14,805,000*	0.1*
State operations	7,241,100	7,563,900	14,805,000	0.1
TOTAL — ALL SOURCES	$ 7,659,494,800*	$ 8,342,240,000*	$ 16,001,734,800*	100.0*
State operations	2,974,445,900	3,070,505,000	6,044,950,900	37.8
Local assistance	2,630,381,800	3,073,636,400	5,704,018,200	35.6
Aids to individuals and org.	2,054,667,100	2,198,098,600	4,252,765,700	26.6

*Total of detail immediately following.

General purpose revenues consist of general taxes, miscellaneous receipts and revenues collected by state agencies which are paid into the general fund, lose their identity, and are available for appropriation by the legislature.

Program revenues consist of revenues which are paid into the general fund and credited by law to an appropriation to finance a specific program or agency.

Segregated fund revenues are revenues which, by law, are deposited into funds other than the general fund, and available only for the purposes for which such funds were created.

Federal revenues are moneys received from the federal government and may be disbursed either through a segregated fund or through the general fund.

Service revenues consist of moneys transferred between or within state agencies for the purpose of reimbursement for services rendered or materials purchased.

State operations indicates amounts budgeted to operate programs carried out by state government.

Local assistance indicates amounts budgeted to assist, through state aids, programs carried out by local governments (counties, localities, school districts) in Wisconsin.

Aids to individuals indicates amounts budgeted to assist individuals in the form of student loans, scholarships, vocational rehabilitation, etc. or to organizations formed to provide assistance to individual citizens.

Source: Department of Administration, May 1985.

STATE EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION, FISCAL YEARS 1969-70 TO 1983-84

Function	Fund	1969-70		1974-75		1979-80		1982-83		1983-84	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
COMMERCE	Gen. Fund	$ 12,214,793	0.7	$ 23,894,974	0.8	$ 42,842,535	0.9	$ 52,964,804	0.8	$ 75,416,459	1.2%
	Seg. Funds	1,522,045	0.2	3,459,597	0.4	9,207,049	0.5	12,934,056	0.6	17,313,238	0.7
	Total	13,736,838	0.6	27,354,570	0.7	52,049,584	0.8	65,898,860	0.8	92,729,697	1.0
EDUCATION	Gen. Fund	746,431,628	45.6	1,292,289,431	41.0	2,000,976,637	39.8	2,611,287,410	41.5	2,521,209,040	39.6
	Seg. Funds	4,577,246	0.7	6,368,679	0.7	9,199,782	0.5	14,003,983	0.6	28,178,261	1.1
	Total	751,008,874	32.9	1,298,658,110	31.9	2,010,176,419	29.4	2,625,291,403	30.6	2,549,387,301	28.7
ENVIR. RES.	Gen. Fund	12,268,259	0.8	43,100,406	1.4	64,400,897	1.3	76,460,296	1.2	81,130,782	1.3
	Seg. Funds	290,094,457	45.0	362,491,578	39.2	648,113,788	35.9	710,784,610	31.1	793,522,289	31.4
	Total	302,362,716	13.3	405,591,984	10.0	712,514,685	10.4	787,244,906	9.2	874,653,071	9.8
HUMAN REL. & RES. . .	Gen. Fund	385,312,637	23.6	923,730,327	29.3	1,725,650,438	34.3	2,293,262,283	36.4	2,444,988,874	38.4
	Seg. Funds	18,757,307	2.9	41,020,977	4.4	132,511,297	7.3	175,163,716	7.7	186,126,676	7.4
	Total	404,069,944	17.7	964,751,303	23.7	1,858,161,735	27.2	2,468,425,999	28.7	2,631,115,550	29.6
GENERAL EXEC.	Gen. Fund	38,277,354	2.3	93,487,222	3.0	154,314,470	3.1	130,250,386	2.1	167,165,533	2.6
	Seg. Funds	170,496,863	26.5	335,736,794	36.3	595,366,045	32.9	869,338,928	38.0	984,252,729	38.9
	Total	208,774,217	9.2	429,224,016	10.5	749,680,515	11.0	999,589,314	11.6	1,151,418,262	13.0
JUDICIAL	Gen. Fund	6,250,062	0.4	10,045,084	0.3	21,071,167	0.4	26,713,795	0.4	28,536,910	0.5
	Seg. Funds	—	0.0	—	0.0	205,147	0.0	506,260	0.0	535,312	0.0
	Total	6,250,062	0.3	10,045,084	0.2	21,276,314	0.3	27,220,055	0.3	29,072,222	0.3
LEGISLATIVE	Gen. Fund	43,335,177*	2.6	39,962,665*	1.3	18,793,817	0.4	22,128,579	0.4	24,241,883	0.4
	Seg. Funds	11,150	0.0	18,471	0.0	27,841	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0
	Total	43,346,427	1.9	39,981,137	1.0	18,821,658	0.3	22,128,579	0.3	24,241,883	0.3
GENERAL (incl. shared revenue)	Gen. Fund	391,616,077	23.9	722,458,216	22.9	999,080,268	19.9	1,085,389,364	17.2	1,024,171,136	16.1
	Seg. Funds	784,074	0.1	59,593,526	6.4	181,173,550	10.0	235,621,114	10.3	272,034,624	10.8
	Total	392,400,152	17.2	782,051,742	19.2	1,180,253,818	17.2	1,321,010,478	15.4	1,296,205,760	14.6
BUILDING PROGRAM	Gen. Fund	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0
	Seg. Funds	158,201,156	24.5	115,765,335	12.5	234,035,442	12.9	270,451,564	11.8	246,309,730	9.7
	Total	158,201,156	6.9	115,765,335	2.8	234,035,442	3.4	270,451,564	3.2	246,309,730	2.8
GRAND TOTAL		$2,280,150,386	100.0%	$4,073,423,281	100.0%	$6,836,970,170	100.0%	$8,591,378,779**	100.0%	$ 8,888,929,927**	100.0%

*Includes transfers to the Building Trust Fund of $34,464,955 and $22,004,400 in 1969-70 and 1974-75 respectively; and $4,089,752 in 1969-70 and $7,397,717 in 1974-75 to the State Building Commission.

**Adjusted totals reflecting (+)$4,117,632 in 1982-83 and (-)$6,203,547 in 1983-84 for accounts reclassified.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1984 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1984, and prior issues.

WISCONSIN TRANSPORTATION FUND DISBURSEMENTS, RESERVES AND CONDITION
Fiscal Years 1982-83 and 1983-84

	1982-83		1983-84	
Operations and Condition	State Funds	Federal, Local & Agency Funds	State Funds	Federal, Local & Agency Funds
DISBURSEMENTS				
State Operations	$278,492,262*	$ 175,972,824*	$292,674,938*	$ 225,424,504*
Highway improvements	80,622,168	150,677,003	88,242,052	194,047,492
Highway maintenance.	76,757,138	282,749	82,154,688	285,725
Vehicle registration and driver licensing	29,580,353	135,721	29,580,506	341,249
General administration and planning	18,955,182	2,807,297	23,072,400	3,371,141
Traffic enforcement and inspection	21,272,369	515,122	21,984,984	218,694
Debt repayment and interest.	22,895,922	—	20,803,165	—
Highway traffic operations	11,058,251	3,240	13,998,780	—
Pupil transportation[1]	—	—	10,991,107	—
Highway program operations	8,084,326	828,735	7,237,320	1,328,813
Vehicle inspection and maintenance	116,449	—	1,899,478	—
Airport improvements	1,109,202	7,535,942	1,532,765	14,548,544
Railroad continuation and facility acquisition	6,864,290	1,024,553	1,280,085	1,274,066
Transportation Commission	960,376	—	689,645	—
Highway-motorcycle safety	154,783	1,014,865	139,979	1,190,706
Service centers	—	6,059,831	—	6,948,432
Transit assistance	—	4,653,507	—	1,803,924
Miscellaneous	61,543	434,259	59,091	65,718
Local Assistance	184,698,590*	—	209,146,679*	—
Highways	147,960,874	—	157,565,318	—
Mass transit	32,141,023	—	35,732,943	—
Driver training	2,836,391	—	2,580,139	—
Recreational facilities	880,030	—	983,800	—
Railroads	841,772	—	758,715	—
Harbors	38,500	—	534,622	—
Aids to Individuals and Organizations	1,799,732*	—	2,492,934*	—
Railroad crossings	1,454,067	—	2,068,596	—
Elderly and handicapped	345,665	—	424,338	—
Transfer to the General Fund	2,800,000	—	—	—
Total Disbursements	$467,790,584	$ 175,972,824	$504,314,551	$ 225,424,504
RESERVES FOR CONTINUING APPROPRIATION BALANCES	$125,603,056*	—	$144,590,510*	—
Highway improvement.	78,187,749	—	81,132,851	—
Highway maintenance.	22,562,807	—	33,610,656	—
Railroad continuation and facility acquisition	10,352,737	—	15,371,710	—
Airport improvements	3,533,807	—	4,552,642	—
Highway traffic operations	3,507,281	—	3,745,469	—
General operations and miscellaneous	1,992,119	—	2,184,936	—
Harbor assistance aids	961,500	—	1,176,838	—
Snowmobile trail aids	826,721	—	1,053,409	—
Elderly and handicapped transit aids	582,061	—	617,896	—
Local highway aids	192,281	—	558,060	—
Highway program operations	61,765	—	288,376	—
Mass transit aids	2,837,728	—	219,706	—
Railroad crossing repair aids	—	—	77,350	—
Boating facilities aids	4,500	—	611	—
UNRESERVED BALANCE	$ 16,432,064	—	$ 26,977,876	—
FUND BALANCE	$142,035,120	$ (-) 10,392,405	$171,568,386	$ (-) 10,933,726

*Total of detail immediately following.

[1] One-time appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1984 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1984.

WISCONSIN TRANSPORTATION FUND RECEIPTS AND TRANSFERS
Fiscal Years 1982-83 and 1983-84

	1982-83		1983-84	
Operations and Condition	State Funds	Federal, Local & Agency Funds	State Funds	Federal, Local & Agency Funds
Opening Balance	$139,713,189	$(-) 12,221,892	$142,035,120	$(-) 10,392,435
Receipts	471,279,515*	177,802,281*	533,847,817*	244,883,213*
Motor fuel taxes[1]	286,843,896	—	343,051,628	—
Vehicle registration[2]	142,368,631	—	148,964,270	—
Driver license fees[3]	14,736,116	—	13,494,406	—
Investment earnings	10,513,940	—	9,461.753	—
Rail property taxes	3,199,027	—	5,751,332	—
Other motor vehicle fees	3,430,826	—	3,672,381	—
Aeronautical taxes and fees	3,574,518	—	3,093,609	—
Motor carrier fees.	2,575,229	—	2,746,620	—
Overweight/oversize permits	1,205,184	—	1,346,233	—
Dealers' licenses	167,537	—	598,579	—
Transportation Commission assessments	494,670	—	356,146	—
Highway assistance — federal	—	138,089,104	—	178,599,845
Highway assistance — local	—	16,456,329	—	16,618,745
Airport assistance — federal.	—	3,698,872	—	12,336,816
Airport assistance — local	—	2,227,204	—	1,730,899
Highway program operations — federal	—	766,406	—	1,289,173
Service center operations	—	6,301,686	—	5,723,678
General administration and planning — federal	—	3,081,931	—	4,199,522
Transit assistance — federal.	—	2,747,240	—	1,693,566
Transit assistance — local	—	1,884,233	—	134,821
Highway safety and enforcement assistance — federal	—	831,997	—	1,210,655
Railroad assistance — federal	—	787,456	—	1,190,546
Railroad assistance — local	—	—	—	563,263
Miscellaneous	2,169,941	920,380	1,310,860	154,947
Inter-Fund Transfers and Adjustments				
General Fund supplement	(-)1,167,000	—	—	—
Total Available	$609,825,704	$ 165,580,389	$675,882,937	$ 214,490,778

*Total of detail immediately following.

[1] 16-1/2 ¢ per gallon (eff. 4/1/85); previously 16 ¢ (eff. 7/1/84), 15 ¢ (eff. 8/1/83) and 13 ¢. Beginning 4/1/85 the Department of Revenue annually recomputes an adjusted tax rate according to a statutory formula. Previously the rate was set by legislative enactment.

[2] $25 annual automobile.

[3] Basic fee $9, 4-year expiration. Vehicle registration revenue deposited with a trustee in a fund outside the state treasury for repayment of revenue bond obligations — $7.5 million in fiscal year 1983-84 — are not considered income to the Transportation Fund.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1984 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1982.

STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCALITIES FOR PROPERTY TAX RELIEF AND SHARED REVENUES

By County, Fiscal Year 1983-84

County	Wis. State Property Tax Relief	Shared Revenue Payment	County Total[1]	Total Population Est.1/1/83	Per Capita	
					Amount	Rank
Adams	$ 476,208	$ 919,343	$ 1,395,551	14,391	$ 96.97	68
Ashland	255,492	3,034,247	3,289,739	17,204	191.22	6
Barron	870,818	4,787,482	5,659,261	41,275	137.11	37
Bayfield	240,234	1,172,840	1,413,784	14,161	99.79	66
Brown	3,691,683	33,505,546	37,197,229	182,427	203.90	2
Buffalo	355,193	1,912,028	2,270,535	14,509	156.49	19
Burnett	410,166	952,477	1,362,643	12,915	105.51	62
Calumet	683,212	4,539,315	5,222,802	32,595	160.23	18
Chippewa	949,747	7,764,763	8,715,057	54,134	160.99	17
Clark	696,471	3,776,207	4,473,682	33,660	132.91	44
Columbia	1,129,918	5,185,999	6,316,264	44,194	142.92	29
Crawford	362,218	1,884,387	2,247,354	16,969	132.44	45
Dane	8,309,183	43,006,334	51,316,873	333,950	153.67	20
Dodge	1,778,291	9,456,529	11,238,026	77,319	145.35	26
Door	587,347	2,069,283	2,656,630	26,034	102.04	65
Douglas	748,004	8,189,455	8,937,458	44,690	199.99	3
Dunn	697,461	4,699,038	5,396,499	36,186	149.13	22
Eau Claire	1,451,171	13,827,637	15,279,217	83,635	182.69	9
Florence	123,524	243,343	366,867	4,347	84.40	71
Fond du Lac	1,879,865	12,660,352	14,540,776	89,683	162.14	16
Forest	195,539	717,684	913,223	9,375	97.41	67
Grant	1,160,202	6,189,064	7,357,824	52,256	140.80	32
Green	907,995	3,002,545	3,914,454	30,618	127.85	49
Green Lake	430,344	1,942,686	2,373,176	19,207	123.56	54
Iowa	634,328	2,225,867	2,864,680	20,320	140.98	31
Iron	108,712	780,783	889,496	6,815	130.52	47
Jackson	359,046	1,815,260	2,175,873	17,212	126.42	50
Jefferson	1,538,029	8,023,392	9,561,481	66,616	143.53	28
Juneau	455,030	2,482,364	2,937,747	21,744	135.11	40
Kenosha	2,650,801	19,508,494	22,159,295	121,330	182.64	10
Kewaunee	374,018	3,253,565	3,627,582	20,354	178.22	12
La Crosse	1,897,637	12,106,373	14,004,297	94,492	148.21	23
Lafayette	665,119	1,570,714	2,241,072	17,992	124.56	51
Langlade	434,273	2,711,471	3,145,824	20,631	152.48	21
Lincoln	544,341	4,033,094	4,577,435	26,815	170.70	15
Manitowoc	1,498,253	15,158,729	16,656,982	84,038	198.21	4
Marathon	2,448,128	13,454,760	15,906,415	112,369	141.56	30
Marinette	898,507	4,871,309	5,769,816	39,676	145.42	25
Marquette	323,866	878,380	1,202,274	12,689	94.75	69
Menominee	664	384,028	384,692	3,611	106.53	61
Milwaukee	17,199,124	215,700,011	232,982,661	948,686	245.58	1
Monroe	592,807	4,705,684	5,298,740	36,723	144.29	27
Oconto	703,538	3,184,745	3,888,438	29,700	130.92	46
Oneida	756,579	2,591,523	3,348,244	32,558	102.84	63
Outagamie	2,554,304	22,053,832	24,608,137	132,312	185.99	8
Ozaukee	2,089,986	5,872,666	7,962,652	67,036	118.78	56
Pepin	166,286	885,246	1,051,561	7,587	138.60	34
Pierce	665,501	3,683,367	4,349,812	32,052	135.71	39
Polk	836,017	3,440,250	4,276,589	34,493	123.98	52
Portage	1,234,995	7,151,058	8,386,053	60,733	138.08	35
Price	305,025	1,680,641	1,985,665	16,197	122.59	55
Racine	3,699,551	29,856,444	33,561,343	170,173	197.22	5
Richland	431,326	1,953,059	2,384,911	17,825	133.80	42
Rock	2,923,307	20,938,578	23,861,985	138,721	172.01	14
Rusk	296,108	1,857,428	2,153,712	15,657	137.56	36
St. Croix	1,085,096	4,828,533	5,914,421	45,737	129.31	48
Sauk	1,090,110	5,199,967	6,294,800	45,227	139.18	23
Sawyer	390,659	811,106	1,201,764	13,749	87.41	70
Shawano	833,624	3,739,170	4,573,069	36,960	123.73	53
Sheboygan	2,199,802	16,343,311	18,571,584	101,708	182.60	11
Taylor	325,542	1,977,647	2,303,188	19,779	116.45	57
Trempealeau	514,244	3,369,030	3,883,924	26,535	146.37	24
Vernon	616,736	2,916,373	3,537,197	26,046	135.81	38
Vilas	145,251	638,667	786,123	17,170	45.78	72
Walworth	2,085,129	6,386,309	8,471,545	72,942	116.14	58
Washburn	333,227	1,148,163	1,481,390	13,739	107.82	60
Washington	2,151,784	9,343,989	11,495,773	86,255	133.28	43
Waukesha	8,320,209	24,369,036	32,698,107	285,933	114.36	59
Waupaca	927,797	5,060,086	5,987,968	44,728	133.88	41
Waushara	552,225	1,440,442	1,992,667	19,469	102.35	64
Winnebago	2,744,657	22,575,185	25,320,117	134,750	187.90	7
Wood	1,437,670	11,587,195	13,025,064	74,283	175.34	13
TOTAL	$ 103,429,250	$715,987,110[2]	$819,599,582[2]			
GRAND TOTAL			$928,225,470[3]			

[1] Includes amounts for categories not detailed. [2] Adjusted total. [3] Includes farm property tax credit $22,600,360, homestead tax credit $86,025,528.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1984 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1984. Per capita amount and rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE AIDS AND SHARED REVENUE, BY COUNTY[1]
Calendar Year 1983 (In Thousands)

County	State Aids				State Shared Revenue	Total Revenue & Aids
	Health and Social Services	Transportation	Conservation	Other		
Adams	$ 1,047.4	$ 909.0	$ 107.4	$ 97.0	$ 919.1	$ 3,079.9
Ashland	1,183.2	1,047.0	447.2	68.0	3,034.0	5,779.4
Barron	3,035.8	1,736.1	1,763.7	296.7	4,785.4	11,617.7
Bayfield	1,003.6	1,373.9	69.4	109.9	1,172.6	3,729.4
Brown	8,873.4	7,333.0	77.9	1,595.1	33,441.1	51,320.5
Buffalo	642.2	729.6	223.4	720.0	1,911.9	4,227.1
Burnett	884.8	952.7	68.4	289.3	952.4	3,147.6
Calumet	1,437.0	862.4	1,133.6	348.5	3,221.8	7,003.3
Chippewa	3,193.7	1,817.9	899.2	1,841.2	7,270.8	15,022.8
Clark	2,752.5	1,508.6	659.0	873.8	3,903.5	9,697.4
Columbia	2,208.1	1,405.4	5,258.3	152.8	5,147.1	14,171.7
Crawford	1,572.5	835.0	7.3	151.9	1,874.4	4,441.1
Dane	22,178.6	12,955.3	1,045.1	4,533.9	42,991.3	83,704.2
Dodge	3,611.4	2,464.0	6,033.6	199.8	9,080.6	21,389.4
Door	1,331.8	1,127.5	90.6	191.8	2,069.2	4,810.9
Douglas	4,177.5	2,586.4	185.4	1,323.6	8,192.6	16,465.5
Dunn	1,993.7	1,440.9	85.6	1,043.5	4,698.7	9,262.4
Eau Claire	5,417.3	2,638.4	41.7	550.7	14,323.4	22,971.5
Florence	545.7	289.4	293.0	88.1	243.3	1,459.5
Fond du Lac	5,398.7	2,881.6	135.8	1,430.2	12,252.9	22,099.2
Forest	861.3	620.9	25.0	305.3	717.5	2,530.0
Grant	3,089.3	1,890.2	3,914.8	824.2	6,236.1	15,954.6
Green	1,786.5	1,335.9	61.9	79.0	3,025.5	6,288.8
Green Lake	876.0	747.1	1,052.0	84.8	1,956.0	4,715.9
Iowa	595.5	1,255.5	50.1	379.9	2,198.0	4,479.0
Iron	514.6	473.8	79.9	151.2	780.7	2,000.2
Jackson	1,975.4	995.8	600.8	162.4	1,815.1	5,549.5
Jefferson	3,505.5	2,268.2	561.3	2,573.6	8,694.9	17,603.5
Juneau	881.8	1,159.1	1,989.0	350.2	2,482.1	6,862.2
Kenosha	9,850.8	3,632.4	5,253.6	869.4	19,508.4	39,114.6
Kewaunee	1,091.4	872.0	1.0	207.2	3,253.4	5,425.0
La Crosse	6,464.9	2,503.6	10.6	1,060.5	12,106.1	22,145.7
Lafayette	884.7	1,005.5	671.2	459.1	1,552.5	4,573.0
Langlade	1,316.5	949.6	90.2	166.1	2,711.3	5,233.7
Lincoln	356.7	1,292.3	42.5	150.9	4,032.9	5,875.3
Manitowoc	687.0	3,284.0	771.1	1,566.9	15,244.5	21,553.5
Marathon	6,407.9	3,942.5	508.9	1,508.2	13,301.2	25,668.7
Marinette	2,035.0	1,694.2	473.5	775.7	4,871.1	9,849.5
Marquette	779.4	585.1	7.4	32.9	878.3	2,283.1
Menominee	1,289.8	116.5	—	59.2	383.9	1,849.4
Milwaukee	73,980.5	48,012.8	2,062.2	11,307.6	215,705.6	316,068.7
Monroe	2,829.0	1,281.6	194.4	208.6	4,705.5	9,219.1
Oconto	1,572.8	1,360.2	237.8	137.5	3,184.5	6,492.8
Oneida	2,441.3	1,537.9	123.6	370.2	2,591.4	7,064.4
Outagamie	8,002.8	4,608.1	60.2	1,025.1	22,987.6	36,683.8
Ozaukee	2,658.4	1,741.8	2,443.1	1,625.3	5,728.5	14,197.1
Pepin	900.8	356.9	42.0	101.5	885.0	2,286.2
Pierce	1,770.7	1,273.9	309.0	150.1	3,931.1	7,434.8
Polk	1,898.7	1,366.4	291.3	173.1	3,440.2	7,169.7
Portage	3,255.5	2,282.0	75.8	856.5	7,158.1	13,627.9
Price	1,051.2	929.7	914.5	153.2	1,680.6	4,729.2
Racine	13,764.8	4,853.9	85.6	2,821.7	29,855.3	51,381.3
Richland	657.0	913.5	278.1	103.8	1,983.4	3,935.8
Rock	10,668.2	4,395.6	83.7	1,138.6	20,938.4	37,224.5
Rusk	1,387.2	919.9	119.8	336.9	1,857.3	4,621.2
St. Croix	2,010.4	1,472.6	736.8	663.0	4,580.5	9,463.3
Sauk	3,230.2	1,762.2	36.9	247.0	5,176.5	10,452.8
Sawyer	1,152.6	896.9	113.7	98.3	810.8	3,072.3
Shawano	3,192.6	1,474.4	38.2	256.4	3,739.2	7,700.8
Sheboygan	5,779.2	3,730.4	181.7	2,477.3	16,340.0	28,508.6
Taylor	1,406.3	989.3	476.2	321.8	1,977.5	5,171.1
Trempealeau	1,263.7	943.4	774.9	401.1	3,368.8	6,751.9
Vernon	1,796.6	1,183.3	571.2	83.3	2,899.0	6,533.4
Vilas	427.7	948.9	121.2	427.7	638.5	2,302.4
Walworth	4,655.8	2,123.3	419.5	1,710.5	6,550.7	15,459.8
Washburn	793.1	865.1	136.4	119.1	1,148.0	3,061.7
Washington	4,159.0	2,209.4	387.7	794.7	9,353.4	16,904.2
Waukesha	13,065.3	7,364.4	4,077.2	1,797.2	24,368.8	50,672.9
Waupaca	2,137.1	1,381.6	57.3	907.3	5,358.1	9,841.4
Waushara	1,375.5	919.3	21.3	119.8	1,426.9	3,862.8
Winnebago	8,380.2	4,097.7	56.9	672.1	22,575.3	35,782.2
Wood	5,135.4	2,949.3	1,635.8	617.4	11,613.3	21,951.2
TOTAL	$ 303,542.0	$ 188,683.0	$ 51,959.1	$59,646.7	$715,806.3	$1,319,637.1

[1] State financial assistance in the form of shared revenue (as per Chapter 79, Subchapter 1, Wisconsin Statutes) and state aids provided to municipalities (cities, villages and towns) and county governments. Data does not include state school aids distributed to school districts or state property tax relief.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Resources Provided and Expended by Wisconsin Counties, Cities, Villages and Towns for the 1983 Calendar Year*, April 1985.

GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS, TAXES AND RATES
By County, 1983

County	Full Value Assessment[1]	Total General Property Tax[2]	State Property Tax Relief[3]	Average Full Value Tax Rate[4] Gross	Average Full Value Tax Rate[4] Effective
Adams	$ 549,037,610	$ 10,063,134	$ 916,139	$18.32	$ 16.66
Ashland	285,272,600	6,580,680	650,253	23.06	20.78
Barron	1,013,419,810	20,870,518	2,197,909	20.59	18.42
Bayfield	454,326,500	8,966,385	742,538	19.73	18.10
Brown	4,222,739,200	92,317,346	10,206,300	21.86	19.44
Buffalo	408,882,790	8,071,840	816,591	19.74	17.74
Burnett	479,074,540	8,878,146	847,183	18.53	16.76
Calumet	799,709,200	16,991,443	1,839,306	21.24	18.94
Chippewa	1,099,888,550	20,895,576	2,226,112	18.99	16.97
Clark	789,571,820	15,231,161	1,691,156	19.29	17.14
Columbia	1,290,755,600	22,655,559	2,373,689	17.55	15.71
Crawford	431,097,840	8,080,336	898,230	18.74	16.66
Dane	9,029,937,900	215,462,292	22,101,495	23.86	21.41
Dodge	1,952,668,300	39,347,449	4,440,616	20.15	17.87
Door	1,211,065,000	19,138,986	1,640,971	15.80	14.44
Douglas	826,869,150	19,717,504	2,006,994	23.84	21.41
Dunn	777,572,100	16,910,252	1,802,977	21.74	19.42
Eau Claire	1,560,844,390	37,353,034	3,916,685	23.93	21.42
Florence	138,053,800	2,656,465	256,772	19.24	17.38
Fond du Lac	2,110,259,300	40,625,829	4,713,891	19.25	17.01
Forest	242,995,300	4,097,107	341,526	16.86	15.45
Grant	1,280,240,400	25,530,505	2,845,609	19.94	17.71
Green	995,652,200	19,692,747	2,220,117	19.77	17.54
Green Lake	632,771,600	11,057,900	1,113,299	17.47	15.71
Iowa	682,915,400	14,568,083	1,655,617	21.33	18.90
Iron	180,040,100	4,031,574	390,564	22.39	20.22
Jackson	411,581,290	7,651,625	863,649	18.59	16.49
Jefferson	1,615,824,500	34,759,044	3,850,532	21.51	19.12
Juneau	547,549,530	11,046,522	1,163,801	20.17	18.04
Kenosha	2,820,434,460	63,987,940	6,819,524	22.68	20.26
Kewaunee	453,179,300	9,760,718	979,152	21.53	19.37
La Crosse	2,200,040,790	46,719,778	4,550,613	21.23	19.16
Lafayette	713,139,900	13,069,070	1,408,065	18.32	16.35
Langlade	485,158,700	10,138,152	1,013,418	20.89	18.80
Lincoln	593,475,500	13,133,627	1,417,247	22.13	19.74
Manitowoc	1,772,225,500	35,748,600	3,987,583	20.17	17.92
Marathon	2,653,622,400	56,672,635	6,354,406	21.35	18.96
Marinette	985,658,800	21,045,758	2,272,934	21.35	19.04
Marquette	394,140,200	6,925,484	547,944	17.57	16.18
Menominee	45,656,900	1,045,470	60,584	22.89	21.57
Milwaukee	20,718,601,400	691,892,992	62,604,393	33.39	30.37
Monroe	773.187,840	13,963,284	1,419,654	18.05	16.22
Oconto	818,843,600	15,229,621	1,642,438	18.59	16.59
Oneida	1,187,891,500	21,593,658	1,855,995	18.17	16.61
Outagamie	3,001,342,200	59,448,001	6,452,712	19.80	17.65
Ozaukee	2,178,689,900	49,130,725	5.290,555	22.55	20.12
Pepin	184,468,550	4,842,783	465,538	26.25	23.72
Pierce	806,752,770	15,338,517	1,685,051	19.01	16.92
Polk	944,559,160	19,166,629	2,043,220	20.29	18.12
Portage	1,414,339,100	27,543,239	2,917,915	19.47	17.41
Price	372,960,900	6,948,304	771,105	18.63	16.56
Racine	4,001,232,300	93,478,128	9,887,019	23.36	20.89
Richland	457,789,780	9,661,402	1,069,579	21.10	18.76
Rock	3,275,233,600	67,244,830	7,190,094	20.53	18.33
Rusk	329,397,150	7,728,145	774,035	23.46	21.11
St. Croix	1,248,694,440	25,428,683	2,803,338	20.36	18.11
Sauk	1,270,345,300	26,046,632	2,714,615	20.50	18.36
Sawyer	482,818,150	9,251,074	932,541	19.16	17.22
Shawano	927,555,400	17,214,794	1,886,671	18.55	16.52
Sheboygan	2,458,062,200	56,218,150	5,859,126	22.87	20.48
Taylor	410,489,560	7,993,161	860,237	19.47	17.37
Trempealeau	607,153,640	12,153,286	1,327,161	20.01	17.83
Vernon	684,447,460	13,303,129	1,506,711	19.43	17.23
Vilas	1,033,522,900	15,626,758	1,052,841	15.11	14.10
Walworth	2,776,082,900	51,430,755	5,299,969	18.52	16.61
Washburn	398,062,020	7,481,969	802,663	18.79	16.77
Washington	2,381,559,600	48,405,955	5,522,553	20.32	18.00
Waukesha	9,059,771,540	193,854,368	20,057,386	21.39	19.18
Waupaca	1,062,525,000	19,310,836	2,222,303	18.17	16.08
Waushara	631,340,400	12,071,282	1,264,269	19.12	17.11
Winnebago	3,145,055,200	63,830,022	6,871,883	20.29	18.11
Wood	1,571,259,600	37,673,787	3,803,519	23.97	21.55
TOTAL	$119,751,383,830	$2,762,001,103	$ 280,999,080	$23.06	$ 20.71

[1] Actual market value of all taxable general property as determined by the state Department of Revenue independently of locally assessed values, which vary substantially from full value (from less than 10% to more than 120%). [2] Includes taxes and special charges levied by school districts, counties, cities, villages, towns, special purpose districts, and the State of Wisconsin. [3] Amount paid by the state to taxing districts and provided directly to taxpayers in the form of a credit on tax bills. [4] Average tax per $1,000 of assessed valuation, the preferred figure for comparison purposes because it is as though all districts were assessed at 100%. "Effective" rate is after state property tax relief is applied.

Source: Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Town, Village and City Taxes — 1983: Taxes Levied 1983, Collected 1984.*

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN

State Government Indebtedness as of February 28, 1985

		Tax Supported Debt		Revenue-Supported Debt[3]	
Type of Debt[1]	Total	General Fund	Segregated Fund[2]	Veterans' Mortgage	Other[4]
General Obligations — State of Wisconsin	$1,963,120,000	$ 918,820,426	$170,127,335	$791,560,000	$ 82,612,203
Nonstock, nonprofit corporations					
Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corp	146,910,000	112,156,003	—	—	34,753,997
Wisconsin University Building Corp	8,828,119	—	—	—	8,828,119
Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corp	4,925,000	—	—	—	4,925,000
Total Corporation Indebtedness	$ 160,663,119	$ 112,156,003	—	—	$ 48,507,116
TOTAL OUTSTANDING STATE INDEBTEDNESS[5]	$2.123,783,119	$1,030,976,465	$170,127,335	$791,560,000	$131,119,319

Selected Data on State Indebtedness, 1970 to 1984

	Outstanding State Indebtedness (Dec. 31)			Annual		
Calendar Year	Total Debt	Debt Per Capita	As % of State Assessed Value	Debt Limitation[6]	Actual Debt Incurred	Debt as % of Limitation
1970	$ 646,616,391	$ 146.36	1.86	$260,928,745	$156,810,000	60.1
1971	727,284,073	162.96	1.95	279,469,912	108,305,000	38.8
1972	860,086,000	190.79	2.11	306,249,377	174,500,000	57.0
1973	912,084,000	201.21	2.00	341,347,463	74,005,000	21.7
1974	932,472,000	204.53	1.81	386,422,376	97,600,000	25.3
1975	1,078,215,000	234.96	1.84	439,124,175	217,600,000	49.6
1976	1,315,674,000	285.46	2.00	492,402,362	317,500,000	64.5
1977	1,528,978,272	329.24	2.08	551,479,110	241,000,000	43.7
1978	1,713,841,295	365.97	2.04	631,048,783	289,800,000	45.9
1979	1,916,140,888	407.25	1.58	725,419,578	261,600,000	36.1
1980	1,916,176,740	407.17	1.77	813,603,524	123,500,000	15.2
1981	1,950,028,410	411.83	1.73	846,556,650	175,035,000	20.7
1982	2,027,293,532	427.25	1.72	886,193,406	250,000,000	28.2
1983	2,072,493,851	436.22	1.73	898,135,379	210,300,000	23.4
1984	NA	NA	NA	915,457,101	235,600,000	25.7

State Authority Indebtedness as of February 28, 1985[7]

	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Wisconsin Health Facilities Authority
TOTAL OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE AUTHORITIES	$ 1,059,431,753	$237,224,432

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

State Revenue Bond Indebtedness as of February 28, 1985[8]

Program Funded	Authorizing Statute	Amount Authorized[9]	Amount Issued
Student loans	Section 39.37	$ 295,000,000	$ 215,000,000
Veterans mortgage loans	Section 45.79	280,000,000	90,055,000
Transportation facilities and highway projects	Section 84.59	166,200,000	65,000,000
Health education loans	Section 39.374	92,000,000	93,625,000[10]
Property tax deferral loan	Section 77.67	10,000,000	—
TOTAL		$ 843,200,000	$ 463,680,000

[1] Article VIII, Section 7, Wisconsin Constitution, was amended April 1969 to permit direct state borrowing. Previously, debt was incurred through public building corporations. Further borrowing by these entities is prohibited; however, they continue to exist to retire their outstanding obligations.

[2] Includes Transportation Fund and certain administrative facilities for the Department of Natural Resources.

[3] General obligation debt of the state and indebtedness of its nonstock, nonprofit corporations issued to fund particular programs and facilities with the initial expectation that the revenues and other proceeds derived from the operation of the programs and facilities financed will amortize the allocable debt without recourse to the state's general fund.

[4] Includes university dormitories, food service, intercollegiate athletic facilities, certain facilities on the state fair grounds and capital equipment acquisition.

[5] Exclusive of debt service reserves, which on January 1, 1984 totaled $124,840,998.

[6] Statute Section 18.05 provides a formula by which an aggregate debt limit is derived for each calendar year.

[7] The Legislature has created 2 independent state authorities: Housing and Economic Development (1971 Chapter 187) and Health Facilities (1973 Capter 304). Indebtedness of the Housing and Economic Development Authority constitutes an indirect, "moral obligation" commitment of the state.

[8] Revenue bonding debt is authorized by statute Sections 18.51 to 18.63 (created 1977). Such debt is not a legal obligation of the state, and is not subject to existing debt limitations. Revenue bonds are issued for purposes and amounts specifically authorized by the Legislature.

[9] The authorized amount excludes obligations issued to refund outstanding revenue obligations and notes.

[10] Includes $31,042,520 for refunding 2 previously issued series of bonds (see footnote 9).

Source: Department of Administration, Division of State Executive Budget and Planning, departmental data, March 1985.

Indebtedness of Wisconsin Political Subdivisions, 1945 to 1983[1]

Unit	1945	1955	1965	1975	1981	1982	1983
Counties	$22,037,800	$ 61,737,100	$ 192,505,800	$ 261,026,300	$ 410,066,000	$ 473,516,200	$ 489,610,700
Cities	27,467,300	175,432,800	548,072,400	598,664,900	998,864,700	1,105,239,200	1,167,258,700
Villages	2,575,100	6,063,700	22,451,300	69,820,700	160,158,600	175,177,700	181,157,600
Towns	1,081,900	3,997,600	9,227,700	26,188,700	55,430,800	56,799,900	58,727,600
School districts	3,890,800	62,143,900	336,587,600	798,709,200	648,434,900	584,508,700	515,286,300
VTAE districts[2]	—	—	—	97,175,500	87,344,600	80,589,100	77,327,500
TOTAL	$57,052,900	$309,375,100	$1,108,844,800	$1,851,585,400	$ 2,360,299,700	$2,475,830,800	$2,489,368,400

[1] Long-term indebtedness maturing more than one year after date of issue which are obligations of all the taxable property in the issuing district, for fiscal years ending on or before December 31, 1981, and for prior years, rounded to nearest $100.

[2] Vocational, technical and adult education districts were included within municipal bonding statute provisions by 1967 Chapter 47.

Source: Department of Revenue, Bureau of Local Financial Assistance, *Indebtedness 1981*, and prior issues; departmental data since 1982 (Department of Revenue; Department of Public Instruction; Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Board).

GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS AND TAX LEVIES IN WISCONSIN, 1900 TO 1983

Calendar Year	Total Full Value Assessment of All Property		Total State and Local Property Taxes Levied		Average Full Value Tax Rate	
	Amount	Percent Change[1]	Amount	Percent Change[1]	Amount	Percent Change[1]
1900	$ 630,000,000	—	$ 19,376,442	—	.03075	—
1910	2,743,189,404	335.43	30,675,518	58.13	.01118	(-)63.64
1920	4,570,698,530	66.62	96,268,625	213.83	.02106	88.37
1930	5,896,431,628	29.01	120,855,119	25.54	.02049	(-) 2.71
1940	4,353,503,414	(-) 26.17	109,998,693	(-) 8.98	.02526	23.28
1950	9,200,753,935	111.34	225,610,004	105.10	.02452	(-) 2.93
1960	18,844,251,120	104.81	481,382,273	113.37	.02555	4.20
1970	34,790,499,300	84.62	1,178,975,199	144.91	.03388	32.60
1971	37,262,654,900	7.11	1,301,043,414	10.35	.03491	3.40
1972	40,833,250,300	9.58	1,326,681,029	1.97	.03249	6.93
1973	45,512,995,100	11.46	1,323,785,467	(-) 0.22	.02908	(-)10.50
1974	51,522,983,530	13.20	1,462,290,295	10.46	.02838	(-) 2.41
1975	58,549,890,092	13.64	1,601,263,271	9.50	.02734	(-) 3.66
1976	65,653,648,256	12.13	1,735,487,737	8.38	.02643	(-) 3.33
1977	73,530,548,014	12.00	1,856,188,602	6.95	.02524	(-) 4.50
1978	84,139,837,774	14.43	1,912,923,122	3.06	.02273	(-) 9.94
1979	96,722,610,405	14.95	2,010,364,766	5.09	.02078	(-) 8.58
1980	108,480,469,889	12.16	2,210,004,212	9.93	.02037	(-) 1.97
1981	112,874,220,070	4.05	2,439,618,623	10.39	.02161	6.09
1982	118,159,120,779	4.68	2,560,761,397	4.97	.02167	0.28
1983	119,751,383,830	1.35	2,762,001,103	7.86	.02306	6.41

[1] Percentage change from previous year entered on table.

Source: Department of Revenue, *Town, Village and City Taxes — 1983*, and prior issues; percentages by Legislative Reference Bureau.

GENERAL PROPERTY TAX LEVIES
By Type of Property in Municipalities, 1983[1]

Type of Property	Towns	Villages	Cities	Total
Real Estate	$864,345,273*	$299,024,867*	$1,473,742,437*	$2,637,112,579*
Residential	414,794,169	222,192,579	985,898,129	1,622,884,878
Mercantile	52,811,575	52,896,799	374,778,240	480,486,615
Agricultural	342,159,363	4,702,528	5,499,896	352,361,789
Manufacturing	14,777,601	19,174,526	107,560,786	141,512,915
Timber land	37,236,561	53,407	1,061	37,291,030
Swamp and waste land	2,566,001	5,025	4,322	2,575,349
Personal Property	$ 16,331,851*	$ 13,638,667*	$ 94,918,055*	$ 124,888,574*
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	4,776,150	6,756,854	53,045,602	64,578,606
Machinery, tools and patterns	5,800,860	5,312,655	29,199,486	40,313,003
Boats and other watercraft	100,544	9,324	227,476	337,345
Public utilities	21,527	6,140	4,852	32,521
Logs, lumber and timber	1,890	81	2,496	4,468
All other personal property	5,630,877	1,553,610	12,438,140	19,622,629
Total general property taxes	$880,677,122	$312,663 534	$1,568,660,447	$2,762,001,103
Total state property tax relief[2]	94,183,075	31,640,165	155,175,840	280,999,080
TOTAL EFFECTIVE TAXES	$786,494,047	$281,023,369	$1,413,484,607	$2,481,002,023

[1] Taxes levied 1983, collected 1984.

[2] Credits under Wisconsin State Property Tax Relief program (Sec. 79.10 to 79.20).

*Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Town, Village, and City Taxes — 1983*, Table II.

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CONDITION
Fiscal Years 1982-83 and 1983-84

Operations and Condition	1982-83	1983-84
OPENING BALANCE	$ 45,336,467	$ 48,495,588
REVENUES	78,248,138*	76,567,337*
User fees (licenses, registrations)	32,494,913	33,469,675
Forestry mill tax	23,611,807	23,943,948
Federal aids	12,868,396	9,236,176
Severance tax	754,546	703,908
Other receipts (sales, services)	8,518,476	9,213,630
EXPENDITURES	75,089,017*	79,169,665*
Resource management — state	40,424,666	43,270,733
Resource management — federal	5,971,258	6,645,247
Administrative services — state	12,567,580	13,663,227
Administrative services — federal	2,001,782	2,122,666
Enforcement — state	7,375,322	7,708,102
Enforcement — federal	273,419	495,703
Local support — state	3,799,774	4,039,171
Local support — federal	1,415,235	1,441,935
Other activities — state	1,259,981	(-) 217,119
FUND BALANCE	$ 48,495,588	$ 45,893,260
RESERVE FOR ENCUMBRANCES	3,501,950	5,997,849
UNRESERVED BALANCE	$ 44,993,638	$ 39,895,411

*Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1984 Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1984.

FEDERAL AIDS TO WISCONSIN, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

Types of Aid	Federal Aid Received by Wisconsin		Channeled to Local Governments	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
Commerce	$ 4,330,749*	$ 22,385,777*	$ 612,935*	$ 19,545,389*
Agric., Trade & Consumer Prot., Dept. of	2,148,788	2,311,770	—	—
Development, Dept. of	2,052,858	19,976,230	612,935	19,545,389
Insurance, Office of the Commissioner of	—	11,621	—	—
Public Service Commission	129,103	86,156	—	—
Education	358,706,181*	352,847,178*	115,661,848*	124,874,000*
Arts Board	380,960	437,034	—	—
Higher Educational Aids Board	16,782,883	9,817,929	—	—
Historical Society, State	955,745	1,099,672	—	—
Public Instruction, Dept. of	122,851,524	115,614,245	107,096,242	109,801,371
University of Wisconsin System	198,590,864	207,591,124	—	—
Vocational, Technical & Adult Educ., Bd. of	19,144,205	18,287,174	8,565,606	15,072,629
Environmental Resources	173,488,882*	218,188,242*	6,187,643*	5,500,540*
Natural Resources, Dept. of	23,485,872	17,668,119	2,858,419	2,898,162
Transportation, Dept. of	150,003,010	200,520,123	3,329,224	2,602,378
Human Relations and Resources	1,136,154,672*	1,176,828,593*	92,298,327*	92,703,260*
Aging & Long Term Care, Board on	39,137	44,978	—	—
Criminal Justice, Council on	2,471,445	1,072,900	1,161,796	136,183
Health and Social Services, Dept. of	1,046,710,217	1,110,087,793	66,932,742	88,350,559
Industry, Labor & Human Relations, Dept. of	82,327,875	63,289,744	24,179,823	4,190,225
Justice, Dept. of	814,773	964,625	23,967	26,294
Military Affairs, Dept. of	3,789,471	1,363,553	—	—
Veterans Affairs, Dept. of	1,754	5,000	—	—
General Executive	2,566,108*	33,429,741*	1,219,572*	1,645,922*
Administration, Dept. of	2,341,248	4,847,319	1,194,845	1,645,922
Employment Relations, Dept. of	200,232	11,666	24,727	—
Governor's Employment & Training Office	—	28,570,756	—	—
Public Defender Board	240	—	—	—
Revenue, Dept. of	7,245	—	—	—
Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission	17,143	—	—	—
Judicial	122,941*	82,007*	—	—
Supreme Court	122,941	82,007	—	—
TOTAL	$1,675,369,533	$1,803,761,538	$215,980,325	$244,269,111

*Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, May 1985.

FEDERAL TAX RECEIPTS FROM WISCONSIN[1]
Fiscal Years 1960-61 to 1983-84
(In Thousands)

Type of Tax	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1982-83	1983-84
Individual income and employment taxes	$1,085,549*	$ 1,406,094*	$2,489,730*	$4,133,990*	$ 8,649,302*	$ 8,610,935*	$ 9,023,210*
Income tax withheld and F.I.C.A.[2]	813,560	1,065,642	2,026,183	3,459,387	7,300,897	7,232,987	7,692,371
Income tax not withheld and S.E.C.A.[2]	264,812	329,310	444,839	625,252	1,285,083	1,306,444	1,233,042
Unemployment insurance	6,846	10,788	18,092	28,248	61,031	68,922	94,952
Railroad retirement	331	354	616	1,103	2,582	2,582	2,846
Corporation income tax	389,263	586,135	586,289	817,050	1,342,203	1,128,403	1,431,427
Excise taxes	157,800*	198,472*	240,612*	335,260*	329,337*	297,359*	366,996*
Alcohol taxes	93,673	128,750	147,430	217,199	176,069	151,333	149,454
Retailers' and special fuels	5,947	1,190	77	6,794	11,767	17,117	85,207
Manufacturers' excise	37,197	42,820	57,212	72,467	97,092	65,289	84,606
Tobacco taxes	80	36	7	8	6	492	8
Stamp taxes	2,063	1,649	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	18,840	24,027	36,158	37,094	53,279	26,111	38,608
Estate tax	33,591	33,549	54,835	69,916	308,323	72,670	72,979
Gift tax	2,504	5,929	6,090	4,247	4,113	1,539	2,614
TOTAL INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS FROM WISCONSIN	$1,668,706	$ 2,230,179	$3,377,557	$5,340,463	$10,633,278	$10,110,907	$10,897,227

*Total of detail immediately following. Because of rounding and adjustments reflecting "unclassified" excise taxes, details may not add to totals.

[1] Receipts do not indicate the true federal tax burden because taxes are often collected in one state from individuals and corporations that reside or have operations located in another state.

[2] Federal Insurance Contributions Act (F.I.C.A.); Self-Employment Contributions Act (S.E.C.A.).

Source: U.S. Treasury Department, Commissioner and Chief Counsel of Internal Revenue Service, *1984 Annual Report*, Table 1, and for prior years.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS
By State, Fiscal Year 1983-84

	Per Capita		Amount Distributed (in millions)					
State	Amount	Rank	Total	Grants to State and Local Governments	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payments For Individuals	Procurement	Other Programs
Alabama	$ 2,868.17	28	$ 11,444	$ 1,532	$ 2,257	$ 5,829	$ 1,649	$ 177
Alaska	4,642.17	2	2,322	616	782	326	581	17
Arizona	3,005.21	19	9,174	990	1,408	4,432	2,221	123
Arkansas	2,591.67	35	6,088	946	702	3,475	795	170
California	3,579.46	10	91,713	9,799	13,461	32,694	34,178	1,581
Colorado	2,883.86	27	9,165	1,176	2,053	3,609	2,095	232
Connecticut	4,055.42	8	12,791	1,221	870	4,199	5,968	533
Delaware	2,667.75	33	1,635	299	232	824	247	33
Florida	3,026.89	17	33,224	2,784	4,214	20,722	5,292	212
Georgia	2,726.37	29	15,915	2,214	3,298	6,964	3,267	172
Hawaii	4,072.89	6	4,232	459	1,809	1,321	577	66
Idaho	2,493.89	40	2,497	413	388	1,187	442	67
ILLINOIS	2,215.76	49	25,506	4,304	3,557	14,718	2,437	490
Indiana	2,371.22	46	13,037	1,760	1,277	7,078	2,705	217
IOWA	2,176.18	51	6,332	1,091	552	3,896	557	236
Kansas	3,345.97	12	8,158	805	1,099	3,426	2,488	340
Kentucky	2,516.56	39	9,369	1,590	1,614	5,029	985	151
Louisiana	2,396.26	44	10,693	1,776	1,317	4,989	2,452	159
Maine	2,891.07	23	3,341	590	409	1,730	577	35
Maryland	4,318.85	3	18,783	1,697	4,523	6,464	5,592	507
Massachusetts	3,694.79	9	21,422	2,634	1,836	8,685	7,571	696
MICHIGAN	2,236.70	48	20,297	3,776	1,743	11,719	2,798	261
MINNESOTA	2,544.82	38	10,591	1,865	900	5,038	2,259	529
Mississippi	3,186.51	14	8,278	1,176	1,043	3,529	2,410	120
Missouri	4,060.38	7	20,335	1,775	2,144	7,301	7,366	1,749
Montana	2,884.05	26	2,377	532	394	1,088	164	199
Nebraska	2,564.91	36	4,119	637	710	2,179	365	228
Nevada	3,081.21	16	2,807	340	461	1,182	799	25
New Hampshire	2,971.45	20	2,904	368	489	1,304	710	33
New Jersey	2,718.93	31	20,433	2,871	2,430	10,710	4,172	250
New Mexico	4,305.82	4	6,131	863	1,028	1,799	2,358	83
New York	3,005.31	18	53,298	10,268	4,708	26,191	10,979	1,152
North Carolina	2,210.28	50	13,626	1,929	2,887	7,439	1,140	231
North Dakota	3,317.03	13	2,276	454	418	861	241	302
Ohio	2,387.51	45	25,670	4,044	2,897	14,160	4,252	317
Oklahoma	2,548.52	37	8,404	1,167	1,827	4,398	718	294
Oregon	2,447.62	43	6,545	1,246	814	3,913	423	149
Pennsylvania	2,723.56	30	32,413	4,667	3,758	18,953	4,401	634
Rhode Island	3,098.95	15	2,982	548	376	1,566	435	57
South Carolina	2,711.12	32	8,947	1,169	2,003	4,059	1,610	106
South Dakota	2,911.91	22	2,056	436	366	973	130	151
Tennessee	2,885.27	25	13,610	1,885	1,940	6,250	3,373	162
Texas	2,456.36	42	39,275	4,136	6,636	17,458	10,220	825
Utah	2,929.75	21	4,840	708	1,061	1,586	1,383	102
Vermont	2,631.19	34	1,394	331	137	704	195	27
Virginia	4,302.98	5	24,251	1,628	7,706	8,317	6,013	587
Washington	3,405.67	11	14,812	1,698	2,668	5,955	4,216	275
West Virginia	2,472.44	41	4,825	819	449	3,264	234	59
WISCONSIN	2,277.31	47	10,853	2,064	840	6,295	1,315	339
Wyoming	2,879.17	24	1,472	556	240	500	139	36
D.C.	20,651.99	1	12,866	1,382	7,105	1,595	1,809	975
U.S.[1]	$ 2,962.08		$699,528	$ 94,034	$108,034	$ 321,885	$ 159,305	$ 16,470

[1] Adjusted to exclude U.S. territories and undistributed funds.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1984*, Tables 1 and 8, March 1985. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT
By State And Type Of Receiving Unit
Fiscal Year 1982-83
(In Thousands)

		Type of Receiving Government Unit					
State	Total	Counties	Municipalities	School Districts	Townships and Towns	Special Districts	Other*
Alabama	$ 1,285,260	$ 193,614	$ 69,235	$ 1,020,573	$ —	$ —	$ 1,838
Alaska	1,088,608	359,511	623,827	—	—	—	105,270
Arizona	1,383,628	225,965	286,702	869,753	—	1,208	—
Arkansas	688,428	87,127	58,489	509,324	—	3,362	30,126
California	16,791,494	6,417,294	1,006,503	8,839,820	—	453,524	74,353
Colorado	1,265,648	334,463	127,821	783,057	—	13,843	6,464
Connecticut	852,825	—	423,243	11,396	344,568	1,799	71,819
Delaware	213,398	11,514	6,433	191,363	—	—	4,088
Florida	3,650,733	297,735	263,931	3,038,315	—	1,271	49,481
Georgia	1,963,111	243,435	70,588	1,609,545	—	4,917	34,626
Hawaii	22,648	13,260	9,388	—	—	—	—
Idaho	315,106	32,891	18,593	242,097	—	6,484	15,041
ILLINOIS	3,620,871	279,502	486,423	2,597,432	47,217	137,794	72,503
Indiana	1,951,980	333,188	163,869	1,130,933	—	7,141	316,849
IOWA	1,287,908	187,171	139,470	901,273	—	6,258	53,736
Kansas	734,396	53,974	33,854	629,848	793	1,916	14,011
Kentucky	1,257,071	166,134	25,074	1,054,610	—	467	10,786
Louisiana	1,601,894	190,503	60,676	1,217,060	—	7,372	126,283
Maine	326,134	2,651	25	—	3,852	—	319,606
Maryland	1,718,412	999,400	597,747	—	—	637	120,628
Massachusetts	2,331,332	279	1,262	45,950	—	230,504	2,053,337
MICHIGAN	3,780,845	828,737	576,522	1,920,018	115,835	559	339,174
MINNESOTA	2,251,310	691,180	412,823	1,069,684	24,302	3,993	49,328
Mississippi	970,226	139,607	127,981	702,638	—	—	—
Missouri	1,281,189	71,805	64,549	1,064,822	—	3,162	76,851
Montana	266,522	42,049	14,515	209,604	—	354	—
Nebraska	506,064	80,345	48,747	272,343	—	10,344	94,285
Nevada	476,052	163,531	18,166	289,703	—	400	4,252
New Hampshire	136,529	2,081	32,065	18,939	21,957	470	61,017
New Jersey	4,121,826	786,267	123,997	1,486	207	1,860	3,208,009
New Mexico	936,147	28,114	221,794	685,536	—	57	646
New York	10,562,836	1,741,128	5,383,336	3,276,369	155,535	5,741	727
North Carolina	2,578,834	2,354,832	207,495	—	—	14,510	1,997
North Dakota	375,472	44,330	27,258	279,652	8,268	834	15,130
Ohio	4,298,362	1,045,864	138,640	2,601,636	31,247	5,099	475,876
Oklahoma	1,302,079	156,275	19,715	1,064,956	—	2,625	58,508
Oregon	1,020,668	177,595	119,989	626,942	—	14,274	81,868
Pennsylvania	4,136,020	830,200	312,995	2,585,527	110,203	261,958	35,137
Rhode Island	257,058	—	133,406	19,940	89,095	—	14,617
South Carolina	1,060,333	200,212	21,421	832,581	—	632	5,487
South Dakota	167,858	50,669	3,561	105,613	283	193	7,539
Tennessee	1,065,672	609,700	435,776	14,759	—	—	5,437
Texas	4,598,193	46,590	57,727	4,456,127	—	5,651	32,098
Utah	580,129	40,934	15,129	518,804	—	84	5,178
Vermont	124,229	—	2,561	103,391	15,226	304	2,747
Virginia	1,790,792	958,402	676,289	—	—	5,707	150,394
Washington	2,228,156	190,623	146,300	1,811,143	—	60,898	19,192
West Virginia	665,589	19,554	1,681	626,371	—	—	17,983
WISCONSIN	3,249,068	705,196	790,963	1,326,631	164,926	—	261,352
Wyoming	405,466	57,357	129,822	206,673	—	1,553	10,061
TOTAL	$99,544,409	$22,492,788	$ 14,738,376	$51,384,237	$ 1,133,514	$1,279,759	$8,515,735

*Combined and unallocable payments.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1983*, Table 10, September 1984.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES
By State and Selected Functions[1]
Fiscal Year 1982-83

State	Total[2]		Education		Highways		Public Welfare	
	Amount (in 1,000s)	Per Capita	Amount (in 1,000s)	Per Capita	Amount (in 1,000s)	Per Capita	Amount (in 1,000s)	Per Capita
Alabama	$ 1,285,160	$ 324.64	$ 1,020,573	$ 257.79	$ 111,802	$28.24	$ 4,990	$ 1.26
Alaska	1,088,608	2,272.67	512,864	1,070.70	70,580	147.35	4,771	9.96
Arizona	1,384,309	467.30	869,753	293.54	171,716	57.95	981	0.33
Arkansas	688,475	295.74	510,290	219.20	63,985	27.48	491	0.21
California	17,950,512	713.06	9,381,479	372.67	668,460	26.55	5,205,518	206.78
Colorado	1,265,765	403.24	784,219	249.83	24,752	7.89	257,077	81.90
Connecticut	853,283	271.92	588,182	187.44	20,794	6.63	53,450	17.03
Delaware	213,817	352.83	191,363	315.78	3,877	6.40	419	0.69
Florida	3,654,944	342.22	3,038,315	284.49	128,319	12.01	—	—
Georgia	1,963,168	342.49	1,609,545	280.80	76,698	13.38	3,901	0.68
Hawaii	26,883	26.28	—	—	774	0.76	4,235	4.14
Idaho	320,197	323.76	242,097	244.79	37,010	37.42	—	—
ILLINOIS	3,635,455	316.51	2,597,432	266.14	261,002	22.72	130,926	11.40
Indiana	1,956,529	357.10	1,130,933	206.41	187,094	34.15	201,659	36.81
IOWA	1,300,227	447.58	901,273	310.25	160,489	55.25	23,832	8.20
Kansas	736,372	303.66	629,855	259.73	44,727	18.44	520	0.21
Kentucky	1,257,071	338.47	1,054,610	283.96	56,857	15.31	—	—
Louisiana	1,602,450	361.07	1,217,060	274.24	48,446	10.92	56	0.01
Maine	332,567	290.20	258,413	225.49	15,624	13.63	10,263	8.96
Maryland	1,718,524	399.29	889,260	206.61	338,974	78.76	21,208	4.93
Massachusetts	2,441,427	423.34	1,165,755	202.14	64,094	11.11	121,542	21.08
MICHIGAN	3,837,848	423.18	1,920,018	211.71	466,600	51.45	177,897	19.62
MINNESOTA	2,251,310	543.27	1,083,140	261.38	170,500	41.14	356,224	85.96
Mississippi	970,254	375.05	703,056	271.76	84,007	32.47	611	0.24
Missouri	1,281,189	257.78	1,064,822	214.25	82,992	16.70	7,261	1.46
Montana	267,419	327.32	210,649	257.83	6,668	8.16	6,956	8.51
Nebraska	507,138	317.56	272,343	170.53	76,000	47.59	23,234	14.55
Nevada	478,671	537.23	289,703	325.14	13,935	15.64	6,780	7.61
New Hampshire	136,529	142.37	70,482	73.50	12,333	12.86	—	—
New Jersey	4,145,247	555.07	1,923,184	257.52	64,769	8.67	746,025	99.90
New Mexico	936,147	669.15	685,536	490.02	12,033	8.60	—	—
New York	10,783,637	610.38	4,898,284	277.26	204,316	11.56	3,682,706	208.56
North Carolina	2,578,834	424.01	1,997,172	328.37	54,078	8.89	126,557	20.81
North Dakota	375,508	552.22	279,652	411.25	41,235	60.64	8,970	12.19
Ohio	4,298,362	400.00	2,653,641	246.94	388,665	36.17	544,580	50.68
Oklahoma	1,302,079	394.81	1,064,956	322.91	136,574	41.41	11,312	3.43
Oregon	1,020,668	383.42	626,942	235.52	92,333	34.69	2,636	0.99
Pennsylvania	4,192,970	352.50	2,585,527	217.36	202,918	17.06	522,230	43.90
Rhode Island	264,434	276.89	197,085	206.37	390	0.41	39,153	41.00
South Carolina	1,060,351	324.86	832,636	255.10	82,916	25.40	11,796	3.61
South Dakota	167,898	239.85	105,613	150.88	6,466	9.24	40	0.06
Tennessee	1,065,758	227.48	744,360	158.88	125,288	26.74	6,987	1.49
Texas	4,598,193	292.43	4,456,127	283.40	9,631	0.61	—	—
Utah	580,592	358.61	518,804	320.45	25,022	15.46	2,888	1.78
Vermont	130,312	248.21	103,391	196.94	12,545	23.90	6,083	11.59
Virginia	1,790,792	322.67	1,265,707	228.06	77,832	14.02	159,513	28.74
Washington	2,245,150	522.13	1,811,143	421.20	91,959	21.39	17,349	4.03
West Virginia	665,589	338.72	627,803	319.40	—	—	—	—
WISCONSIN	3,294,624	693.46	1,326,631	279.23	161,098	33.91	576,962	121.44
Wyoming	405,584	789.07	206,673	402.09	18,270	35.54	118	0.23
U.S.	$101,309,230	$ 434.14	$63,118,351	$ 270.48	$5,277,447	$22.62	$13,090,707	$56.10

[1] Intergovernmental expenditure-amounts paid to other governments as fiscal aid in the form of shared revenues and grants-in-aid, as reimbursements for services, or in lieu of taxes.

[2] Includes amounts not detailed.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1983*, Tables 4 and 11, September 1984.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE, BY SOURCE

Fiscal Year 1982-83

State	Total General Revenue		From Federal Government	Total From Own Sources	Taxes			Charges & Misc.
	Amount	Rank			Total	Property	Other	
Alabama	$ 1,665.64	41	$ 358.25	$ 1,307.38	$ 806.40	$ 99.16	$ 707.24	$ 500.98
Alaska	11,871.36	1	948.45	10,922.91	4,907.74	838.11	4,069.63	6,015.17
Arizona	1,900.26	32	252.84	1,647.42	1,064.28	315.69	748.59	583.14
Arkansas	1,483.79	51	358.62	1,125.16	770.66	161.89	608.77	354.51
California	2,262.90	17	426.99	1,835.91	1,336.90	346.80	990.10	499.01
Colorado	2,074.78	23	321.36	1,753.42	1,166.30	407.91	758.39	587.12
Connecticut	2,126.04	21	330.18	1,795.86	1,433.58	617.18	816.40	362.28
Delaware	2,433.34	7	444.83	1,988.51	1,272.81	186.67	1,086.14	715.71
Florida	1,675.11	40	260.44	1,414.67	967.64	331.80	635.84	447.03
Georgia	1,933.22	29	424.32	1,508.90	973.14	266.28	706.86	535.76
Hawaii	2,411.78	8	475.27	1,936.51	1,457.05	268.74	1,188.31	479.45
Idaho	1,634.47	44	355.30	1,279.17	874.83	238.24	636.59	404.35
ILLINOIS	2,008.22	26	386.37	1,621.85	1,255.27	477.30	777.97	366.58
Indiana	1,634.92	43	297.58	1,337.33	905.31	313.28	592.02	432.03
IOWA	1,972.97	28	329.19	1,643.78	1,717.15	469.23	701.92	472.62
Kansas	2,001.38	27	320.45	1,680.92	1,128.79	445.69	683.10	552.13
Kentucky	1,568.47	50	369.49	1,198.98	888.22	160.02	728.20	310.76
Louisiana	2,050.03	25	376.45	1,673.58	1,050.77	147.23	903.54	622.81
Maine	1,807.81	36	420.91	1,386.90	1,082.03	409.48	672.55	304.86
Maryland	2,266.89	16	414.45	1,852.44	1,349.85	353.73	996.12	502.59
Massachusetts ...	2,285.48	15	500.14	1,785.35	1,424.51	523.31	901.20	360.83
MICHIGAN	2,354.03	10	448.69	1,905.34	1,370.35	570.70	799.65	534.99
MINNESOTA ...	2,573.40	6	426.05	2,147.35	1,473.41	413.11	1,060.30	673.94
Mississippi	1,600.62	46	382.04	1,218.58	769.46	165.15	604.31	449.12
Missouri	1,581.85	48	310.61	1,271.24	930.95	243.77	687.18	340.29
Montana	2,408.75	9	458.73	1,950.03	1,178.90	559.69	619.21	771.13
Nebraska	2,074.85	22	335.29	1,739.57	1,146.39	475.67	670.71	593.18
Nevada	2,214.29	20	330.45	1,883.84	1,214.03	233.76	980.27	669.80
New Hampshire	1,653.48	42	329.90	1,323.68	950.52	603.84	346.68	373.16
New Jersey	2,232.90	19	336.89	1,896.01	1,456.72	634.55	822.17	439.29
New Mexico	2,646.84	5	619.17	2,027.67	1,041.01	144.00	897.00	986.67
New York	2,920.31	4	526.14	2,394.17	1,889.21	608.72	1,280.49	504.96
North Carolina ...	1,595.93	47	334.59	1,261.34	911.29	213.10	698.19	350.05
North Dakota	2,318.06	12	456.31	1,861.75	1,100.34	317.75	782.59	761.41
Ohio	1,832.29	35	310.29	1,521.99	1,100.03	354.87	745.16	421.96
Oklahoma	1,853.03	34	326.01	1,527.02	1,123.17	188.53	934.65	403.85
Oregon	2,299.25	14	435.77	1,863.47	1,228.55	506.83	721.73	634.92
Pennsylvania	1,923.55	31	397.54	1,526.01	1,169.16	314.44	854.72	356.85
Rhode Island	2,319.01	11	497.33	1,821.68	1,294.91	537.30	757.61	526.77
South Carolina ...	1,607.72	45	320.90	1,286.81	878.41	215.49	662.92	408.41
South Dakota	1,873.48	33	463.11	1,410.38	913.61	389.05	524.56	496.77
Tennessee	1,575.52	49	362.68	1,212.84	803.91	206.07	597.84	408.92
Texas	1,774.77	38	261.19	1,513.58	1,032.50	380.58	651.92	481.08
Utah	1,927.46	30	384.05	1,543.41	962.60	280.76	681.84	580.80
Vermont	2,065.81	24	525.92	1,539.89	1,138.10	451.64	686.46	401.78
Virginia	1,790.31	37	301.68	1,488.63	1,094.43	323.88	770.55	394.20
Washington	2,248.69	18	402.78	1,845.91	1,305.83	378.96	926.87	540.09
West Virginia	1,744.78	39	379.76	1,365.02	971.66	180.42	791.24	393.36
WISCONSIN	2,315.94	13	412.63	1,903.31	1,424.60	536.36	888.23	478.72
Wyoming	4,619.63	2	785.57	3,834.06	2,443.48	1,006.90	1,436.58	1,390.58
D.C.	4,335.37	3	1,829.87	2,505.50	2,132.43	588.13	1,544.31	373.07
U.S. Average ...	$ 2,080.84		$ 384.57	$ 1,696.27	$1,216.27	$ 381.46	$ 834.81	$ 480.00

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1982-83*, Table 24, October 1984. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE TAX REVENUE
By Source, Fiscal Year 1982-83[1]

State	All Taxes[2]		Sales and Gross Receipts	Individual Income	Corporation Income	Motor Vehicle Licenses	Property	Death and Gift
	Amount	Rank						
Alabama	$ 591.37	41	$ 349.97	$ 140.54	$ 33.78	$ 8.27	$ 13.46	$ 2.32
Alaska	4,271.58	1	155.77	3.22	555.95	33.03	318.54	1.46
Arizona	695.35	23	386.60	162.24	54.14	34.22	40.96	4.13
Arkansas	574.69	44	303.58	166.81	37.34	28.93	1.96	3.11
California	884.24	10	395.36	303.85	101.45	21.36	29.40	19.41
Colorado	558.16	46	282.23	208.82	17.90	17.32	1.68	2.90
Connecticut	808.71	14	573.17	56.89	113.88	23.99	—	23.95
Delaware	1,054.90	4	148.60	518.13	49.16	43.82	—	27.42
Florida	582.84	43	449.04	—	34.78	25.70	12.30	7.43
Georgia	611.34	38	311.28	234.14	41.67	9.73	2.49	2.07
Hawaii	1,124.64	3	738.87	339.21	21.53	8.58	—	6.27
Idaho	626.93	35	291.82	226.26	31.46	35.87	0.24	3.61
ILLINOIS	646.04	31	336.85	191.60	52.58	26.84	14.37	12.06
Indiana	583.27	42	367.00	149.52	25.55	21.61	5.22	7.71
IOWA	693.39	24	306.12	249.27	47.67	50.51	—	22.43
Kansas	645.62	32	300.36	218.83	58.29	28.61	9.99	11.31
Kentucky	700.58	22	319.69	174.25	46.34	19.29	54.75	10.32
Louisiana	682.52	25	307.93	51.66	72.41	13.13	0.62	8.00
Maine	680.67	27	368.16	205.88	28.83	28.79	10.94	10.21
Maryland	805.81	15	359.27	338.91	34.48	19.79	26.07	6.83
Massachusetts	893.99	9	300.98	428.69	114.56	16.13	0.37	19.39
MICHIGAN	774.36	17	305.79	283.06	110.74	28.54	18.34	7.05
MINNESOTA	1,042.35	5	409.82	477.31	61.29	44.36	1.00	4.46
Mississippi	594.43	40	395.55	77.74	26.59	18.29	0.36	3.11
Missouri	531.25	47	279.26	178.12	23.87	23.65	1.25	6.40
Montana	628.71	34	131.36	185.78	43.85	29.79	31.86	7.83
Nebraska	618.07	37	350.85	175.74	32.33	28.14	2.24	1.96
Nevada	874.68	11	750.92	—	—	34.56	27.07	—
New Hampshire	343.54	50	165.77	17.44	77.12	30.13	5.78	11.03
New Jersey	820.57	13	443.13	192.85	88.97	34.71	9.14	19.80
New Mexico	833.43	12	471.61	11.88	44.13	27.87	6.47	3.48
New York	915.72	7	322.51	468.43	75.79	18.04	—	16.07
North Carolina	662.36	29	290.03	254.87	50.40	24.92	10.19	7.93
North Dakota	773.54	18	322.56	51.67	44.99	42.80	2.57	4.01
Ohio	626.65	36	343.00	183.52	38.62	27.27	10.18	7.32
Oklahoma	795.19	16	241.26	197.45	31.33	54.85	—	9.93
Oregon	670.05	28	79.59	443.93	47.00	41.94	0.06	11.96
Pennsylvania	708.72	21	351.06	171.88	69.79	30.46	9.90	21.07
Rhode Island	760.65	19	391.71	273.44	44.45	22.81	8.09	10.46
South Carolina	647.25	30	349.49	220.24	39.27	13.11	2.66	4.80
South Dakota	463.70	49	398.82	—	3.66	20.69	—	12.60
Tennessee	479.46	48	363.75	11.13	43.51	22.83	—	7.91
Texas	573.59	45	360.67	—	—	19.63	0.07	5.86
Utah	601.67	39	325.74	213.60	19.51	16.67	0.23	1.22
Vermont	682.09	26	333.67	216.71	48.38	51.36	0.91	2.62
Virginia	640.22	33	273.20	279.13	33.01	26.01	6.46	3.21
Washington	974.69	6	724.70	—	—	27.78	160.79	6.51
West Virginia	748.26	20	511.55	158.06	22.98	30.03	0.53	8.53
WISCONSIN	904.35	8	384.31	364.99	71.52	26.30	23.01	14.16
Wyoming	1,431.72	2	470.63	—	—	70.34	89.44	6.21
U.S. Average	$ 734.67		$ 359.51	$ 213.36	$ 56.36	$ 24.79	$ 14.06	$ 10.90

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[1] Local government tax revenue not included.

[2] Including amounts for sources not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1983*, Table 4, September 1984. Rank supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION

Fiscal Year 1982-83

	General Expenditure[1]							
State	Amount	Rank	Education	Public Welfare	Health & Hospitals	Highways	Police Protection	Parks and Natural Resources
Alabama	$1,668.43	41	$ 648.24	$141.33	$238.13	$161.77	$52.68	$44.27
Alaska	8,662.30	1	2,059.35	376.58	293.93	871.99	237.24	696.65
Arizona	1,885.36	29	788.16	117.26	131.02	152.74	98.21	76.85
Arkansas	1,371.75	51	543.11	170.03	143.58	145.12	39.11	44.18
California	2,217.66	12	724.00	356.06	202.27	101.99	101.30	105.67
Colorado	2,024.19	23	823.57	187.17	170.79	182.75	82.67	88.84
Connecticut	1,989.27	25	669.82	282.00	135.09	131.39	74.11	34.98
Delaware	2,180.63	14	857.78	105.45	111.16	216.74	81.03	79.00
Florida	1,644.65	42	564.86	116.52	207.48	128.91	91.63	82.89
Georgia	1,786.25	33	579.67	178.47	344.74	161.97	58.90	53.17
Hawaii	2,410.89	5	693.64	283.18	180.94	150.65	78.81	128.27
Idaho	1,600.20	43	597.89	130.16	155.27	192.23	55.68	90.61
ILLINOIS	1,897.02	28	655.09	280.99	121.87	159.44	89.88	56.23
Indiana	1,591.07	44	655.93	173.87	173.70	114.46	48.46	39.90
IOWA	2,016.19	24	790.80	234.97	209.98	248.60	57.31	59.60
Kansas	1,961.37	26	746.42	207.68	165.99	216.10	57.34	60.86
Kentucky	1,554.03	45	579.11	205.42	90.42	189.18	39.07	52.95
Louisiana	2,118.98	19	684.75	210.94	247.14	246.92	79.36	108.22
Maine	1,769.74	34	608.60	313.94	76.21	198.04	44.31	58.29
Maryland	2,214.70	13	765.71	234.10	187.32	198.28	83.28	72.74
Massachusetts	2,106.77	20	606.73	368.32	197.31	116.21	75.22	42.05
MICHIGAN	2,237.91	9	795.08	394.28	237.00	120.83	86.84	47.30
MINNESOTA	2,404.40	6	811.18	356.07	207.24	241.19	66.06	89.62
Mississippi	1,548.21	46	551.63	169.36	250.39	194.63	42.06	52.90
Missouri	1,479.35	49	545.16	163.50	160.25	137.67	68.07	43.54
Montana	2,138.91	17	856.51	203.71	116.73	279.78	61.89	113.16
Nebraska	1,899.36	27	755.84	184.44	183.69	243.93	53.35	82.95
Nevada	2,339.78	7	639.57	130.60	248.09	247.13	117.70	122.43
New Hampshire	1,721.28	39	586.34	220.33	94.82	214.54	59.58	35.61
New Jersey	2,086.44	21	715.62	254.54	124.49	136.87	100.22	60.42
New Mexico	2,294.77	8	906.96	159.73	186.64	283.55	78.24	90.86
New York	2,790.19	4	827.19	442.97	280.01	162.10	110.02	53.43
North Carolina	1,496.98	47	622.32	149.59	167.94	114.01	55.72	46.90
North Dakota	2,234.24	11	861.88	180.39	140.49	266.82	46.53	103.42
Ohio	1,797.39	31	663.66	267.80	187.02	127.86	66.36	35.86
Oklahoma	1,753.63	36	749.20	216.12	158.02	176.51	57.76	55.31
Oregon	2,236.93	10	842.65	174.36	135.10	168.73	75.62	85.04
Pennsylvania	1,761.17	35	591.72	293.02	127.46	143.91	62.45	34.82
Rhode Island	2,171.57	15	718.37	380.29	166.93	102.07	72.32	33.05
South Carolina	1,447.89	50	605.13	139.14	208.60	79.35	47.41	42.18
South Dakota	1,788.76	32	637.14	171.97	86.90	279.16	50.06	101.51
Tennessee	1,493.36	48	518.42	156.09	196.25	136.44	50.57	42.06
Texas	1,730.51	37	752.71	125.82	171.23	158.26	59.07	55.91
Utah	1,855.11	30	839.36	157.85	111.30	167.18	67.13	78.58
Vermont	2,080.86	22	787.48	262.07	113.25	239.25	54.18	68.25
Virginia	1,709.93	40	676.04	168.69	156.24	169.10	61.53	37.01
Washington	2,128.29	18	771.78	214.70	165.37	230.69	71.23	96.27
West Virginia	1,725.13	38	651.08	152.63	154.94	201.96	37.61	59.37
WISCONSIN	2,154.15	16	817.71	261.86	205.98	198.96	87.66	69.47
Wyoming	3,568.82	2	1,355.50	148.84	342.72	496.41	114.82	197.96
D.C	3,560.46	3	685.17	602.26	368.94	110.03	253.49	72.68
U.S. Average	$1,985.87		$700.38	$251.02	$188.56	$156.66	$76.65	$64.67

[1] Includes amounts for categories not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1982-83*, Table 24, October 1984. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC DEBT, BY STATE
Fiscal Year 1982-83

	Per Capita Total Debt		Per Capita Interest	Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year (in millions)		
State	Amount	Rank	on Debt	Total*	State	Local
Alabama	$ 1,521.46	38	$ 78.13	$ 6,023.5	$ 2,339.6	$ 3,683.9
Alaska	17,648.67	1	1,223.34	8,453.7	4,665.5	3,788.3
Arizona	2,589.60	14	94.12	7,673.0	558.6	7,114.3
Arkansas	1,368.57	42	65.09	3,186.0	651.0	2,535.0
California	1,344.59	43	69.06	33,848.7	12,071.2	21,777.5
Colorado	2,123.35	23	94.37	6,665.2	1,150.5	5,514.7
Connecticut	2,376.26	19	150.16	7,456.7	5,236.2	2,220.5
Delaware	3,799.62	4	232.93	2,302.6	1,562.2	740.4
Florida	1,420.71	41	64.12	15,173.2	3,566.8	11,606.4
Georgia	1,492.75	39	57.27	8,556.4	1,844.1	6,712.3
Hawaii	2,596.30	13	169.66	2,656.0	2,320.2	335.8
Idaho	997.99	50	59.41	987.0	448.3	538.7
ILLINOIS	1,626.28	32	106.52	18,679.4	7,862.3	10,817.1
Indiana	967.78	51	57.09	5,302.5	1,208.4	4,094.0
IOWA	1,026.78	48	59.66	2,982.8	594.4	2,388.4
Kansas	2,313.83	20	137.71	5,625.6	379.4	5,246.1
Kentucky	2,524.31	15	119.86	9,375.3	3,030.9	6,344.4
Louisiana	2,650.44	12	144.10	11,762.6	5,244.2	6,518.5
Maine	1,525.20	37	101.33	1,747.9	1,073.0	674.9
Maryland	2,476.22	17	128.17	10,657.7	4,661.8	5,995.9
Massachusetts	2,273.93	21	121.45	13,113.8	7,888.0	5,225.7
MICHIGAN	1,528.89	36	87.89	13,865.5	4,669.1	9,196.4
MINNESOTA	2,805.65	11	154.11	11,626.6	2,761.5	8,865.1
Mississippi	1,025.67	49	50.53	2,653.4	908.3	1,745.1
Missouri	1,159.18	47	59.34	5,761.1	2,250.6	3,510.5
Montana	1,807.73	29	120.74	1,476.9	511.6	965.3
Nebraska	3,299.93	7	63.38	5,270.0	387.4	4,882.6
Nevada	2,268.24	22	155.21	2,021.0	757.1	1,263.9
New Hampshire	2,046.30	24	153.38	1,962.4	1,531.7	430.7
New Jersey	2,388.71	18	147.62	17,838.9	10,306.4	7,532.5
New Mexico	2,498.61	16	149.51	3,495.6	1,076.3	2,419.2
New York	3,070.10	9	200.28	54,239.5	27,765.4	26,474.1
North Carolina	1,306.56	45	56.94	7,946.5	1,622.6	6,323.9
North Dakota	1,531.81	35	85.88	1,041.6	381.8	659.8
Ohio	1,298.49	46	74.80	13,953.6	6,094.8	7,858.8
Oklahoma	1,557.59	34	35.18	5,136.9	1,331.3	3,805.6
Oregon	3,539.42	5	223.19	9,421.9	6,589.0	2,832.9
Pennsylvania	1,794.67	30	109.31	21,347.6	6,496.9	14,850.6
Rhode Island	2,928.37	10	192.36	2,796.6	2,225.5	571.1
South Carolina	1,642.13	31	53.96	5,359.9	3,153.9	2,206.0
South Dakota	1,904.82	28	91.40	1,333.4	791.1	542.3
Tennessee	1,602.57	33	83.43	7,508.0	1,797.1	5,710.9
Texas	1,918.63	27	77.81	30,168.5	3,028.9	27,139.7
Utah	3,195.67	8	84.33	5,173.8	1,070.3	4,103.5
Vermont	2,003.11	25	122.27	1,051.6	764.7	286.9
Virginia	1,324.39	44	75.74	7,350.4	2,666.0	4,684.3
Washington	3,942.52	3	87.74	16,952.8	2,527.1	14,425.7
West Virginia	1,965.19	26	117.42	3,861.6	1,675.7	2,185.9
WISCONSIN	1,446.26	40	97.59	6,871.2	3,210.0	3,661.2
Wyoming	3,480.59	6	271.78	1,789.0	581.1	1,207.9
D.C.	4,808.22	2	217.70	2,995.5	—	2,995.5
All States	$ 1,942.47		$ 103.15	$454,500.9	$167,289.9	$287,210.9

*Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances in 1982-83*, October 1984, Tables 18 and 24. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN WISCONSIN

Public Welfare — U.S. Bureau of the Census data indicated that during fiscal year 1982-83 over $58 billion was spent on public welfare by state and local governments in the United States. This includes all welfare-related expenditures, such as institutions, medical payments and direct aid. Wisconsin spent $1.24 billion or $261.86 per capita, which ranked it 16th among the states. The District of Columbia ranked 1st ($602.26) and New York 2nd ($442.97), while Delaware ranked lowest ($105.45).

State and local welfare expenditures represented $24.23 per $1,000 of personal income in Wisconsin, ranking it 14th among the states, while the District of Columbia ($40.85) and New York ($35.99) again ranked highest, and Delaware lowest ($9.05).

General Assistance and Aid to Families with Dependent Children in Wisconsin counties during the representative month of February 1985 totaled $49.4 million, granted to over 313,000 persons. The average General Assistance grant was $149.97 and AFDC was $158.09. Milwaukee County had the highest AFDC grant total ($17.9 million) and Waukesha County had the highest average grant per recipient ($169.08). The lowest total was in Florence County ($41,676); lowest average grant was in Iron County ($138.66).

Medical Assistance — Medical assistance expenditures in Wisconsin in fiscal year 1984 totaled $944.4 million, a 7.8 percent increase over fiscal year 1983. The largest proportion of total benefits was for providing nursing home care (55.4 percent) and inpatient hospital services (14.8 percent). These two categories account for over 70 percent of the total, with the remainder going for the following services (in rank order): drugs, hospital out-patient, physician, clinic and dental.

A county breakdown of medical assistance in the representative month of April 1985 reveals a total expenditure of $77.23 million for 192,317 recipients, yielding an average user reimbursement of $401.57. The greatest share of total benefits went to the counties of Milwaukee (24.9 percent), Dane (5.3 percent) and Racine (4.9 percent); least to Menominee County (0.1 percent). The highest average user reimbursement per recipient was in Dane County ($641.63); Menominee County was lowest ($123.67).

Institutions — The various state correctional institutions exhibited fluctuations up and down in their average daily population from 1983 to 1984. The number of prisoners on probation and parole continued increasing. A per capita correctional expenditure rate of $28.19 ranked Wisconsin 21st among the states in 1983.

The total average daily number of persons in state mental institutes, Central State Hospital and centers for the developmentally disabled declined from 1983 (2,652) to 1984 (2,595).

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES
February 1985

	General Assistance[1]			Aid to Families with Dependent Children[2]		
County	Persons	Grants*	Average	Persons	Grants*	Average
Adams	4	$ 386	$ 96.73	1,119	$ 158,946	$ 142.04
Ashland	37	3,955	106.90	1,021	148,853	145.79
Barron	90	12,329	137.00	2,533	381,504	150.61
Bayfield	6	1,251	208.66	964	135,276	140.33
Brown	285	19,955	70.02	8,032	1,287,736	160.33
Buffalo	1	75	75.00	689	102,256	148.41
Burnett	14	1,414	101.07	1,109	167,788	151.30
Calumet	15	2,048	136.56	835	121,378	145.36
Chippewa	208	26,624	128.00	3,376	515,487	152.69
Clark	4	456	114.00	1,590	226,555	142.49
Columbia	68	8,732	128.42	1,790	272,980	152.50
Crawford	21	971	46.24	1,081	152,061	140.67
Dane	1,225	257,929	210.55	9,875	1,630,430	165.11
Dodge	44	5,779	131.36	2,190	332,165	151.67
Door	28	4,824	172.30	960	142,988	148.95
Douglas	61	4,769	78.19	4,326	671,784	155.29
Dunn	37	1,598	43.20	1,886	275,524	146.09
Eau Claire	285	35,688	125.22	5,518	857,942	155.48
Florence	2	345	172.50	275	41,676	151.55
Fond du Lac	165	4,804	29.12	3,627	573,724	158.18
Forest	4	322	80.55	941	142,638	151.58
Grant	36	5,805	161.27	1,962	284,651	145.08
Green	20	2,066	130.30	1,369	195,082	142.50
Green Lake	1	150	150.00	833	120,167	144.26
Iowa	41	3,564	86.94	814	118,747	145.88
Iron	0	0	0.00	425	58,931	138.66
Jackson	35	5,076	145.05	1,660	242,688	146.20
Jefferson	93	9,035	97.16	2.253	337,000	149.58
Juneau	4	1,162	290.72	1,519	227,781	149.95
Kenosha	427	58,691	137.45	9,355	1,525,690	163.09
Kewaunee	0	0	ERR	635	95,211	149.94
La Crosse	49	6,576	134.22	5,386	845,841	157.04
Lafayette	15	1,182	78.83	611	91,150	149.18
Langlade	35	2,600	74.29	1,725	260,382	150.95
Lincoln	84	7,888	93.91	1,654	244,790	148.00
Manitowoc	292	39,424	135.01	3,666	564,396	153.95
Marathon	241	40,845	169.48	5,137	778,369	151.52
Marinette	86	11,335	131.81	2,337	353,942	151.45
Marquette	1	22	22.27	681	100,834	148.07
Menominee	0	—	0.00	1,479	228,485	154.49
Milwaukee	14,578	2,150,794	147.54	109,687	17,884,358	163.05
Monroe	21	3.180	151.46	2,188	324,890	148.49
Oconto	107	15,730	147.01	1,828	264,737	144.82
Oneida	42	9,097	216.62	1,651	250,175	151.53
Outagamie	299	25,742	86.10	4,749	728,005	153.30
Ozaukee	15	1,997	133.14	952	158,413	166.40
Pepin	5	104	20.80	360	50,319	139.78
Pierce	13	1,624	124.94	1,059	156,976	148.23
Polk	25	4,223	168.94	2,137	319,855	149.67
Portage	35	5,250	150.03	2,276	344,780	151.49
Price	26	3,801	146.20	757	113,415	149.82
Racine	1,405	209,922	149.41	13,467	2,213,643	164.38
Richland	35	3,267	93.37	1,208	180,292	149.25
Rock	982	267,215	272.11	10,054	1,630,473	162.17
Rusk	35	4,268	121.95	1,323	193,452	146.22
St. Croix	15	1,354	90.33	1,376	201,795	146.65
Sauk	56	8,055	143.84	2,336	350,325	149.97
Sawyer	0	—	0.00	1,694	236,760	139.76
Shawano	49	7,888	161.00	2,001	294,820	147.34
Sheboygan	30	4,098	136.60	3,870	615,495	159.04
Taylor	15	856	57.13	702	97,661	139.12
Trempealeau	28	2,158	77.08	1,337	193,941	145.06
Vernon	1	75	75.00	1,461	213,478	146.12
Vilas	7	1,892	270.29	700	105,033	150.05
Walworth	80	9,553	119.42	2,445	378,943	154.99
Washburn	1	30	30.84	1,037	165,591	159.68
Washington	98	16,918	172.64	2,498	395,426	158.30
Waukesha	296	19,688	66.51	4,597	777,278	169.08
Waupaca	68	5,762	84.74	1,949	296,359	152.06
Waushara	12	874	72.84	1,109	161,863	145.95
Winnebago	238	27,185	114.23	5,762	919,727	159.62
Wood	68	9,389	138.08	3,425	510,509	149.05
Tribal agencies	—	—	—	1,879	278,497	148.22
TOTAL	22,749	$3,411,694	$ 149.97	291,112	$46,021,111	$ 158.09

*Cents omitted. [1] Excluding medical assistance. [2] Including AFDC regular and unemployed.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Community Services, departmental data, February 1985.

PUBLIC WELFARE EXPENDITURES, BY STATE
Fiscal Year 1982-83[1]

	Amount (in millions)[2]			Per Capita[3]		Per $1,000 Personal Income[3]	
State	Total	State	Local	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Alabama	$ 559.5	$ 547.7	$ 11.8	$141.33	44	$ 16.41	41
Alaska	180.4	168.2	12.1	376.58	5	25.34	11
Arizona	347.5	265.5	82.0	117.26	49	11.94	47
Arkansas	395.8	391.5	4.3	170.03	34	20.37	23
California	8,963.4	4,794.6	4,168.8	356.06	8	28.85	8
Colorado	587.5	329.8	257.7	187.17	27	15.69	43
Connecticut	884.9	788.8	96.1	282.00	12	20.41	22
Delaware	63.9	63.6	0.3	105.45	51	9.05	51
Florida	1,244.4	1,141.7	102.7	116.52	50	10.89	50
Georgia	1,023.0	1,007.6	15.4	178.47	30	18.93	27
Hawaii	289.7	284.3	5.4	283.18	11	25.02	12
Idaho	128.7	121.1	7.6	130.16	47	14.77	45
ILLINOIS	3,227.4	3,062.2	165.2	280.99	13	23.30	15
Indiana	952.6	635.5	317.1	173.87	32	17.38	36
IOWA	682.6	605.7	76.9	234.97	18	21.78	18
Kansas	503.6	488.6	15.0	207.68	24	17.78	32
Kentucky	762.9	749.4	13.5	205.42	25	23.29	16
Louisiana	936.2	917.8	18.3	210.94	23	20.98	20
Maine	359.8	350.6	9.2	313.94	9	35.10	5
Maryland	1,007.6	1,003.0	4.5	234.10	19	19.30	26
Massachusetts	2,124.1	2,073.9	50.2	368.32	6	30.40	7
MICHIGAN	3,575.7	3,357.9	217.8	394.28	3	35.83	3
MINNESOTA	1,475.6	840.6	634.9	356.07	7	31.95	6
Mississippi	438.1	424.6	13.5	169.36	35	22.08	17
Missouri	812.6	798.4	14.2	163.50	37	16.14	42
Montana	166.4	144.6	21.9	203.71	26	21.69	19
Nebraska	294.6	262.6	32.4	184.44	28	17.39	35
Nevada	116.4	102.3	14.1	130.60	46	11.03	49
New Hampshire	211.3	164.8	46.5	220.33	20	20.71	21
New Jersey	1,900.9	1,127.8	773.1	254.54	17	19.52	25
New Mexico	223.5	217.8	5.7	159.73	38	17.89	31
New York	7,825.9	3,246.8	4,579.2	442.97	2	35.99	2
North Carolina	909.8	724.9	184.9	149.59	42	16.72	39
North Dakota	122.7	107.6	15.1	180.39	29	16.83	38
Ohio	2,877.8	2,153.4	724.3	267.80	14	24.98	13
Oklahoma	712.7	708.6	4.1	216.12	21	19.73	24
Oregon	464.1	441.4	22.7	174.36	31	16.96	37
Pennsylvania	3,485.4	2,990.6	494.9	293.02	10	26.81	10
Rhode Island	363.2	338.2	25.0	380.29	4	35.34	4
South Carolina	454.2	440.9	13.3	139.14	45	16.68	40
South Dakota	120.4	114.9	5.5	171.97	33	18.04	30
Tennessee	731.3	688.4	42.9	156.09	40	17.66	33
Texas	1,978.4	1,924.4	54.0	125.82	48	11.34	48
Utah	255.6	250.1	5.5	157.85	39	18.53	29
Vermont	137.6	137.4	0.1	262.07	15	28.04	9
Virginia	936.2	704.0	232.2	168.69	36	15.37	44
Washington	923.2	918.4	4.8	214.70	22	18.81	28
West Virginia	299.9	297.5	2.4	152.63	41	17.56	34
WISCONSIN	1,244.1	959.1	285.0	261.86	16	24.23	14
Wyoming	76.5	74.9	1.6	148.84	43	12.33	46
D.C	375.2	—	375.2	602.26	1	40.85	1
United States	$58,734.7	$44,453.8	$14,281.0	$ 251.02		$ 22.84	

[1] Public welfare is defined as support of and assistance to needy persons contingent upon their need. Excludes pensions to former employes and other benefits not contingent on need. Expenditures include: cash assistance payments directly to needy persons under categorical and other welfare programs; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors for medical care, burials and other services provided under welfare programs; welfare institutions; and any intergovernmental or other direct expenditure for welfare purposes.

[2] Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

[3] Total state and local expenditures.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Governmental Finances in 1982-83*, Tables 13, 24 and 25, October 1984. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN[1]
By Type of Service, 1978-1984[2]
(In Millions)

Fiscal Year[2]	Nursing Home		Hospital				Physician		Drugs		Clinic		Dental		Other		Total	
			Inpatient		Outpatient													
	Amt.	%*	Amt.	%*	Amt.	%*	Amt.	%*	Amt.	%*	Amt.	%*	Amt.	%*	Amt.	%*	Amt.	%**
1978	$277.2	57.6	$ 71.7	14.9	$ 14.2	2.9	$ 31.6	6.6	$ 26.9	5.6	$ 9.8	2.0	$ 16.4	3.4	$ 33.7	7.0	$481.5	—
1979	338.4	56.6	91.7	15.3	19.6	3.3	32.6	5.5	31.0	5.2	16.1	2.7	16.9	2.8	51.3	8.6	597.6	24.1
1980	405.9	59.7	101.7	15.0	18.8	2.8	26.7	3.9	35.3	5.2	20.3	3.0	16.5	2.4	54.1	8.0	679.4	13.7
1981	504.0	61.1	116.0	14.0	26.7	3.2	30.8	3.7	40.5	4.9	26.7	3.2	22.0	2.7	57.8	7.0	824.3	21.3
1982	484.2	56.9	127.4	15.0	29.6	3.5	31.3	3.7	38.7	4.6	30.8	3.6	16.6	2.0	92.3	10.8	851.0	3.2
1983	502.0	57.3	136.2	15.5	33.1	3.8	31.8	3.6	39.2	4.5	32.5	3.7	9.7	1.1	92.0	10.5	876.4	3.0
1984	522.7	55.4	140.2	14.8	39.7	4.2	36.0	3.8	48.6	5.1	35.1	3.7	10.0	1.1	112.2	11.9	944.4	7.8

*Percent of total expenditures.

**Percent annual change.

[1] Wisconsin's Medical Assistance Program was created by Chapter 590, Laws of 1965, to implement Title 19, Federal Social Security Act of 1965, extending health services to medically indigent (so-called "Medicaid" plan). Program is funded under biennially adjusted cost-sharing formula (eff. 10/1/85 — Wis.: 42.46%; Fed.: 57.54%).

[2] State fiscal year (July 1 to June 30).

Source: Legislative Fiscal Bureau, January 1985.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN[1]
By County, April 1985

	Expenditures		Recipients	
County	County Total	Percent of State Total	April Total	Average User Reimbursement
Adams	$ 206,865	0.27%	847	$ 244.23
Ashland	415,401	0.54	1,142	363.75
Barron	839,034	1.09	2,590	323.95
Bayfield	221,575	0.29	774	286.27
Brown	1,802,535	2.33	6,584	273.77
Buffalo	244,377	0.32	766	319.03
Burnett	245,680	0.32	1,026	239.45
Calumet	273,883	0.35	723	378.81
Chippewa	2,086,838	2.70	3,444	605.93
Clark	762,362	0.99	1,794	424.95
Columbia	746,728	0.97	1,781	419.27
Crawford	319,630	0.41	1,123	284.62
Dane	4,126,373	5.34	6,431	641.63
Dodge	1,256,104	1.62	2,434	516.06
Door	259,683	0.34	861	301.60
Douglas	1,129,931	1.46	3,411	331.26
Dunn	688,720	0.89	1,734	397.18
Eau Claire	1,294,230	1.68	4,415	293.14
Florence	122,256	0.16	288	424.50
Fond du Lac	1,452,397	1.88	3,405	426.54
Forest	221,610	0.29	861	257.38
Grant	763,121	0.99	2,139	356.76
Green	416,985	0.54	1,233	338.18
Green Lake	260,092	0.34	789	329.64
Iowa	260,499	0.34	786	331.42
Iron	144,409	0.19	420	343.83
Jackson	439,633	0.57	1,482	296.64
Jefferson	1,585,669	2.05	2,718	583.39
Juneau	394,325	0.51	1,318	299.18
Kenosha	2,120,828	2.75	6,001	353.41
Kewaunee	173,097	0.22	599	288.97
La Crosse	1,853,441	2.40	4,863	381.13
Lafayette	145,001	0.19	634	228.70
Langlade	267,887	0.35	1,407	190.39
Lincoln	556,783	0.72	1,563	356.22
Manitowoc	1,081,915	1.40	3,309	326.96
Marathon	1,307,354	1.70	4,335	301.58
Marinette	811,878	1.05	2,259	359.39
Marquette	96,615	0.13	550	175.66
Menominee	88,676	0.11	717	123.67
Milwaukee	19,268,214	24.95	36,228	531.86
Monroe	611,694	0.80	1,930	316.93
Oconto	458,262	0.60	1,626	281.83
Oneida	1,025,706	1.33	1,956	524.38
Outagamie	1,214,523	1.57	3,472	349.80
Ozaukee	408,374	0.53	903	452.24
Pepin	120,038	0.16	437	274.68
Pierce	378,333	0.49	1,108	341.45
Polk	596,835	0.77	1,926	309.88
Portage	608,875	0.79	2,042	298.17
Price	337,377	0.44	949	355.50
Racine	3,792,513	4.91	9,434	402.00
Richland	340,483	0.44	1,145	297.36
Rock	2,247,454	2.91	7,573	296.77
Rusk	292,411	0.38	1,166	250.78
St. Croix	836,849	1.08	1,556	537.82
Sauk	803,699	1.04	2,175	369.51
Sawyer	300,994	0.39	1,125	267.55
Shawano	498,214	0.65	2,006	248.36
Sheboygan	1,386,285	1.80	3,383	409.77
Taylor	306,665	0.40	829	369.92
Trempealeau	665,696	0.86	1,638	406.40
Vernon	484,428	0.63	1,578	306.98
Vilas	252,593	0.33	733	344.60
Walworth	1,155,083	1.50	2,382	484.92
Washburn	294,302	0.38	1,031	285.45
Washington	717,803	0.93	2,172	330.48
Waukesha	2,124,075	2.75	4,635	458.26
Waupaca	990,377	1.28	2,412	410.60
Waushara	263,101	0.34	960	274.06
Winnebago	1,832,261	2.37	5,043	363.32
Wood	1,131,556	1.47	3,208	352.72
TOTAL	$77,229,493	100.0%	192,317	$ 401.57

[1] Wisconsin's Medical Assistance Program was created by Chapter 590, Laws of 1965, to implement Title 19, Federal Social Security Act of 1965, extending health services to medically indigent (so-called "Medicaid" plan). Program is funded under biennially adjusted cost-sharing formula (eff. 10/1/85 — Wis.: 42.46%; Fed.: 57.54%).

Sources: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, Bureau of Health Care Financing, departmental data, April 1985; Legislative Fiscal Bureau, "Medical Assistance Program", January 1985.

POPULATION OF STATE CORRECTIONAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS
Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1975-84[1]

Institutions Under Department of Health and Social Services	Average Daily Population*										June 1984	
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Avg. Pop.	Rated Bed[2] Capacity
Division of Corrections												
Correctional Institution, Waupun	933	1,078	1,064	1,048	1,041	1,087	1,170	1,213	900	912	906	840
Correctional Institution, Green Bay	665	673	703	709	686	658	723	761	772	782	750	584
Dodge Correctional Institution, Waupun	—	—	—	—	—	88	109	148	385	406	425	211
Correctional Institution, Fox Lake	523	570	542	489	572	570	640	652	635	643	643	576
Correctional Institution, Oakhill	—	—	184	239	235	198	212	274	318	314	320	321
Adult Correctional Camp System	321	345	469	345	286	276	300	362	432	426	423	407
Correctional Institution, Taycheedah	91	159	182	161	144	123	134	154	192	195	194	126
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution, Plymouth[3]	84	190	352	370	370	368	413	443	443	443	444	375
Wisconsin Resource Center, Winnebago[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	78	113	80
Inmates in Minn. prisons[5]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186	290	285	279	—
Ethan Allen School, Wales	332	358	458	452	386	306	302	304	304	310	344	313
Lincoln Hills School, Irma	238	255	303	325	286	245	218	204	185	183	195	265
Juvenile Correctional Camp System	27	28	62	46	28	24	5	—	—	—	—	—
Number on parole and mandatory release	2,705	3,060	2,914	3,218	3,374	3,045	2,946	3,168	3,341	3,407	3,388	—
Number on probation	13,070	16,031	14,551	15,282	15,626	16,797	16,894	18,700	19,241	19,201	18,626	—
Division of Care and Treatment Facilities												
Mendota Mental Health Institute, Madison	154	166	188	170	199	202	206	194	189	259	263	394
Winnebago Mental Health Institute, Winnebago	291	252	277	284	311	310	297	282	280	264	256	330
Central State Hospital, Waupun	268	257	246	237	195	154	150	120	95[6]	—	—	—
No. Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled, Chippewa Falls	95	42	458	673	672	676	677	684	669	658	654	674
So. Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled, Union Grove	892	828	835	718	724	735	744	740	740	737	738	786
Central Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled, Madison	881	846	812	766	758	731	717	693	679	677	670	704

*Average daily population figures for mental health institutes are rounded off to nearest whole number.

[1] Wisconsin Child Center, closed effective July 1, 1976. The population for the center in 1975 was 46. School for Girls, Oregon, closed June 29, 1976. The population for 1975 was 101, and 1976, 90.

[2] For mental health, bed capacity is by "budgeted capacity". For the 3 Centers for Develop. Disabled, capacity can exceed budgeted bed capacity but cannot exceed capacity to comply with Division of Health regulations.

[3] Kettle Moraine Correctional institute was closed to juveniles 11/1/74; 1975 figures include 33 juveniles.

[4] Wisconsin Resource Center opened January 5, 1983.

[5] Sec. 46.051, Wis. Stats., allows the Department of Health and Social Services to enter into 1 or more contracts with Minnesota.

[6] Central State Hospital merged with Dodge Correctional Institution April 1983.

Source: Dept. of Health and Social Services, Div. of Corrections, *Fiscal Year Summary Report of Population Movement* for 1984 and previous issues (Bulletin C-60A); *Monthly Report of Wisconsin Corrections Population — June 1984* (Bulletin C-59); Div. of Community Services data.

PRISON POPULATION AND CORRECTIONAL EXPENDITURES, BY STATE

State	Total Confined (as of Dec. 31)				Correctional Expenditures — 1983		
					Total (in thousands)	Per Capita	
	1970	1980	1983	1984		Amount	Rank[1]
Alabama	3,790	6,543	9,856	10,482	$ 82,140	$ 20.75	41
Alaska[2]	NA	822	1,634	1,995	74,231	154.97	1
Arizona	1,461	4,372	7,251	7,845	105,825	35.72	10
Arkansas	NA	2,911	4,244	4,454	45,295	19.46	43
California[4]	25,033	24,569	39,373	43,314	772,465	30.69	18
Colorado	2,066	2,629	3,244	3,364	72,083	22.96	34
Connecticut[2]	1,568	4,308	5,474	5,718	101,769	32.43	16
Delaware[2]	596	1,474	2,198	2,200	32,468	53.58	4
Florida	9,187	20,735	26,334	27,106	293,032	27.44	22
Georgia	5,113	12,178	15,358	15,731	197,688	34.49	11
Hawaii[2]	228	985	1,700	1,934	21,823	27.20	24
Idaho	411	817	1,192	1,282	21,604	21.84	38
ILLINOIS	6,381	11,899	15,595	17,187	282,062	24.56	30
Indiana	4,137	6,683	9,296	9,328	115,976	21.17	39
IOWA[4]	1,747	2,481	2,814	2,836	69,650	23.98	31
Kansas	1,902	2,494	3,705	4,238	54,674	22.55	36
Kentucky	2,849	3,588	4,752	4,793	78,087	21.03	40
Louisiana	4,196	8,889	12,812	13,919	151,680	34.18	13
Maine	516	814	1,082	1,025	23,052	20.12	42
Maryland	5,186	7,731	12,617	13,124	215,997	50.19	5
Massachusetts[3]	2,053	3,185	4,482	4,890	165,081	28.63	19
MICHIGAN	9,079	15,124	14,382	14,604	245,137	27.03	22
MINNESOTA	1,585	2,001	2,113	2,167	72,531	17.50	44
Mississippi	1,730	3,902	5,586	6,115	44,384	17.16	46
Missouri	3,413	5,726	8,275	8,808	72,993	14.69	48
Montana	260	739	903	1,005	19,056	23.32	32
Nebraska	1,001	1,446	1,629	1,623	42,783	26.79	26
Nevada	690	1,839	3,188	3,510	41,863	46.98	6
New Hampshire	244	326	479	561	16,502	17.21	45
New Jersey	5,704	5,884	9,192	10,363	203,752	27.28	23
New Mexico	742	1,279	1,977	2,129	90,705	64.84	2
New York	12,059	21,815	30,541	33,155	744,933	42.17	8
North Carolina	5,969	15,513	15,395	16,371	205,397	33.77	14
North Dakota	147	253	410	434	15,814	23.26	33
Ohio	9,185	13,489	18,007	18,694	245,872	22.88	35
Oklahoma	3,640	4,796	7,428	7,872	107,744	32.67	15
Oregon	1,800	3,177	3,941	4,563	67,657	25.42	28
Pennsylvania	6,289	8,171	11,767	13,090	175,256	14.73	47
Rhode Island[2]	NA	813	1,157	1,220	38,119	39.92	9
South Carolina	2,726	7,862	9,576	10,035	84,193	25.79	27
South Dakota	391	635	826	917	9,573	13.68	49
Tennessee	3,268	7,022	8,201	7,302	115,428	24.64	29
Texas[4]	14,331	29,892	35,259	36,682	345,306	21.96	37
Utah	491	932	1,274	1,419	55,581	34.33	12
Vermont[2]	162	480	497	515	14,952	28.48	20
Virginia	4,648	8,920	10,093[5]	10,667	246,445	44.40	7
Washington	2,864	4,399	6,659	6,821	271,680	63.18	3
West Virginia	938	1,257	1,624	1,599	16,474	8.38	50
WISCONSIN	2,973	3,980	4,865	5,023	133,927	28.19	21
Wyoming	231	534	721	740	16,413	31.93	17
TOTAL	174,968	302,313	400,978	424,769	$ 6,743,152	$ 28.90 (state av.)	

[1] Ranking by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

[2] State has combined jail and prison system; total includes prisoners from both units.

[3] Excludes state prisoners held in local jails because of overcrowding. Year-end 1983 data are for December 30, 1983.

[4] Excludes prisoners under state jurisdiction but not in state custody.

[5] Year-end date January 1, 1984.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States — 1985*, Table 317; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1984*, Table 2; *State Government Finances in 1983*, Tables 4 and 9, October 1984.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TRANSPORTATION IN WISCONSIN

Roads — There are 108 thousand miles of roads in Wisconsin. Of this total, almost 12 thousand miles (11 percent) comprise the state trunk highway system, and about 20 thousand miles (18 percent) are county trunk highways. 75 thousand miles of local roads account for the largest proportion of road mileage, and 61 thousand of those miles are town roads.

Of Wisconsin's road system, 74 percent (80,100 miles) is surfaced by bituminous grade or higher with the remaining 26 percent being gravel or soil-surfaced, graded and drained or unimproved. 58 percent of the town roads, 93 percent of the city and village streets, 98 percent of the county trunk highways, and 100 percent of the state trunk highways are surfaced by bituminous or higher grade.

Motor Vehicles and Drivers — The total number of motor vehicle registrations has increased from 1,492 in 1905 to 3.4 million in 1983-84. Registrations, however, peaked to 3.5 million in 1979-80.

In 1983, there were 113,986 traffic accidents involving 177,074 vehicles and 169,460 drivers. Of these accidents, 13 percent (23,003) was attributed to speed too fast for conditions, which was the highest-ranking cause in both urban and rural accidents. Of the 169,460 drivers, 68,219 (40.3 percent) involved the 25 and younger age group; 37,438 (22.1 percent) involved the 26-34 age group and 24,431 (14.4 percent) involved the 35-44 age group.

Urban Mass Transit — As of January 1985, 21 publicly owned and 2 privately owned urban bus systems were operating in Wisconsin. The majority of the publicly owned systems were established in the middle to late 1970s; only 3 date back to the 1950s.

Between 1950 and 1984, the overall total urban bus revenue mileage and the number of passengers had decreased by 20,707 miles and 206,824 passengers, respectively. Between 1975 and 1984, however, urban bus mileage increased by 6,536 miles, and the number of passengers increased by 18,585. Passenger revenue has fluctuated throughout this period.

Airports — As of December 31, 1983, there were 590 airports operating in Wisconsin, of which 96 were publicly owned and 381 privately owned. The remainder were heliports, seaplane bases and military fields.

In 1984, certificated air carriers carried 2,155,184 passengers and 13,526 tons of air mail and cargo.

Railroads — Between 1920 and 1977 the number of railroads operating in Wisconsin decreased from 35 to 15. Since then, however, the number has risen to 19. These increases are the result of newly established short-line railroads. Of the 19, 5 are Class I railroads. From 1920 to 1983, the road mileage operated by the railroads declined by 2,951 miles or 39 percent.

Until 1977, both the number of passengers and passenger revenues steadily declined. Since 1977, the number of passengers has fluctuated with a high in 1980 of 174 thousand.

The amount of rail freight traffic has fluctuated while total revenue has steadily increased. In 1981, traffic totalled 97.3 million tons and revenue $476.3 million.

Waterports — In 1982, Wisconsin's lake waterports handled 34 million short tons of commodities and 987.8 thousand passengers.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on transportation.

HIGHWAY MILEAGE, BY COUNTY AND SYSTEM
January 1, 1984

Location by County	State Trunk System	County Trunk System	Local Roads (city, village, town)	Other Roads (parks, forests)	Total (all systems)
Adams	91.46	224.51	1,091.01	2.95	1,409.93
Ashland	120.45	121.10	873.29	9.62	1,124.46
Barron	141.69	292.97	1,502.45	0.18	1,937.29
Bayfield	154.39	181.52	1,804.04	1.51	2,141.46
Brown	196.71	332.68	1,408.09	3.09	1,940.57
Buffalo	148.01	318.13	569.23	4.63	1,040.00
Burnett	107.13	217.14	1,191.40	37.59	1,553.26
Calumet	106.62	119.73	544.07	4.80	775.22
Chippewa	207.70	470.73	1,327.04	39.47	2,044.94
Clark	157.01	296.83	1,661.37	37.81	2,153.02
Columbia	275.18	357.39	1,039.75	13.80	1,686.12
Crawford	179.99	132.81	741.40	0.41	1,054.61
Dane	396.32	534.92	2,542.22	7.83	3,481.29
Dodge	259.48	536.57	1,175.42	8.97	1,980.44
Door	101.74	259.55	880.20	37.89	1,279.38
Douglas	161.57	334.82	1,501.96	65.50	2,063.85
Dunn	204.37	425.20	1,077.83	0.49	1,707.89
Eau Claire	149.14	419.32	900.60	17.56	1,486.62
Florence	66.95	49.79	374.32	18.87	509.93
Fond du Lac	236.77	393.47	1,044.16	12.06	1,686.46
Forest	153.01	107.99	753.93	48.44	1,063.37
Grant	258.05	311.76	1,490.76	24.67	2,085.24
Green	126.43	271.34	811.95	1.84	1,211.56
Green Lake	69.93	230.66	393.57	0.84	695.00
Iowa	166.13	361.20	752.40	16.71	1,296.44
Iron	113.41	66.63	547.63	47.62	775.29
Jackson	186.10	234.17	1,030.82	27.82	1,478.91
Jefferson	191.23	242.36	888.66	4.47	1,326.72
Juneau	183.27	238.16	1,061.59	7.71	1,490.73
Kenosha	124.02	266.86	540.22	12.82	943.92
Kewaunee	84.70	188.75	530.26	3.50	807.21
La Crosse	149.75	284.84	627.77	1.47	1,063.83
Lafayette	138.34	256.27	743.42	3.73	1,141.76
Langlade	145.03	269.31	704.91	51.18	1,170.43
Lincoln	174.15	245.93	822.95	26.78	1,269.81
Manitowoc	174.02	265.69	1,161.31	9.63	1,610.65
Marathon	274.28	618.07	2,263.24	42.81	3,198.40
Marinette	153.26	308.20	1,612.23	218.35	2,292.04
Marquette	86.32	226.40	528.87	6.39	847.98
Menominee	40.77	53.89	117.66	0.00	212.32
Milwaukee	262.25	86.28	2,436.24	60.75	2,845.52
Monroe	238.61	341.85	1,002.32	0.68	1,583.46
Oconto	142.42	295.94	1,464.19	27.17	1,929.72
Oneida	159.53	162.94	1,305.81	58.15	1,686.43
Outagamie	195.69	361.66	1,125.87	1.21	1,684.43
Ozaukee	100.80	137.97	555.84	0.65	795.26
Pepin	56.10	146.67	255.46	0.00	458.23
Pierce	168.40	241.80	824.06	0.00	1,234.26
Polk	158.81	333.12	1,414.60	7.25	1,913.78
Portage	155.23	443.22	1,204.98	4.44	1,807.87
Price	169.70	193.41	1,038.57	32.48	1,434.16
Racine	156.54	152.99	836.83	12.36	1,158.72
Richland	151.62	296.20	671.64	0.00	1,119.46
Rock	250.80	213.21	1,437.95	0.71	1,902.67
Rusk	115.69	246.90	845.37	8.35	1,216.31
St. Croix	199.05	340.53	1,060.82	13.58	1,613.98
Sauk	222.27	302.32	1,218.61	18.05	1,761.25
Sawyer	162.17	232.67	1,077.72	38.18	1,510.74
Shawano	164.82	294.35	1,244.63	0.17	1,703.97
Sheboygan	171.01	446.90	831.85	13.63	1,463.39
Taylor	117.18	233.95	1,068.16	11.99	1,431.28
Trempealeau	177.21	291.40	847.92	9.49	1,326.02
Vernon	217.07	279.77	1,114.28	4.19	1,615.31
Vilas	136.35	207.14	1,114.25	92.38	1,550.12
Walworth	209.57	205.57	991.30	7.30	1,413.74
Washburn	126.51	200.80	959.17	4.65	1,291.13
Washington	188.62	189.82	889.07	4.36	1,271.87
Waukesha	237.46	382.41	1,735.61	12.89	2,368.37
Waupaca	180.64	340.90	1,061.83	4.68	1,588.05
Waushara	133.31	332.44	847.51	3.05	1,316.31
Winnebago	159.84	204.57	973.72	2.53	1,340.66
Wood	179.95	326.14	1,192.64	19.54	1,718.27
STATE TOTAL	11,920.10	19,533.50	75,282.82	1,356.67	108,093.09

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Districts, Bureau of Environmental and Data Analysis, *1984 Wisconsin Highway Mileage Data*, Table 2.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]

Fiscal Years 1930-1984

Fiscal Year	Autos	Trucks	Trailers, Semitrailers	Motor Homes	Busses	Motor-cycles	Mopeds	Municipals[2]	Totals
1929-30	700,251	115,883	—	—	554	3,030	—	—	819,718
1934-35	597,197	116,912	5,634	—	498	2,556	—	6,670	729,467
1939-40	741,583	123,742	5,144	—	675	3,508	—	9,770	884,422
1944-45	676,978	139,591	6,484	—	1,489	3,883	—	9,951	838,376
1949-50	921,194	209,083	14,124	—	2,465	10,355	—	13,904	1,171,125
1954-55	1,108,084	227,367	21,643	—	3,337	9,205	—	16,787	1,386,423
1959-60	1,303,679	246,353	31,502	—	5,184	11,975	—	21,268	1,619,961
1964-65	1,517,397	269,771	44,017	—	7,218	28,820	—	26,644	1,893,867
1969-70	1,762,681	317,096	64,065	—	8,178	53,642	—	4,830	2,210,492
1973-74	2,083,894	407,947	85,525	—	11,182	106,206	—	4,166	2,698,920
1974-75	2,096,694	425,854	91,609	—	11,897	111,110	—	3,617	2,740,781
1975-76	2,149,692	459,522	93,990	—	11,482	126,071	—	2,778	2,843,535
1976-77	2,159,456	497,089	95,487	—	3,134	129,403	—	2,085	2,886,654
1977-78	2,222,108	561,307	95,025	—	12,478	135,843	—	820	3,027,581
1978-79	2,253,966	556,757	97,643	18,769	10,468	153,110	—	2,107	3,167,695
1979-80	2,509,904	558,840	102,256	17,071	13,775	205,786	10,116	2,298	3,552,430
1980-81[2]	2,418,254	714,457	100,918	17,952	12,488	204,927	13,588	—	3,451,044
1981-82[2]	2,437,791	730,067	102,211	18,171	13,774	205,001	13,234	—	3,488,844
1982-83	2,312,883	718,287	67,829	15,762	12,886	178,146	17,890	52,992	3,360,811
1983-84	2,317,388	747,592	71,329	16,217	11,622	178,166	19,021	54,588	3,396,870

[1] Registration figures were first kept on a calendar year basis beginning in 1905. The 1905 figure was 1,492 for automobiles; no other figures were kept.

[2] Beginning in 1969, municipals have been registered on a multiyear basis. Therefore, since 1969, only registrations transacted during each fiscal year are given. For 1980-81 and 1981-82, municipals are included in autos.

Source: Secretary of State, *Biennial Report — 1928-30*; Highway Commission, *Biennial Reports — 1933-35, 1938-40*; Motor Vehicle Department, *Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Registrations — Fiscal Years 1944-45* through 1964-65; Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Registrations — Fiscal Year 1979-80* (and previous issues), and *Wisconsin Transportation Facts*, Chapter 4, Table 4-1; and Department of Transportation, departmental data, July 1984.

WISCONSIN AIRPORT SYSTEM USAGE, 1950-83

	Certificated Air Carriers[1]			Commuter Air Carriers[2]		
		Tonnage			Tonnage	
Year	Enplaned Passengers[3]	Air Mail	Cargo	Enplaned Passengers[3]	Air Mail	Cargo
1950	145,049	427	4,483	NA	NA	NA
1955	366,787	731	3,266	NA	NA	NA
1960	561,160	608	5,264	NA	NA	NA
1965	843,215	3,265	10,133	NA	NA	NA
1970	1,483,077	NA	NA	63,513	281	588
1974	1,911,086	7,222	22,110	78,702	209	987
1975	1,906,826	7,314	17,833	78,071	146	758
1976	2,099,922	7,094	18,509	89,657	76	769
1977	2,284,539	7,601	19,077	108,142	0	678
1978	2,453,496	8,466	15,251	113,834	0	696
1979	2,883,978	8,754	15,566	61,548	0	620
1980	2,681,529	9,784	10,451	NA	NA	NA
1981	2,365,503	8,510	8,454	NA	NA	NA
1982	2,355,233	8,140	7,775	NA	NA	NA
1983	2,155,184	7,164	6,362	NA	NA	NA

[1] Certificated air carrier is an airline which holds a currently valid Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB).

[2] Commuter air carrier is an operator of small aircraft that fly at least 5 round trips per week between 2 or more points on a published schedule, exempted from CAB regulation part 298. NA means "Not Available." Beginning in 1980, commuter air carrier figures are no longer available because of air carrier deregulation.

[3] Enplaned passengers are the number of revenue passengers boarding aircraft, including originating, stop-over and transfer passengers. Between 1950 and 1960, passenger figures represent those at place of origin only.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Aeronautics, *Wisconsin Aviation Activity 1983*, May 1984; departmental data.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Ten-Year Statistical Summary, 1974-1983

Year	Total Licensed Drivers	Accidents			Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Miles Traveled[1]	Death Rate[2]	Fatal Accident Rate[2]
		Total	Fatal	Injury					
1974	2,663,796	119,581	787	36,886	912	53,992	27,965	3.26	2.81
1975	2,721,284	127,011	816	38,565	940	57,076	28,583	3.29	2.86
1976	2,792,905	134,821	819	39,767	947	58,983	30,222	3.13	2.71
1977	2,864,689	149,653	808	42,386	945	62,579	31,570	2.99	2.56
1978	2,927,546	159,227	862	43,760	998	64,590	33,863	2.95	2.55
1979	2,694,404	166,461	876	45,357	997	66,265	32,974	3.02	2.66
1980	3,015,000	128,226	861	41,377	985	60,297	31,165	3.16	2.76
1981	3,059,000	118,873	813	40,075	927	58,689	33,611	2.76	2.42
1982	3,070,956	108,460	674	36,422	775	52,831	32,795	2.36	2.06
1983	3,123,649	113,986	657	38,272	735	55,018	34,107	2.15	1.93

[1] In millions — based on U.S. Bureau of Public Roads estimate of motor vehicle miles traveled.
[2] Per 100 million vehicle miles.

Drivers Involved in Accidents, by Age Group, 1983

Age of Drivers	Involved in Accidents	Percent	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage
14 and under	141	0.0	6	81	54
15 years	225	0.1	2	108	115
16 years	4,685	2.8	20	1,618	3,047
17 years	6,923	4.1	27	2,442	4,454
18 years	8,435	5.0	55	3,065	5,315
19 years	8,318	4.9	53	2,988	5,277
20 years	7,473	4.4	40	2,749	4,684
21 years	7,198	4.2	56	2,686	4,456
22 years	6,931	4.1	44	2,486	4,401
23 years	6,434	3.8	44	2,311	4,079
24 years	5,929	3.5	36	2,153	3,740
25 years	5,527	3.3	43	2,030	3,454
26-34 years	37,438	22.1	171	13,655	23,612
35-44 years	24,431	14.4	136	8,675	15,620
45-54 years	14,997	8.9	67	5.268	9,662
55-64 years	12,230	7.2	53	4,308	7,869
65-74 years	7,449	4.4	54	2,567	4,828
75-99 years	3,881	2.3	36	1,362	2,483
Not stated	815	0.5	5	205	605
TOTAL	169,460	100.0	948	60,757	107,755

Blood Alcohol of Driver Fatalities, 1982 and 1983

Age Group	Drivers Killed		Drivers' Blood Alcohol Content					
			0.001-0.049		0.05-0.099		0.10 and Over	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
17 and under	33	22	0	0	4	1	7	4
18	30	28	1	1	2	1	16	21
19	25	22	2	1	1	0	11	11
20	22	23	1	1	1	1	10	14
21-25	109	105	4	7	5	4	60	57
26-30	49	53	2	1	2	6	20	32
31-35	38	34	2	0	3	1	16	17
36-40	27	32	1	1	1	0	12	17
41 and over	129	123	2	2	2	1	34	28
STATE TOTAL	462	442	15	14	21	15	186	201
Tested for blood alcohol content	385	374						
Test positive	222	230						
Percent positive	57.7	61.5						

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS — Continued
Possible Contributing Circumstances, 1983

	All Accidents				Urban Accidents[2]				Rural Accidents[2]			
	Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage
TOTAL VEHICLES INVOLVED	177,074	957	61,997	114,120	107,511	216	38,484	68,811	69,563	741	23,513	45,309
Circumstances[1]												
DRIVER												
Speed too fast for conditions	23,003	211	8,878	13,914	14,333	26	5,397	8,910	12,362	172	5,253	6,937
Inattentive driving	12,174	107	8,134	12,933	12,035	18	4,231	7,786	9,139	89	3,903	5,147
Failure to yield right of way	19,481	86	7,474	11,921	10,641	39	3,625	6,977	5,148	60	2,077	3,011
Had been drinking (impaired)	8,732	314	4,476	3,942	4,245	65	1,959	2,221	4,487	249	2,517	1,721
Improper turn	4,490	11	1,123	3,356	3,341	0	1,422	1,919	2,358	99	1,142	1,117
Following too close	4,674	3	1,972	2,699	3,187	1	688	2,498	1,333	3	550	780
Left of center	3,481	107	1,562	1,812	2,649	10	1,239	1,400	1,303	10	435	858
Disregard signal	2,965	14	1,408	1,543	1,268	4	590	674	1,275	16	428	831
Improper overtaking	2,342	21	717	1,604	1,123	8	420	695	889	28	479	382
Passed stop sign	2,157	32	1,069	1,056	1,067	5	289	773	316	4	169	143
Other	17,129	115	6,399	10,615	11,751	42	4,040	7,669	5,378	73	2,358	2,946
HIGHWAY												
Unplowed snow	10,581	28	2,880	7,673	4,979	1	1,267	3,711	5,602	27	1,613	3,962
Narrow shoulder	1,142	18	433	691	227	0	89	129	1,091	17	420	654
Low shoulder	804	11	345	448	181	0	81	100	750	11	327	412
Soft shoulder	574	6	236	332	122	0	44	78	539	6	222	311
Rough pavement	480	5	177	298	96	0	38	58	358	5	133	220
Other debris	419	0	193	226	54	0	18	36	238	0	112	126
Debris from prior accident	380	0	170	210	51	1	13	37	153	0	72	81
Signs-obscured or missing	197	0	87	110	38	1	10	27	103	3	43	57
Narrow bridge	141	4	53	84	35	0	14	21	101	0	49	52
Other	18,391	111	4,711	12,569	9,023	22	2,784	6,217	9,368	89	2,927	6,352
VEHICLE												
Brakes	1,713	3	641	1,087	998	1	388	609	857	16	371	470
Smooth tires	1,298	20	520	758	441	4	149	288	733	2	253	478
Steering	627	6	239	382	287	0	98	189	340	6	141	193
Turn signals	296	1	80	215	131	1	56	74	197	1	52	144
Other disabled	221	1	100	120	99	0	28	71	134	6	72	56
Head lamp	202	9	101	92	94	2	45	47	121	0	51	70
Stop lamp	190	1	77	112	69	1	26	42	108	7	56	45
Tail lamp	172	7	89	76	38	1	17	20	90	0	44	46
Disabled from prior accident	75	1	28	46	45	0	17	28	30	1	11	18
Other	2,534	25	795	1,714	1,230	5	378	847	1,304	20	417	867

[1] Includes more than one circumstance for some drivers.

[2] Data used in this summary is of necessity an opinion of the investigating officer garnered from the physical evidence, interrogating witnesses, drivers, etc. and is not necessarily conclusive.

Source: Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicles, *Wisconsin Accident Facts 1983*, 1984 edition.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS — Continued

Motorcycle Accidents, 1974-83

Year	Total Registered Cycles	Cycles Involved in Accidents[1] Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Cyclist Fatalities
1974	104,542	3,004	67	2,572	365	67
1975	115,234	3,253	72	2,807	384	63
1976	124,824	3,451	76	2,903	472	82
1977	132,801	3,465	73	2,929	463	68
1978	143,322	3,817	110	3,282	425	112
1979	168,625	4,255	122	3,607	526	123
1980	177,409[2]	4,373	105	3,857	411	106
1981	187,922	4,264	114	3,741	409	110
1982	187,601	3,779	115	3,312	352	112
1983	185,685	4,149	97	3,663	389	96

[1] In 1983, 55.2% of the fatal motorcycle drivers tested were legally intoxicated and 27.1% of the fatal motorcycle drivers wore helmets. In general, 39.2% of the cyclists involved in accidents wore helmets.

[2] Total includes moped registrations for years prior to 1980.

RAILROAD MILEAGE, USAGE AND REVENUE IN WISCONSIN 1920-1983

Year	No. of Railroads	Mileage Operated in Wisconsin[1] Road[4]	Track[5]	Freight Traffic (in thousands)[2] Tons	Ton-Miles[6]	Revenue	Passenger Traffic (in thousands)[3] Passengers	Pass-Miles[7]	Revenue
1920	35	7,546.37	11,615.28	100,991	9,052,084	$ 92,826	20,188	960,569	$ 28,646
1930	27	7,230.72	11,582.88	83,672	6,908,656	78,747	4,799	466,154	14,071
1940	22	6,646.00	10,484.18	87,980	6,910,647	69,941	3,952	445,938	8,201
1950	20	6,336.71	10,000.26	121,576	10,850,178	141,762	5,575	646,353	14,933
1960	18	6,194.58	9,625.42	93,475	9,096,855	134,065	3,127	383,457	9,800
1970	15	5,964.64	9,126.54	97,130	13,432,055	191,764	1,463	138,572	4,264
1973[8]	15	5,840.11	8,895.85	109,450	16,583,109	255,588	193	1,407	56
1974	15	5,816.16	8,857.71	105,717	16,581,786	298,204	162	1,261	47
1975	15	5,741.72	8,754.28	90,473	13,436,628	273,200	147	1,059	47
1976	15	5,739.52	8,719.93	94,766	14,773,365	311,691	125	923	40
1977	15	5,675.60	8,620.36	95,194	14,774,908	334,304	125	856	39
1978	16	5,569.90	8,437.17	107,906	16,092,379	378,007	135	895	43
1979	16	5,519.83	8,328.83	103,066	16,619,880	431,180	149	983	47
1980	21	5,191.94	7,990.26	101,008	14,727,522	453,977	174	1,122	54
1981	21	4,757.90	7,508.56	97,288	14,247,186	476,265	122	879	61
1982	21	4,719.00	N.A.	N.A.	11,611,885	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1983	19[9]	4,595.00	N.A.	N.A.	12,506,831	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

[1] Mileage given is exclusive of trackage rights in order to avoid duplication.

[2] Includes figures for 6 Class I railroads only. "Class I railroad" is a railroad which earns $50 million or more per year in gross revenue dollars.

[3] Includes figures for 2 Class I railroads only.

[4] Road mileage — measurement of stone road bed in miles.

[5] Track mileage — measurement of track (2 steel rails) on road beds in miles.

[6] Ton-mile — the movement of 1 ton (2,000 pounds) of cargo 1 mile.

[7] Passenger-mile — the combination of the number of passengers carried on Wisconsin trains and the miles traveled by the passengers while within Wisconsin boundaries.

[8] Intercity passenger service operated by Amtrak after May 1, 1971.

[9] Of these 19 railroads, 5 are Class I as of December 31, 1983.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Transportation Facts*, and departmental data; Office of the Commissioner of Transportation.

URBAN MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS IN WISCONSIN[1]
January 1985

Urban Area	Date of Acquisition	Urban Area	Date of Acquisition
Appleton	January 1978	Milwaukee Co.	July 1975
Beloit	April 1972	Oshkosh	January 1978
Eau Claire	January 1975	Racine	July 1975
Fond du Lac	February 1973	Rice Lake	January 1975
Green Bay	February 1973	Sheboygan	September 1972
Janesville	June 1952	Stevens Point	January 1979
Kenosha	September 1971	Superior (Duluth)	February 1970
La Crosse	January 1975	Watertown	January 1981
Madison	May 1970	Waukesha	August 1981
Manitowoc	January 1978	Wausau	April 1972
Merrill	May 1955/April 1975[2]		

[1] There are 21 publicly owned urban bus systems in Wisconsin. As of January 1985, Waukesha County and the city of Ashland contract for services with privately owned bus companies. In addition, 11 municipalities subsidize taxi service: Baraboo, Hartford, Marshfield, Platteville, Portage, Rhinelander, Ripon, Shawano, Stoughton, Waupaca and Wisconsin Rapids. On July 1, 1984, Chippewa Falls substituted taxi service for Eau Claire bus service.

[2] The city of Merrill discountinued municipal bus service in March 1971, and reinstituted service in April 1975.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Transit, *Wisconsin Urban Mass Transit Annual Report 1983* and *Wisconsin Transit Trends*, February 1985, and departmental data.

WISCONSIN URBAN TRANSIT SYSTEM USAGE AND REVENUE
1950-1984
(In Thousands)

Year	Revenue Miles of Service	Number of Passengers	Passenger Revenue
1950	53,362	288,996	$22,692
1955	42,807	169,129	23,134
1960	34,950	130,299	20,665
1965	32,330	110,979	20,457
1970	28,371	80,172	22,078
1971	26,888	72,974	21,700
1973	25,130	65,558	24,813
1974	25,466	66,704	24,255
1975	26,119	63,587	22,454
1976	28,287	67,216	21,952
1977	29,828	70,832	22,926
1978	29,271	75,023	22,653
1979	32,087	88,074	28,272
1980	33,943	88,756	29,631
1981	35,805	87,329	35,138
1982	34,748	83,979	39,533
1983	34,201	81,190	40,935
1984	32,655	82,172	41,957

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Transit, *Wisconsin Urban Mass Transit Annual Report 1983*, and previous editions; *Wisconsin Transportation Facts* (Tables 3-300 and 4-300); departmental data.

WISCONSIN AIRPORT SYSTEM
December 31, 1983

Classification	Number of Airports*
Publicly owned airports, including	96 (96)
Scheduled air carrier airports	16 (16)
All other publicly owned or operated airports	80 (80)
Privately owned airports open to the public	52 (52)
Privately used airports	387 (228)
Heliports	25 (15)
Seaplane bases	22 (9)
Military fields	8 (5)
GRAND TOTAL	590 (405)

*Figures in parentheses are October 1983 Federal Aviation Administration figures.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Aeronautics, *Wisconsin Aviation Activity 1983*, May 1984; and departmental data.

WISCONSIN WATERPORT USAGE, 1982[1]

Waterports	Total Commodities Tonnage[2]	Major Commodities Handled[2]											
		Metallic Ores	Farm Products	Coal	Nonmetallic Minerals	Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete	Petroleum and Coal Products	Pulp, Paper and Allied Products	Food and Kindred Products	Chemical and Allied Products	Lumber and Wood Products	Fish and Marine Products	Passengers
LAKE SUPERIOR													
Superior-Duluth	27,436,085	15,496,954	6,183,588	4,092,644	795,106	440,297	88,918	175,411	76,979	7,857	7,132	194	208,844
Ashland	181,864	—	—	171,333	10,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—
Bayfield	7,386	—	—	—	2,880	—	636	—	—	—	—	535	200,700
LaPointe	3,944	—	—	—	—	—	636	—	—	—	—	3	170,991
Port Wing	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187	—
Cornucopia	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	—
LAKE MICHIGAN													
Milwaukee	2,249,033	—	420,243	—	236,084	21,832	17	16,693	154,992	35,653	74	—	88,184
Green Bay	2,030,832	—	179	1,371,493	266,251	181,630	27,071	53,690	80,038	31,414	1,472	159	65,448
Port Washington	664,273	—	—	664,247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Kewaunee	605,157	1,556	2,250	8,825	58,431	11,902	112	154,379	55,765	127,518	66,554	—	87,946
Manitowoc	264,893	—	12,322	63,412	625	152,283	100	2,430	7,223	6,282	9,766	—	176
Sturgeon Bay[3]	162,525	—	—	145,121	3,325	—	13,941	—	—	—	—	138	2,406
Sheboygan	148,219	—	—	115,544	16,623	—	4,600	—	—	11,026	—	426	—
Marinette-Menominee[4]	131,108	—	72	78,606	39,487	—	—	2,563	—	—	—	80	—
Kenosha	50,898	—	7,824	—	1,218	—	—	—	41,649	36	—	149	—
Racine	27,775	—	—	—	27,699	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	—
Two Rivers	9,658	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,514	—	7,144	—
Detroit Harbor[5]	6,204	—	—	—	—	—	2,280	—	325	—	1,214	225	163,069
Pensaukee	2,041	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,041	—
Algoma	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	—
Oconto	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
TOTAL	33,982,350	15,498,510	6,626,478	6,711,225	1,458,219	807,944	138,311	405,166	416,971	222,300	86,212	11,692	987,764

[1] Wisconsin waterports on the Mississippi River used for nonrecreational purposes are Alma, Cassville, Genoa, La Crosse, Prairie du Chien and Prescott. Individual cargo tonnage movement at these ports is not available from source.

[2] Movement of commodities at ports and harbors in short tons (one ton — 2,000 lbs.).

[3] Includes tonnage traversing Lake Michigan Ship Canal, not just handled at Sturgeon Bay.

[4] Includes tonnage handled at Menominee, Michigan.

[5] Washington Island.

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Waterborne Commerce of the United States*, Calendar Year 1982, Part 3: "Waterways and Harbors, Great Lakes", July 1984; Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Transportation Facts*, Table 3-400.

Politics

Wisconsin political parties: state organizations and 1984 party platforms

VOTE BUCKY
BUCKY
VOTE BUCKY

POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZATION IN WISCONSIN

What Are Political Parties?

Political parties are private, voluntary organizations of people with similar political beliefs which — in a democracy — compete with one another to gain or keep control of government. In the United States, they are entirely separate from the government itself. We govern ourselves indirectly through selection of representatives who do the governing for us and at our direction. Political parties help us select these representatives and develop a consensus on principles which can give direction to the conduct and processes of government.

The Wisconsin Statutes defines a political party as a state committee registered according to law with the state Elections Board "organized exclusively for political purposes, recognized by the national organization of the party, if any, under whose name candidates appear on the ballot at any election, and all county, congressional, legislative, local and other affiliated committees authorized to operate under the same name" (Sec. 5.02 (13)).

Political parties in the United States are a marked contrast to the rigid party apparatus in countries with less freedom and democracy. In many parts of the world, political parties start out with established, narrowly defined ideologies and programs. Members are recruited on the basis of these fixed ideas. There is little room for disagreement within the ranks.

In the United States, political parties are loosely organized groups reflecting a broad spectrum of interests. They are truly popular parties in the sense that they accommodate diversity and are instruments of the will of the party activists at the grass roots level. Their ideologies, as stated in the party platforms, are formulated first at the local level, and are then refined at a series of meetings for successively larger geographic areas, through discussion and compromise, to become the party's expressed national aims.

In Wisconsin this is done through the local party units in each community. Political issues are debated in these local units, and the members' views are represented when the delegates they select to attend regional meetings take stands on these issues.

Every year in Wisconsin the delegates from the local political units meet in state convention to consider resolutions and to conduct other party business, including, in even-numbered years, drawing up their party's state platform. Every 4 years delegates from throughout the United States meet in national convention to adopt a national platform expressing the party's principles and goals for the succeeding 4 years and to nominate their candidates for president and vice president. In Wisconsin, national convention delegates have been chosen in the April presidential preference primary vote, but in 1984 the Democratic party selected its delegates by party caucus.

Depending on the time, place and circumstances, political party labels in the United States can have widely different meanings. Within a single party there is room for members who are scattered along the political spectrum. Individual Republicans and Democrats, for instance, are often further identified with the prefix "liberal" or "conservative", "right-wing" or "left-wing", and "moderate".

In spite of the diversity within a party, however, specific philosophical attitudes are generally associated with major political parties. In the public's perception the name "Democratic" or "Republican" conjures up a surprisingly distinct set of economic, social and political principles.

Political parties in the United States have traditionally provided an organized framework for the orderly performance of several basic political tasks necessary to our form of government — a representative democracy. These functions include:

1) Providing a stable, continuing institution to build coalitions. The most visible product of integrating diverse interests is the party platform, a statement of shared principles and a priority agenda for action. If the party is successful in getting its candidates elected, it becomes the prospective policy of the government.

2) Selecting, recruiting and nominating persons as candidates for elective and appointive offices in government. If successful, these people become the government.

3) Helping the party's slate of candidates get elected. To be elected requires organization, money, and the time, effort and expertise of many people. A party can assist its candidates in all campaign activities.

4) Educating people regarding public affairs and government by defining issues, taking policy positions and formulating programs to implement policy. If out of power, by criticizing and offering alternative solutions. Working for a party and its candidates is also a practical training ground in leadership, politics and government.

Throughout its history the United States has had a 2-party political system, rather than single-party or multi-party systems found elsewhere. While minor parties have always been with us, few third parties have gained the prominence necessary to challenge the 2 dominant political parties at the national level. The same cannot be said of politics on the state level. In Wisconsin, for example, the Socialist party regularly sent one or more Milwaukee representatives to the legislature between 1911 and 1937; and the Progressive party was strong between 1933 and 1947, capturing in 1937 a plurality of both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature.

Should You Join A Political Party?

The right of any citizen to join a political party of his or her choice is one of the freedoms we cherish. Unfortunately, most people leave the exercise of this right to others. For a variety of reasons, party membership is declining in the United States.

You participate in the political process whenever you vote, express an opinion on a public issue, join a special interest group, contact a legislator, sign a petition or nomination paper, or make a financial contribution to a candidate or pressure group. Even the act of voting, however, allows you to participate only to the extent of choosing one candidate committed to a particular policy over an opponent who advocates another course of action. You must choose between persons and policies already determined.

By active membership in a political party, you can have a more direct role in selecting our leaders and in determining the future policies of government. In a representative democracy such as ours, it is a major way citizens can become part of the political process and exercise control over their government.

Through various youth groups associated with political parties it is possible to participate in party activity even before you become old enough to vote. At any age, party membership can be a rewarding experience, interesting as well as educational.

Political parties need your support to be effective. If you think one party or another most closely reflects the broad set of principles by which you believe the nation or state should be governed, only your active participation in the organization and in electing its candidates will enable it to obtain the majority needed to carry out these policies.

If you think of yourself as an "independent", that is all the more reason to become active in a political party. Any party can benefit from independent thinking because only on that basis can old ideas be reexamined and fresh ideas born. Parties need periodic revitalization and new direction.

If you think party politics are "dirty", then that again is a good reason to become actively involved. Only if you are active can you help to "clean it up".

Finally, if you are sincerely interested in good government but think that you do not have enough time to become active in party politics, just consider how many other Americans could say the same thing and yet manage to do their share to have their opinions heard. Do not allow politics to become another spectator sport. Your participation will help to insure that, at all levels, ours will remain a government "of the people, by the people, for the people".

Wisconsin's Political History

In Wisconsin (as elsewhere) fluctuations in voting behavior frequently occur that deviate from general political trends. Such episodes are usually a reaction to specific personalities and events. More lasting changes in party allegiance, however, evolve more slowly, the result of fundamental social and economic changes. Wisconsin has been fortunate that its large immigrant population, such as the Germans and Scandinavians, provided the state with a relatively politically sophisticated population early in its history. A party's stand on issues became a more important determinant of party loyalty than ethnic and religious factors.

In *How Wisconsin Voted*, James R. Donoghue divided Wisconsin's political history into 4 eras. During the first era — from achieving statehood in 1848 to 1855, when the newly created Republican party first captured a major statewide office — the dominant political party in Wisconsin was the Democratic party. The Whig party provide major opposition. This alignment was an extension of that which generally prevailed during the state's territorial period. In 1854, the Republican party was formed in Ripon, Wisconsin out of the same conditions and events that led with such inevitability to the Civil War. These circumstances contributed to the rapid growth of the Republicans and the demise of the Whigs.

Simply put, the second era, from 1856 to 1900, was one of Republican domination. When it terminated at the turn of the century with the election of Robert M. La Follette, Sr. as Governor, Wisconsin politics entered upon a period of complexity and confusion.

The third era, from 1900 to 1945, was a time of great stress and change, encompassing the Great Depression and World Wars I and II. Until the official 1934 formation of the Progressive party with separate ballot position, political contests usually occurred within two factions of the Republican party — the conservative "stalwart" Republicans and the "progressive" (La Follette) Republicans — rather than between major parties. In effect, Wisconsin was a 3-party state during this period, with the 2 main contenders both labeled Republican and a Democratic party in eclipse as a major factor. Political contests tended to be decided in Republican primary elections.

After some early success within the Republican party, the progressive faction formally split from the party in 1934. The new Progressive party won gubernatorial elections in 1936 and 1942, but declining party vote toward the end of the era led to its dissolution in 1946. Progressive party leadership urged a return of its members and the voters to the Republican party. 1900 to 1945 was also the period of greatest strength of the Socialists. This era saw the high point of third party strength in Wisconsin.

The fourth era, from 1945 to the present, has been marked by a realignment and polarization of the major parties. A resurgence of the Democratic party ended the long Republican domination returning the state to a more balanced 2-party, competitive system. In the late 1940s some former Progressives, Socialists and others began moving into what has been described as a moribund Democratic party. This influx revitalized the party, as well as making it more liberal. In the following decade the Democrats worked at uniting the party and building their strength at the polls. Meanwhile, the conservative faction's control of the Republican party was solidified by the departure of the more liberal-minded Progressives and the addition of conservative Democrats fleeing their former party as it became more liberal.

In the years following World War II, the strengthening Democratic party began offering the majority Republicans serious election challenges. Steady Democratic growth culminated in the 1957 election of the first "new" Democrat to major statewide office (U.S. Senate). This turning point marked the emergence on Wisconsin's political scene of a Democratic party fully capable of competing successfully with the long dominant Republicans for public office. Third party and independent candidates have mostly failed to garner any significant support among the electorate.

The hallmark of contemporary Wisconsin politics is a highly competitive, 2-party, issue-oriented system — with the Democrats currently in ascendancy. Of major elected partisan offices in Wisconsin, in January 1985 the Democratic party held all 5 executive constitutional positions, one of two U.S. Senate seats, 5 of 9 congressional seats, and a majority in both houses of the state Legislature.

Statutory and Voluntary Organizations

Wisconsin law provides for various local "statutory" offices and committees throughout the state for each major political party. However, the *actual* power is found in the voluntary party organizations rather than in the statutory political party structure.

For the Democratic party of Wisconsin this is the State Administrative Committee; for the Republican party the actual party representation is found in the State Executive Committee. These 2 committees are, for each party, the top echelon of the active, dues-paying membership of the Wisconsin chapters of the national political party organizations.

The voluntary Democratic State Administrative Committee and the voluntary Republican State Executive Committee are *the* Democratic and Republican parties in Wisconsin. They attend to their party's interests between campaigns, collect money to finance campaigns, maintain cooperation between the various county and congressional district voluntary organizations, and execute, within the state, the directives of the national organizations.

Statutory Political Committees

State law provides for a political party committee organization (Sec. 8.17).

Party Committeemen and Committeewomen. The lowest level elective political party functionary recognized by state law is the committeeman or committeewoman who is the party's statutory representative within each election district and is elected to a 2-year term at the September primary in even-numbered years. Their names are placed on the ballot by the submission of nominating petitions signed by 20 to 40 electors in their district, based on the vote in the last preceding gubernatorial election. A committeeman or committeewoman is elected for each party from each election district. There is a residency requirement. No write-ins are permitted. If no candidate files nomination papers, the office shall not appear on the ballot, and the vacancy shall be filled by the party county committee.

From the standpoint of party coherence, the political parties find it desirable that the elected committeemen and committeewomen should also be the practicing, "card-carrying" activists of the party's voluntary organizations, and the parties attempt to convince their voluntary workers to seek the election district positions. However, this connection is not required by law, and frequently the persons elected are not members of the voluntary organizations.

The primary statutory responsibility of an election district committeeman or committeewoman is the submission to the appropriate municipal unit of a list of nominees to be appointed as election officials. Committeemen and committeewomen, by virtue of their office, are granted party credentials for participation in any caucus or convention called by their congressional or state committee. They act as liaison between their party and residents of the district they serve, appoint captains for each ward, and coordinate such activities as voter identification and registration, polling, and membership. Collectively, the committeemen and committeewomen possess the responsibility to serve on higher committees in the party's organizational structure.

County Committees. In general, the county committees of each party's statutory organization consist of the elected or appointed election district committeemen and committeewomen in the county. Membership on party congressional district and state committees derives from membership on the county committees.

A meeting of the county committee is held within 7 to 30 days after the completion of the canvass of the September primary. At least 7 days' written notice is required. This meeting is open to all party members in the county, each of whom is entitled to vote. At this meeting the county committee offices of chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer and such additional officers and subcommittees as the committee feels necessary are filled by election. In addition, the county committee also elects the congressional district committee members. Individuals elected may be, but are not required to be, party committeemen or committeewomen. They are required to be party members in good standing.

Congressional District Committees. These committees consist of members elected by the county committees. Two persons are elected as members of the congressional district committee from each Assembly district wholly within one county or, for multi-county districts, one person from each Assembly district partially within the county. Additional persons may be elected so that a county has at least 2 committee members for each congressional district in which it is located. At least once per year, with 30 days written notice, the chairman of the congressional district committee shall call for a caucus of all party members in the district. Committee offices of chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer are filled by the caucus. Individuals elected to these offices need not be members of the congressional committee. Each committee elects at least 2 persons to become members of the state committee, who may be, but are not required to be, members of the congressional district committee.

State Committee. The state committee may be composed solely of persons elected by the congressional district committees — at least 2 from each district — or may also include as many other members as called for and chosen in the manner prescribed in the constitution of the state committee.

Miscellaneous Committees. A committeeman or committeewoman residing in any political subdivision or Assembly district may organize a committee for their area by presenting a petition, signed by at least 25% of the committeemen and committeewomen who reside in the same area, to the congressional district committee, the chairman of which shall call the first meeting within 10 days of delivery of the petition (with 5 days' advance notice). Committee offices are filled by election in the same manner as county committees, and may be filled by persons who are not committeemen or committeewomen. Members retain their status on county committees. Assembly district committees shall also include those individuals elected by county committees as members of congressional district committees.

Presidential Electors. On the first Tuesday in October in each presidential election year, the state officers, the Senate and Assembly candidates nominated by each political party at the primary, and the hold-over state senators of each political party meet in the State Capitol for the purpose of selecting a slate of 11 presidential electors. One elector from each of Wisconsin's 9 congressional districts and 2 at-large electors — one for each U.S. Senator — are chosen. Each party certifies its list of presidential electors to the state Elections Board. Should the party poll a majority of the votes in the November presidential election, the persons so nominated meet in December to function as the state's presidential electors (Secs. 7.75 and 8.18).

Democratic Party of Wisconsin

State Administrative Committee. The Democratic party of Wisconsin is headed by a 42-member State Administrative Committee. All members of this committee are elected except when a vacancy occurs by resignation or death, then the state chairperson usually fills the vacancy with concurrence of the entire committee. Nine members of the committee are elected by state conventions. Appointed national committee members, district chairpersons, district representatives, the Milwaukee County chairperson, the Young Democrats representative, and legislative representatives are also members of the administrative committee. District chairpersons and 2 additional district representatives are elected at their respective district conventions, which are held each spring. The legislative representatives are elected by their caucuses preceding the beginning of each new term.

The members who are elected by the state convention serve varying lengths of time depending upon the office. The state chairperson, first vice chairperson, second vice chairperson, treasurer, and secretary are elected for 2-year terms. There are 4 national committee members who are elected each presidential election year and thus serve 4-year terms. The positions of state chairperson and of the next highest ranking position, first vice chairperson, have to be filled with a person of the opposite sex.

State Convention. The state convention meets annually in June. Delegates are elected by each county unit and sent as representatives from their counties. All party members are eligible for the delegate selection process. The number of delegates to represent each county is arrived at by a formula based on the number of county members and a percentage of the vote for governor in the last election. The convention considers resolutions and other party business and, in even-numbered years, adopts the state party platform.

Congressional District Organization; Executive Committee. The congressional district organizations of the Democratic party of Wisconsin are each directed by an executive committee. Unless the district constitution provides otherwise, this committee consists of the chairperson of the county or chartered local voluntary organizations in the congressional district and the officers of the district organization. The officers (chairperson, vice chairpersons, secretary, treasurer) are elected at the district conventions held in odd-numbered years. The main function of the district organization is to provide a base of support for congressional candidates.

County Organization; Party Membership. Upon payment of a small annual membership fee, any resident of the county subscribing to the principles of the Democratic party may become a member of the Democratic county voluntary organization. The state organization receives a part of each membership fee; the remainder is, in accordance with the constitution of the Democratic party of Wisconsin, kept by the county organization.

Each county unit elects its chairperson and vice chairpersons. The offices of secretary and of treasurer may be filled separately, or by one person. Terms of office are generally for one year, but individual county organizations may provide for 2-year terms. The officers of the county committee are elected directly by the county membership.

Ward Unit. In general the basic geographical units of the Democratic voluntary organization in Wisconsin are the county organizations. However, in Milwaukee County the county organization is subdivided into ward units.

Republican Party of Wisconsin

State Officers and Executive Committee. The officers of the voluntary organization of the Republican party of Wisconsin are a chairman, 5 vice chairmen, a secretary, and a treasurer. The chairman, secretary, treasurer, and the first and second vice chairmen are selected by the State Executive Committee from among the membership of the party and need not, prior to their selection, have been members of the State Executive Committee. All officers serve 2-year terms.

Either the first or second vice chairman must, under the party's constitution, be a woman and is charged with the direction of Republican women's activities within the state. The third vice chairman is selected by the county chairmen. The president of the Wisconsin Federation of Republican Women serves as the fourth vice chairman, and the chairman of the Wisconsin Federation of Young Republicans serves as the fifth vice chairman of the voluntary organization.

The national committeeman, the national committeewoman, and the chairman of the Republican Finance Committee of Wisconsin are additional officers of the Republican party of Wisconsin. One representative of the Republican members of the State Senate, one of the Republican members in the Assembly, and one representative of the Republican members of Wisconsin's congressional delegation — selected by each group at caucus — serve as nonvoting members of the executive committee.

The leadership of the voluntary organization of the Republican party of Wisconsin is vested in the State Executive Committee. This committee consists of the officers of the voluntary organization, plus the chairman and vice chairman from each of the state's 9 congressional districts. In addition, 2 representatives of the Young Republicans serve on the State Executive Committee; these must be from 2 different congressional districts and one of them must be a woman. The chairman of the Wisconsin College Republicans also serves as a member of the committee.

With the consent of the State Executive Committee, the state chairman appoints a state finance chairman and such other officers and employes as the chairman shall deem advisable.

State Convention. The state party convention meets in May, June or July of each year. Delegates are selected by the county units. Representation accorded to each county unit is based on one delegate for each 250 Republican votes at the last general election, plus one additional delegate from each county. In election years the convention adopts a party platform and may endorse candidates for the primary election. At every state convention, resolutions are adopted and other party business is conducted.

Congressional District Organization. In each congressional district, the voluntary Republican organization elects a chairman, a vice chairman, a secretary and a treasurer. The district organization usually functions together with an executive committee consisting of the county chairmen of the district. The district organization is charged with coordination of the activities of the county organizations in the district, with special emphasis on the election of Republican congressmen from the district.

County Organization. The county committees are elected in county caucus prior to May 1 of the odd-numbered years. The county committee has the following officers: a chairman and a first vice chairman (one of these is a woman), a secretary and treasurer.

Wisconsin in the National Party Organizations

At the top of the permanent party organizations is the national committee, which acts as the governing body of the party throughout the United States.

According to the charter adopted at the 1974 Democratic Conference on Party Organization and Policy in Kansas City, the Democratic National Committee is composed of (a) the chairman and the highest ranking officer of the opposite sex in each recognized state Democratic party, (b) 200 members apportioned to the states on the same basis as delegates to the national convention, and (c) other specified members.

Within the Republican national organization, the state chairman (in Wisconsin the chairman of the Republican Executive Committee) is a member of the national committee.

The members of the national committees on the state level are selected for each party at the party's state convention. The term of the members of the national committees is 4 years, from one national convention to the next. Each committee serves until its successor committee has been elected at the next national convention. The national committees of the political parties are charged with the organization of the next national conventions of their parties, the direction of the presidential campaign immediately following their election, and the formulation of a national campaign program to be carried out on the state level by the state organizations.

The selection of the Wisconsin members for the Republican National Committee is in the form of an instruction to the party's delegates to the national convention. At the Republican National Convention, the Wisconsin delegates place the names selected by the state convention in nomination as Wisconsin's national committeeman and committeewoman. The entire slate of nominations, combining the nominations received from all state delegations, is then inserted at the national convention into the resolution creating the party's national committee for the next 4 years, and voted on by the national convention as a whole.

CONSTITUTION PARTY OF WISCONSIN

December 1984

Headquarters

State Headquarters: P.O. Box 585, Manitowoc 54220.
Telephone: (414) 682-2755.
Chairman: JOSEPH J. BIRKENSTOCK.

State Executive Committee

Chairman: JOSEPH J. BIRKENSTOCK, Manitowoc.
Vice Chairman: CONRAD LEBEAU, Franklin.
Secretary: JAN ZIMMERMAN, Beloit.
Treasurer: JAMES BROWN, Waupun.
National Committee: JOHN COUTURE, Muskego; MARGE WATKINS, Pewaukee; GENE ZIMMERMAN, Beloit.

Congressional District Members:

1st District
Charles Olsen, Kenosha
Bradley Smith, Salem

2nd District
Lewis Johnson, DeForest
Lloyd Pittman Jr., Baraboo

3rd District
Sanford Knapp, Dresser
J. Donald Johnson, Amery

4th District
John Gudenschwager, West Allis
Glen Victoreen, Cudahy

5th District
Robert Kohl, Milwaukee
Earl Denny, Wauwatosa

6th District
Nelson Haase, Omro
Kay Stenz, Manitowoc

7th District
Patrick R. Coughlin, Frederic
Paul Ekblad, Grantsburg

8th District
Tom Vanveghel, DePere
Al C. Fisher, Appleton

9th District
Roy Watkins, Pewaukee
Virginia Harris, Dousman

Source: Constitution Party of Wisconsin.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WISCONSIN
June 1985

Headquarters and Staff

State Headquarters: 126 South Franklin Street, Madison 53703.
Telephone: (608) 255-5172.
Executive Director: DONALD JONES.
Field Directors: BONNIE SELMER, EARL BRICKER.
Executive Secretary: MARY B. REDLIN.
Milwaukee County Headquarters: 6525 West Bluemound Road, Milwaukee 53213.
Telephone: (414) 257-4085.
Administrative Secretary: DAWN MARTIN.

State Administrative Committee

Chairperson: SUELLEN ALBRECHT, Oregon.
First Vice Chairperson: BRENT SMITH, Onalaska.
Second Vice Chairperson: ROBERT BARTLETT, Madison.
Secretary: JOLENE PLAUTZ, Merrill.
Treasurer: THOMAS LONSWAY, Appleton.
National Committee Members: GARY AAMODT, Madison; SUELLEN ALBRECHT, Oregon; BARBARA EBENREITER, Sheboygan; MATTHEW J. FLYNN, Milwaukee; ELIZABETH KING,Green Bay; JEFFREY NEUBAUER, Racine; TERRANCE PITTS, Milwaukee.
Milwaukee County Chairperson: ROBERT STORM, Milwaukee.
County Chairs Association Chairperson: BRENT SMITH, Onalaska.
Young Democrats President: LARRY MARTIN, Kenosha.
Legislative Representatives: SENATOR JOHN NORQUIST, Milwaukee; REPRESENTATIVE JEFFREY NEUBAUER, Racine.

Congressional District Representatives (chairpersons listed first):

1st District
- John Deam, Janesville
- Ted Kinnaman, Janesville
- Paula Olszewski, Salem

2nd District
- Terry McDonald, Darlington
- Nan Cheney, Madison
- Chuck Quackenboss, Madison

3rd District
- Al Baldus, Prescott
- Chestora Lee, Maiden Rock
- Mort Sipress, Eau Claire

4th District
- Terry Witkowski, Milwaukee
- Yolanda Boehm, Milwaukee
- Roger Rustad, Milwaukee

5th District
- Fay Anderson, Milwaukee
- William Mosby, Milwaukee
- Judith Mount, Wauwatosa

6th District
- Peggy Lautenschlager, Oshkosh
- Tim Nixon, Two Rivers
- Ellen Ryan, Iola

7th District
- Dave Elnes, Superior
- Mary Thurmaier, Stevens Point
- William Murat, Stevens Point

8th District
- Paul Willems, Green Bay
- Carolyn Armagost, Appleton
- Douglas Oitzinger, Marinette

9th District
- Barb Ebenreiter, Sheboygan
- Joseph Gruber, Campbellsport
- Joyce Williams, Cedarburg

Source: Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

LABOR AND FARM PARTY OF WISCONSIN
December 1984

Headquarters

State Headquarters: 1444 East Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 1222, Madison 53701.
Telephone: (608) 244-5526.

State Executive Committee

Chairperson: Kathy Christensen, Madison.
Executive Secretary: Dennis Boyer, Madison.
Treasurer: Conrad Amenhauser, Madison.

Congressional District Representatives:

1st District
- Frank Romanski, Brodhead
- Tom DeBruin, Racine

2nd District
- Will Hayes, Madison
- Paul Gilk, Dodgeville

3rd District
- Will Fantle, Eau Claire
- Jay Johnson, La Crosse

4th District
- Robert Flood, Waukesha
- Rick Kissell, Milwaukee

5th District
- Joan Hollingsworth, Milwaukee
- Donna Horowitz, Milwaukee

6th District
- Judy Barisonzi, Fond du Lac
- Jack Barisonzi, Fond du Lac

7th District
- Linda Jorgenson, Marengo

8th District
- Corky Van Handel, Appleton

9th District
- Wesley White, Sullivan

Source: Labor and Farm Party of Wisconsin.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN
December 1984

Headquarters

State Headquarters: 1712 Howlett Lane, Waukesha 53186.
Telephone: (414) 549-1688.

State Executive Committee

Chairperson: Donald J. Blaies, Waukesha.
Vice Chairperson: Dan Stangle, New Berlin.
Treasurer: Lee McConaghy, Greenfield.
Secretary: Susan Mayer, Milwaukee.

Source: Libertarian Party of Wisconsin.

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN

June 1985

Headquarters and Staff

State Headquarters: 303 East Wilson Street, Post Office Box 31, Madison 53703.
Telephone: (608) 257-4765.
Executive Director: J. Jean Rogers.
Finance Director: Beverly Shea.
Political Director: Thomas G. Piehl.
Accountant: Janice Anderson.
Executive Secretary: Julanne Riley.
WPO Supervisor: Kathy Drea.

State Executive Committee

Chairman: Stephen King, Whitewater.
Vice Chairmen: 1st — June Suhling, Fond du Lac; *2nd* — Randall Knox, Jefferson; *3rd* — Sue Kussman, Fond du Lac; *4th* — Mary Buestrin, Mequon; *5th* — Gene Cisewfki, Hurley.
Secretary: Muriel Lidtke, Beaver Dam.
Treasurer: Robert Barrow, Milwaukee.
State Finance Chairman: vacancy.
National Committeewoman: Helen Bie, Green Bay.
National Committeeman: Michael Grebe, Mequon.
Young Republican Representatives: Pam Mattox, Oshkosh; Kevin Hermening, Milwaukee.
Wisconsin College Representative: Diane Engelhard, Stevens Point.
Legislative Representatives: Senator Susan Engeleiter, Menomonee Falls; Representative Tommy Thompson, Elroy.

Congressional District Chairmen and Vice Chairmen:

1st District
Joan Waite, Clinton
Eric Olfon, Kenosha

2nd District
Nancy Harper, Madison
Vince Limmex, Spring Green

3rd District
Errol Kindschy, West Salem
Sandra Berg, Hudson

4th District
Kim Russell, Milwaukee
Dorothy MacDonald, Waukesha

5th District
Jean Novshek, Milwaukee
Edward Pinzer, Wauwatosa

6th District
Pat Goodrich, Berlin
Marilyn Vits, Manitowoc

7th District
William Johnson, Hayward
Virginia Heinemann, Wausau

8th District
Frank Schnabl, Kewaunee
Diane Hernner, Appleton

9th District
Don Moecker, Waukesha
Sherry Schultz, Theresa

Source: Republican Party of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, August 19, 1984

Adopting Resolution

Be it resolved that the Constitution Party of Wisconsin assembled in Platform Convention this 19th day of August, 1984 hereby adopts the (17) seventeen resolutions unanimously adopted by the National Convention of the Populist Party at Nashville, Tennessee, together with an instrument entitled "State Supplement to National Platform" as and to be the 1984 election platform of said Constitution Party of Wisconsin, said platform as so adopted being attached hereto dated the date hereof and hereby incorporated by reference.

State Supplement to National Platform

Preamble

We believe in the Free Enterprise system and oppose Fascism, Socialism, Communism, and all other forms of totalitarian government which deprive men of life, liberty, and property. We recognize the family as the essential and basic unit of a free civilization. We champion the rights and dignity of the individual and believe in less government, more individual responsibility and a better world under God.

1. Education

The Constitution Party fully supports the concept of equal education for every American child. We believe that education is a local responsibility and we are unalterably committed to the preservation of the neighborhood school without federal control or interference. We believe that the educational dollar should be spent for improved classroom instruction, not for unproductive busing of pupils for the purposes of racial balance, for bilingual education, or for social experimentation. We strongly reaffirm our opposition to the described busing and to the transfer of teachers for similar purposes.

We support all necessary legislation to encourage the development of systems of private education including tax setoffs for parents who choose to place their children in private schools.

We support the concept of voluntary non-denominational prayer in the public schools. We would protect the right of an individual not to participate, but do not believe the minority has the right to bar participation by the majority in desired religious exercises. We will resist any and all attempts by governmental agencies such as H.E.W. and the National Institute on Mental Health, to use our educational systems to experiment with, or capture the minds and lives of our children through such programs as "National Child Advocacy System", sex-education, sensitivity training, and drug experimentation.

We favor placing our schools under the jurisdiction of parents and their local school boards, and support school financing by local taxation.

2. Law and Order

A. Crime and Violence

The main, if not sole, reason for government is to protect us from people who threaten to take our lives, our liberty or our property. We must repeal laws, or overturn decisions, that handcuff our police, make a mockery of criminal trials and turn the criminal free to find new victims. Only the speed, certainty and severity of punishment will make our streets safe again.

B. Guns

The Constitution of the United States preserves to every citizen the right to keep and bear arms. Licensing and registration lead to confiscation. History teaches that rampant criminality, followed by dictatorship and tyranny, always result from the enactment of gun control laws.

C. Police

We support the concept of local police, and their local control. Federal funding of local police establishes a basis for a National Police Force. History shows that National Police Forces become secret, terrorist arms of dictatorial government...Gestapos, KGB's, etc. Civilian review boards, limitations on police weapons, sensitivity training, the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), etc. in reality destroy police officer morale and performance.

D. Judiciary

End judicial usurpation of the Constitution process by requiring Federal judges at the District Court level to be elected by the people, by requiring Federal judges at the appellate level, including Supreme Court Justices, to be reconfirmed in their appointments every four years, and by congressional action ending appellate jurisdiction of the federal courts in state constitutional cases. Continuation of an independent judiciary responsible to the electorate in the state level, Grand Jury and John Doe reform. A return to publication of all decisions of State Appellate Courts either in typewritten or printed form. Publication of all Federal Rules and Regulations in the State Register, if they are to be enforced by State Agencies, to conform to the Wisconsin Constitutional requirements.

3. Housing

A. Urban Renewal

Halt this totally unconstitutional program and demand that the vast government held urban properties be sold at fair market value to again be placed on the tax rolls for productive use by private owners.

B. Public Housing

Oppose all public, subsidized and scatter site housing.

C. Zoning

Encourage a re-examination of the concept of zoning laws, since the rights allegedly protected by zoning are in truth fully protected by other laws. Thus, zoning becomes a thinly veiled theft of the right to determine property use from those who worked to own their land to local, collectivist planners and opportunists.

4. Consumerism

A. Protection

Only government can maintain a monopoly, and we are unrelenting in our opposition to such monopolies. These monopolies have stifled competition and thus denied the average man the finest in goods and services at the lowest possible prices.

B. Goods

The government's duty to protect the lives and safety of its citizens is met by giving those citizens the right to redress in the courts in the event the purchaser of goods or services doesn't get what he contracted for or suffers injury, illness or death because of a faulty product. The government has no other business in the market place.

C. Drugs and Pornography

They are destroying the minds, the bodies and the very spirit of many of our young people, leading to crimes, accidents and other grave misfortunes. Anyone convicted of selling or supplying drugs or pornographic material to any minor should be handed a stiff, and mandatory, jail sentence.

5. Taxes

A. Services Rendered vs. Property Value

There is no reason in logic why the size of a man's tax bill should depend on the value of his home. One man may put everything into a valuable home while another with the same income may live in a modest home and put his money into stocks. Taxes should depend on the services rendered the home; the greater the services rendered, the higher the tax. Neither property nor income taxes should pay for other state services. People who use other state services should pay for them. If the users don't want to pay for these other services, non-users should not be compelled to do so. Rather the services should be discontinued.

B. Amendment

We encourage full consideration of a constitutional amendment reflecting long standing and never refuted studies establishing that if the federal government is restricted to its constitutional functions, the present Socialist income, estate and gift tax programs can be eliminated at a proven gain of about 20% to the average American wage earner.

C. Local Sales

Municipalities should be permitted to fund locally legitimate and necessary programs by enacting nominal sales tax legislation as an alternative to, and partial or total replacement of oppressive income and property taxes.

6. World Government

A. "Regional" or "Metro"

Unknown to most Americans, the U.S.A.'s division into 10 federal regions, and the division of the states into accommodating federal sub-regions (Wisconsin has been so divided into 8 sub-regions for over eight years) should be exposed for what it is: An unconstitutional scheme to destroy the states, counties and cities and replace their elected officials with federally appointed bureaucrats. It is part of the scheme to fasten a federal DICTATORSHIP on America...Wisconsinites better wake up to it and fast!

B. U.N. out of Wisconsin

If it is clear that most of our federal officials want America to become just another state in a one world socialist government, it is even clearer that most citizens want nothing to do with a madness that would cost us our personal freedom and material abundance — without even the consolation that our loss would be somebody's gain. We must enact legislation, as a contracting state superior to the federal agency we created, that will prevent the federal government from committing Wisconsin to any such undertaking.

C. Federal Revenue Sharing

Wisconsin must not participate. It would only raise our taxes by effectively removing our present debt ceiling. Further, the scheme is one involving matching funds, so we'd have to tax more to get more. Further, the only funds the federal government can share are those it first takes away from us. Further, how can the federal government share anything? It admits to being 800 billion in the red! Finally, if the government really wants us to have this money, why do they take it away from us in the first place? The answer, of course, is that when they give it back, they give it with controls. That's the name of this deadly game.

7. Family

A. Equal Rights Amendment

We applaud equal opportunity in employment and equal wages for all workers performing equal work. But we strongly oppose the militants who would demean the role of wives and mothers in the family.

B. Respect For Life

A woman has a right to control her body, but the infant within her is a separate living being from the moment of conception and the deliberate taking of a life, when not necessary to save the mother, is murder. If we recognize any right to take a life, other than in self-defense or Biblically ordained capital punishment, then we are left to quarrel only about when it can be taken — and whoever is in power can change that at whim.

C. Population Control

At no level, federal, state or local, is the government obligated to feed us. We are obligated to feed ourselves and our families, and if we cannot, we must ask help from our relatives or from private charitable institutions. Therefore, since it is not the government's obligation to feed us or our families, the government doesn't have to worry about the number of children I have. But if the government can convince us, through massive welfare programs over a long period of time, that it is obligated to us, then it can make me believe it has a right to tell me how many children we can have. Let's keep our minds clear on this governmental maneuver to control population.

8. Government Custody

A. Welfare

Nobody wants to shove aside the aged, blind and disabled. They should be provided the current necessities of life from the local level. But we oppose handouts to the able bodies who refuse to work or produce illegitimates rather than work. Best estimates are that 1 in 5 are receiving aid fraudulently because of poor investigation of recipients. Both "walk-in" and "mail in" welfare must be halted. Make the welfare rolls open to public inspection.

B. Prisons

We oppose all proposals to close the prisons and free the prisoners, which is what most so-called "prison reform" is all about. Prisons are for punishment as well as rehabilitation. We should stress civic responsibility and vocational training in our penal institutions. And we should let the prisoner know that if he commits a crime after his release, he's in for a rough time, not a paid vacation.

C. Environment

The solution to pollution is not in turning the problem over to government nor in destroying our free economic system. Rather, we urge the enforcement of common and statutory laws affecting these matters; and we are confident that the inventive genius of a free people in a competitive economic system will find brilliant solutions — as, in fact, is right now being done.

9. Government Interference

A. Reapportionment

Our Constitution gives no basis for federal intervention into the make-up of State Legislatures based on "one man, one vote" and we firmly believe Wisconsin should choose its legislature and presidential electors as Wisconsinites see fit.

B. Freedom of Contract

Men should be free to enter into, or not enter into, contracts affecting the rental or sale of property, real or personal, and contracts establishing terms of employment and the right to bargain collectively, without interference by government. This would eliminate forced housing, racial quotas, compulsory working hours, compulsory arbitration and a host of other factors which are none of the government's business.

C. Freedom of Association

Anybody ought to be able to set up any private club or association anytime, anywhere, with such membership rules as he sees fit, without interference from anyone else, and certainly without the government telling him who he's got to associate with, either in his business or his recreation hours.

D. Federal Trespassing

We strongly oppose acts of federal agents which constitute inspection, search and seizure in violation of Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, June 10, 1984

Preamble

We believe a just society is based on the freedom and equality of all its people. Our government must recognize human dignity and rights and foster an awareness of mutual dependence and responsibilities.

Although we believe our political system best approaches this ideal society, we recognize that there are still inequities and pledge our best efforts to end them.

Our government must encourage personal development and provide free and equal access to the means for developing full potential. Government must ensure the continued improvement and safety of the community and be concerned with our physical, economic and sociocultural environment.

Our nation is best served by vigorous and open political parties. We promise that the Democratic Party of Wisconsin will stand open to all citizens, respond sensitively to the needs of every part of our society and work actively for an honest and open government that is responsible to the will of the people.

We expect Democratic candidates and officials to support and work to implement the platform so it may become the law of the land.

Jobs with Peace

We recognize that it is impossible to achieve our Democratic agenda without significantly altering federal spending priorities. As our top goal, we therefore call on all Wisconsinites to join the fight to make more money available for jobs and programs — in education, transportation, housing, health care, human services, and other socially productive industries — by significantly reducing the amount of our tax dollars spent on nuclear weapons, foreign military intervention and wasteful military programs; these policies will provide a healthy economy, true national security, and jobs with peace.

The Economy and Taxes

We recognize unemployment, inflation, huge deficits and high interest rates as key issues facing us today. We do not believe that tax cuts for the wealthy, excessive military spending, severe budget cutting in human programs, and reductions in the living standard of working people will solve these problems.

We reject efforts on the part of the Reagan administration to transfer most of the funding responsibility for government programs to state and local levels. This policy will result in no real saving of tax dollars, but will merely encourage movement of businesses from high to low tax areas.

We assert that our economy must instead be revitalized by 1) channeling funds for domestic needs away from inflationary military spending and 2) supporting programs which encourage full employment and increased purchasing power for our people.

We stand for a fair and progressive tax system which will achieve our economic goals through:

Development of additional, progressive revenue sources to reduce property tax funding for education and social services;
Enactment of an employment tax credit;
Reviewing tax exemptions to ensure equity;
Improving the corporate income tax by 1) eliminating loopholes and 2) increasing the progressivity of graduated tax rates to assist small businesses;
Scrutinizing industrial revenue bonds to ensure new job creation;
Tax laws which encourage family ownership of farms and small businesses; and
Exploration of alternative funding sources for Social Security to protect the integrity of benefits.

Agricultural and Rural Affairs

We are committed to preserving agriculture as the cornerstone of our society. We find President Reagan's total disregard for rural America disheartening.

We must:

Protect family farms and limit farming by nonfarm interests;
Enact a moratorium on principal payments for family-owned farms threatened by foreclosure;
Closely monitor the foreclosure activities of the Farmers Home Administration (FHA);
Require the FHA to competitively bid for farms;
Increase support for FHA office personnel;
Create job retraining programs for displaced farmers and agricultural workers;
Enact income limits on federal farm payment programs to corporations;
Require dairy processors to sell a sizable portion of their products on the open market before selling to the Commodity Credit Corporation;
Enact a graduated parity program for milk production on a per-family basis with supply management provisions;
Ban the import of sodium caseinate;
Revise price supports upward;
Strongly support the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program;
Protect agricultural land from urban sprawl, commercial speculation and destruction of topsoil and water supplies;
Enact new federal farm homestead legislation;
Enact a beginning farmers' program;
Support integrated pest management and reduced use of pesticides;
Increase incentives for agricultural development, use of nonpolluting, renewable energy sources and topsoil preservation;
Encourage farmer owned cooperatives to increase control over farm production at all stages;
Authorize anti-trust action against grain cartels; and
Inspect, regulate, label and establish quality standards for domestic and imported farm products.

Labor and Employment

Working men and women are the backbone of our economy. We believe in the inalienable right of all workers to organize, bargain collectively and strike.

Full employment is our top priority. We need a national industrial policy to ensure the survival of our basic industries.

The public is continually forced to pay for the costs that result when a business closes or reduces jobs. Older workers are especially involved in this process. Businesses which cut back on jobs have a moral responsibility to help affected communities and workers adjust.

Toward these ends, we advocate:

Opposition to a "right to work" law in Wisconsin;
Requiring businesses to notify workers at least six months in advance of employment reductions, plant shut downs and sellouts;
Requiring businesses to share the costs of retraining and relocating displaced workers;
Supporting employee efforts to protect and control their pension fund investments;
Expanding programs to help workers and the unemployed organize and manage their own businesses;
Stringent enforcement of safety and health regulations and accountability for occupational diseases and deaths;
Unemployment compensation benefits which have lower requirements for wages and weeks employed, no waiting period, and an extended duration when unemployment is high;
A right to sue for wrongful discharge;
Protecting employees who report suspected illegal acts of private employers;
Protecting employees who report suspected mismanagement, fraud or other misconduct in public agencies;
Fact-finding, mediation and binding arbitration to avert the need for strikes in the public sector;
Securing collective bargaining rights to all University of Wisconsin faculty, graduate assistants and academic staff;
Amendment of the state's collective bargaining laws to include
  1) negotiation on classifications and their pay ranges and
  2) a provision to "grandfather" "permissive" bargaining subjects in existing contracts as "mandatory" bargaining subjects;
Settling public employee contracts prior to completion of the budget process with an interest penalty for unduly delayed settlements;
Opposing residency requirements for public employees;
Quick resolution of the inequities facing state limited term employees;
A living wage, safe and sanitary working conditions and reasonable hours for migrant agricultural workers;

Equal pay for work of comparable value;
Opposition to reducing the minimum wage for teenagers;
Spreading the available work by 1) discouraging excessive use of overtime and 2) supporting early voluntary retirement without loss of pension rights;
Encouraging job sharing, flexible scheduling and part-time work with full benefits;
Government training and employment when necessary;
Passage of federal "auto content" legislation;
Stringent controls on job and work relief programs to protect existing employees from displacement;
Standards for subsidies for private job creation based on dollar amount spent per job created with independent monitoring;
Restoring fairness to the National Labor Relations Board;
Protecting employees' First Amendment rights and relaxing the Hatch Act; and
Protecting employees from all forms of harassment, including sexual harassment.

Environment, Energy and Transportation

Our survival depends on environmental protection and responsible energy use and development. We dedicate ourselves to an ecological conscience that emphasizes preservation of our land, water, air and wilderness resources. We advocate a diversified energy supply system with decentralized production and control that fosters development of safe, renewable, nonpolluting, domestic energy resources.

Environment

We call for:

Opposition to the Reagan policy of exploiting our resources and public lands for private profit;
A moratorium on exploration for or mining of uranium;
A moratorium on mining until groundwater standards have been set at nondegradation;
Strict enforcement of environmental protection laws;
Strengthening efforts to protect wetlands and surface and groundwater quality and supplies;
Reducing sulfur dioxide emissions to resolve the acid rain problem;
Development of responsible methods for solid and toxic waste disposal with public review;
Opposition to project ELF under any name;
Opposition to disposal in Wisconsin of nuclear waste produced elsewhere;
Preserving and expanding wilderness and natural areas to provide protection for wildlife and endangered species;
Ending use of the steel-jaw leghold trap;
Adoption of conservation and recycling programs; and
Reducing noise pollution.

Energy

We advocate:

Public, nonprofit ownership and control of utilities and large scale energy producing industries;
Increasing tax incentives for renewable energy resource systems and conservation;
Opposition to energy demanding or environmentally degrading energy production methods;
Using domestic coal as a primary energy source only if cleanly burned;
Opposition to construction of new nuclear power plants;
An orderly phaseout of existing nuclear power plants to begin immediately;
That companies responsible for transportation of nuclear materials must inform communities of their activities and safety plans;
Ensuring public utilities charge ratepayers only for costs associated with service provision; and
Supporting an elected Public Service Commission.

Transportation

We propose:

A coordinated, multi-facility transportation system that encourages energy conservation and expansion of rail service;
Opposition to unnecessary, substantial new highway construction in Wisconsin;
Encouraging production of energy efficient automobiles;
Vehicle registration fees based on fuel consumption efficiency; and
Opposition to use of tandem-trailer trucks on two-lane highways and of heavier or longer trucks on state roads.

Foreign and Military Affairs-World Peace

Awesome developments in atomic, chemical and biological weapons have made military solutions to international disputes immoral and obsolete, while increasing the need for world cooperation. We believe our nation's defense is weakened if military spending is increased at the expense of social programs and fiscal stability. We demand the immediate transfer of funds from the military budget to local job creation and other essential programs.

Foreign affairs should be conducted to serve the interest of the world's people rather than corporations. Civilian control over the military's practices is necessary to prevent sacrifices in human life and resources.

Economic domination and intervention in the internal affairs of weaker nations by stronger nations must cease. Global problems like hunger, pollution and resource conservation require global solutions. People should think of themselves not only as citizens of their nation but of their world.

Strengthening International Cooperation

We recommend:

Increasing our reliance on and abiding by the decisions of the World Court;
Developing the United Nations into an equitable, federal system with power to deal with global problems while ensuring national control of domestic affairs;

- Forming a permanent peacekeeping force, mediation service and world disarmament agency under the United Nations;
- Working for reforms and continuing our membership in UNESCO;
- Increasing efforts toward conciliation with the Soviet Union;
- Negotiating the creation of a U.S.-Soviet joint crisis center;
- Ratifying the conventions to implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- Forming a United States Peace Academy;
- Increasing economic and technical aid channeled through the United Nations;
- Establishing a world food reserve from national surpluses;
- That the State Investment Board divest all holdings in military industries and racist governments;
- A just Mideast peace settlement recognizing the rights of Israelis and Palestinians to freedom and self-determination within negotiated boundaries;
- Economic sanctions against racist governments such as South Africa, including divestiture of state investments;
- Self-determination for all Central American countries;
- Ending all efforts to destabilize the government of Nicaragua;
- A state trade commission to and increased cultural exchange with Nicaragua;
- Eliminating military aid to El Salvador and immediately withdrawing American troops from Honduras;
- National and international regulation of corporations to prevent exploitative practices such as 1) dumping contaminated or banned products abroad and 2) promoting and selling products such as infant milk formula to societies unable to use them safely;
- An immigration policy reflective of our commitment to provide refuge and freedom to the oppressed;
- Promoting equitable, international fair trade practices;
- Supporting multilateral trade negotiations; and
- Ratifying the Law of the Sea Treaty.

De-emphasizing Militarism

We call for:

- Total nuclear disarmament by all nations, beginning with an immediate freeze on construction, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons;
- A comprehensive test-ban treaty;
- Adopting policy of no first use of nuclear weapons;
- Pulling back battlefield nuclear weapons to create a nuclear-free buffer zone across Europe;
- Nonproliferation of nuclear technology and materials;
- Opposition to costly and destabilizing new weapons systems such as the MX missile;
- Eliminating funding for nuclear war civil defense;
- Sharply reducing our arms exports and troop strength in foreign countries;
- Cost-competitive bidding for military contracts and replacement parts;
- Banning the production and deployment of biological and chemical weapons;
- Regulation of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons transportation and manufacture by state, county and local governments;
- Ending military aid to dictatorships;
- Opposition to military conscription and compulsory registration;
- Ensuring that rights of conscience are scrupulously respected and men and women are equally included if military conscription is adopted; and
- Setting up a World Peace Tax Fund as an alternative for persons conscientiously opposed to paying taxes for military purposes.

Veterans Affairs

We endorse provision of health, housing, education and employment opportunities for needy veterans and those who have performed alternative service. Veterans with upgraded discharges should be entitled to full veterans' benefits.

To this end, we support:

- Continued funding for rehabilitation of the disabled;
- Strong efforts to seek out, treat and provide disability compensation for veterans and others exposed to Agent Orange or nuclear fallout;
- Releasing the funds for the congressionally mandated post-traumatic-stress disorder treatment program for Vietnam veterans;
- Equal benefit access for Wisconsin residents of five years;
- Reopening the program which considers upgrading less-than-desirable discharges; and
- Civil Service preference points for veterans limited to the original hiring.

Human Rights

We believe in equal rights, privileges, opportunities and immunities for all individuals without regard to color, sex, age, class, occupation, national origin, ancestry, handicap, physical appearance, living arrangements, sexual, religious, or political preference or marital status.

While civil rights laws have been enacted to assure such equality, many individuals and institutions have been negligent in meeting the requirements of these laws. We therefore strongly support a greater commitment to implementation and enforcement of existing laws.

Sex role stereotyping is an important problem for men and women. Women have been excluded from full participation in the working world and positions of responsibility and influence in politics and the community. Men have been denied opportunities to equally participate in raising their children.

We support freedom of reproductive choice and believe in the right of all women, including those who receive public assistance, to elect an abortion under safe and legal conditions. Mature minors have the constitutional right to obtain reproductive services on their own consent with preservation of confidentiality.

We support the right to freedom and self-determination for members of American Indian Tribes and the inviolability of all treaties with the United States Government.

We support the individual's right to die with dignity, including the right to refuse life-sustaining assistance.

Equal Rights and Affirmative Action

We propose:

An expanded commitment to recruitment, promotional, employment and job retention opportunities for minorities, senior citizens, women and handicapped persons;
Enforcing and strengthening existing laws prohibiting discrimination in employment and housing;
Expanding the protection of the 1964 Civil Rights act by including "sexual or affectional preference";
That individuals may go directly to circuit court to file discrimination suits after filing a complaint with the State Equal Rights Division;
Vigorous enforcement of and adequate funding for the 1964 Voting Rights Act;
Passage of a federal Equal Rights Amendment;
Retraining, counseling and health insurance for displaced homemakers;
Increasing funds for programs and interagency cooperation to prevent family abuse, assist abused victims and support single parents;
Pension and medical benefits for divorced spouses of military personnel;
Expanding services, funding and health insurance coverage for prevention and early termination of unwanted pregnancies; and
Opposition to efforts to limit the right of women to elect termination of unwanted pregnancies.

Senior Citizens

All senior citizens should have the opportunity to lead dignified, healthy and useful lives.

We therefore propose:

Equitable financial assistance, particularly passing through social security benefit increases to supplemental security income beneficiaries;
Adequate health care, low income housing and low cost transportation;
Multi-purpose senior citizen service centers;
Strict regulation of and ending segregation of Medicaid/Medicare from private-pay residents in nursing homes;
Opposing taxation of retirement income for the low income elderly;
Ending mandatory retirement;
Opposition to cuts in pension plans, Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid, including increases in co-payment or co-insurance requirements;
Simplification of Medicaid/Medicare procedures to ensure full use of coverage; and
Including capable senior citizens in the staffing of programs designed for their benefit.

Law Enforcement

We support the right of individuals to be secure against injury to their person and property. We advocate strong efforts to deal effectively with crime and protect the rights of persons suspected of committing crimes. We believe full employment will reduce crime incidents.

To achieve these goals, we call for:

Restitution, protection and legal aid for victims and witnesses of crimes;
Funding of proper legal representation for all needy persons;
Opposition to determinate sentencing;
Opposition to the death penalty;
Seeking alternatives to new prison construction;
Opposition to reduction of the flexibility of the bail system;
Emphasizing habilitation in prison reform and community correction alternatives;
Elected commissions to monitor police and fire department practices to ensure fair treatment of all residents;
Banning the sale of easily concealed handguns; and
Criminal penalties for individuals involved in any aspect of animal or fowl fighting.

Education

Elementary and Secondary Education

We strongly support public school education. We also endorse self-supporting, certified private schools. All children have the right to a quality education which takes into account their individual needs. To achieve this goal, we call for:

Increasing federal and state funding;
Opposition to tuition tax credits and vouchers;
Opposition to prayer sessions in public schools;
Increasing emphasis on basic skills such as reading, writing and arithmetic;
Improving job skill training;
Each school system to adopt proficiency standards;
Parental involvement in health and sex education programs and alcohol and drug abuse counseling;
Federal and state funding for drug awareness programs;
Full implementation of programs for children with learning disabilities, emotional disturbances and physical or mental handicaps;
Including the study of labor history in the high school curriculum;
Creation of programs for gifted children, minority studies and high school dropouts;
Increasing state funding for efforts to 1) promote voluntary two-way integration and 2) eliminate sex role stereotyping; and
Providing at least 70% state funding for the employment of psychologists, social workers, counselors and exceptional education experts.

Postsecondary Education

Wisconsin has traditionally provided low cost, high quality education to its citizens. We call for increased financial support to ensure that this tradition continues. In addition, we advocate:

No increase in the 27.3% share of instruction costs which University of Wisconsin System students pay;
Popular election of vocational-technical school boards;
Evaluation of higher education and vocational-technical institutions and elimination of unnecessary program duplication;
Part-time and evening degree programs in professional schools;
Negotiation of college reciprocity agreements between Wisconsin and neighboring states;
Expansion of scholarship, grant and work-study opportunities for low income and/or minority students;
No requirement for draft registration in order to receive financial aid;
The option of completing a college degree under the WEOP program;
Strong support of students' rights to actively participate in university governance; and
Appointing a student to the Board of Regents.

Health and Welfare

We believe health care access is a right to be shared equally by all members of society regardless of their ability to pay or geographic location. Consumers and health care providers must share control of health care. We favor alternative health care delivery systems and preventive medicine programs.

We support the efforts of elderly or disabled people to live independently at home or in community living arrangements.

We assert that all citizens are entitled to an adequate income and the understanding, respect and concern of the community. Anyone willing and able to work should be guaranteed a job.

Toward these ends, we call for:

A comprehensive, national health service program with coverage for preventive care, mental health and dental care services, freedom to choose the provider and adequate fiscal controls;
A health insurance program for the unemployed and underemployed;
Assistance for individuals with catastrophic illnesses;
Serious health care cost containment without shifting costs to low income individuals;
An emphasis on less costly care, including outpatient treatment and homecare;
Increasing student financial aid for health care personnel who agree to work in areas of great need;
Quality day care centers for children with a sliding scale fee subsidy for low income families;
Aids to establish day care centers for the handicapped and frail elderly;
A congregate housing services program;
Compensation to individuals injured in research projects;
Public sector jobs for the unemployed at a living wage rate;
A negative income tax;
State and federal funding and uniform eligibility standards for public assistance to needy persons;
Expansion of the food stamp program and enactment of an energy stamp program; and
Waiving the waiting period for welfare eligibility for migrant agricultural worker families in emergency cases

Urban Affairs

We pledge to work for the revitalization of metropolitan areas and to combat the decline of our inner cities. Government should promote greater understanding, appreciation and cooperation among the various socioeconomic, ethnic, religious and cultural groups in urban areas.

To attain these goals, we favor:

Expanding efforts to promote new and rehabilitated housing in central cities, including continuation of the Wisconsin Home Rehabilitation Loan Program and homesteading;
Forbidding red-lining in the financing or insuring of businesses and residences;
Extension of redemption periods in foreclosure actions;
Opposition to condominium conversion that displaces elderly or low income residents;
Supporting cooperative home ownership;
Flexible adjustments to levy limits to allow better response to local needs;
State funding of state mandated programs; and
Fiscal analyses of state mandated programs that rigorously identify impact on localities.

Consumer Protection

Every Wisconsin citizen should be fully informed and protected when seeking goods and services.

We therefore favor:

Universal access to residential telephone service;
No access charges for long distance telephone service;
Opposition to local measured service billing;
Opposition to legalizing the formation of utility holding companies;
Incorporation of consumer education into already existing courses in public schools;
Vigorous enforcement and strengthening of all consumer protection laws and opposition to weakening the Wisconsin Product Liability Law;
State regulatory bodies with a majority of individuals deriving less than ten percent of their income from the regulated field;
Establishing statewide voluntary arbitration panel systems to permit swift, inexpensive and out-of-court settlements;
A "no-fault" insurance law to speed handling of personal injury and property damage claims;
Mandatory liability insurance for all licensed vehicles;
Administrative rules providing for licensing and discipline of independent insurance adjusters; and
Requiring prior approval of all insurance rate increases.

Responsive Government and Citizen Protection

We believe in enlarging public participation in the political process to the greatest extent possible. To facilitate this, we favor:

Strengthening and vigorously enforcing the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and creating a Wisconsin FOIA;
Vigorous enforcement of the open meeting law;
Public financial disclosures by candidates for public office and elected or appointed officials;
Public financing for Wisconsin political parties;
A state income tax check-off for contributions to political parties;
Raising the allowable deduction for contributions to political parties to one hundred dollars for an individual and two hundred dollars for a couple;
Eliminating unnecessary complexity in financial reporting forms for political parties or candidates;
Opposition to efforts to remove federal court jurisdiction for special interest areas;
Strengthening legislation protecting citizens from invasion of privacy;
Regulating access to personal data in computer banks or transmission;
Opposition to any expansion of intelligence or law enforcement agencies' powers that infringe on constitutional rights or the right of dissent;
Opposition to monitoring of private telephone conversations by telephone companies and other businesses;
Opposition to elimination of county courthouse elected officers from the November ballot;
Placing elected official recall attempts under the jurisdiction of the State Elections Board and its rules for candidates;
A minimally restrictive delegate selection procedure which restores the Wisconsin presidential preference primary in compliance with national party rules;
Greater participation of grass-roots Democrats in the national delegate selection process; and
Opposition to excessively high thresholds in the delegate selection process.

WISCONSIN LABOR AND FARM PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, June 10, 1984

EXPANDING THE CONCEPTS OF PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

We believe that it is important for our anti-monopoly party to put forth a transitional program which consists of short-term demands that are consciously tied to a visionary goal. We believe that each short-term demand should meet an immediate need while also serving as a basis for our long-range goals.

We believe that these long-range goals require that we advocate political and economic structures which encourage and enable people to transcend the structural limits imposed by monopoly capitalism. We submit that such a transformation must be accompanied by a broadening of the concepts of individual and societal rights and responsibilities.

Toward that end we adopt the following bills of rights:

1. Economic and Social Bill of Rights

In this time of crisis, we need to reaffirm our nation's constitution and the rights it secures for us as Americans. In the 200 years since it was written, however, we have come to realize that true individual freedom depends upon more rights than were self-evident at the time of the framing of the Constitution. We need a Bill of Rights which goes beyond just civil liberties to also include economic and social rights. We find that the following rights now need to be affirmed:

(a.) The right of every person to work that is socially useful and remunerative and in which workers have input or control.

(b.) The right of every person to earn enough to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter and recreation for themselves and their dependents.

(c.) The right of every farm family to raise and sell products at a return which will provide a decent living.

(d.) The right of every person to quality health care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health.

(e.) The right of every person to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment.

(f.) The right of every person to life-long access to an education that allows each individual to develop to her/his fullest potential.

(g.) The right of every person to a world free from nuclear weapons and other means of indiscriminate warfare.

(h.) The right of every person to an enduring, stable, and healthful environment.

(i.) The right of all peoples to self-determination and freedom from military, economic, or other forms of intervention.

(j.) The right of every person to live in a society free of racism, sexism, and other forms of social stereotyping and intimidations which hinder our creative and cooperative potential to relate to each other humanely.

2. Workers' Technology Bill of Rights*

(a.) New technology shall be used in a way that creates jobs and promotes community-wide and national full employment.

(b.) Unit labor cost savings and labor productivity gains resulting from the use of new technology shall be shared with workers at the local enterprise level and shall not be permitted to accrue excessively or exclusively for the gain of capital, management, and shareholders. Reduced work hours and increased leisure time made possible by new technology shall result in no loss of real income or decline in living standards for workers affected at the local enterprise level.

(c.) Local communities, the states, and the nation have a right to require employers to pay a replacement tax on all machinery, equipment, robots and production systems that displace workers, cause unemployment, and thereby decrease local, state, and federal revenues.

(d.) New technology shall improve the conditions of work and shall enhance and expand the opportunities for knowledge, skills and compensation of workers. Displaced workers shall be entitled to training, retraining and subsequent job placement or reemployment.

(e.) New technology shall be evaluated in terms of worker safety and health and shall not be destructive of the workplace environment, nor shall it be used at the expense of the community's natural environment.

(f.) Workers, through their trade unions and bargaining units, shall have an absolute right to participate in all phases of management deliberations and decisions that lead or could lead to the introduction of new technology or the changing of the workplace system design, work processes, and procedures for doing work, including the shutdown or transfer of work, capital, plant, and equipment.

(g.) Workers shall have the right to monitor control room centers and control stations and the new technology shall not be used to monitor, measure, or otherwise control the work practices and work standards of individual workers, at the point of work.

(h.) Storage of an individual worker's personal data and information file by the employer shall be tightly controlled and the collection and/or release and dissemination of information with respect to race, religious or political activities and beliefs, records of physical and mental health disorders and treatments, records of arrests and felony charges or convictions, information concerning sexual preferences and conduct, information concerning internal and private family matters, and information regarding an individual's financial condition or credit-worthiness shall not be permitted, except in rare circumstances related to health, and then only after consulting with a family or union-appointed physician, psychiatrist or member of the clergy. The right of an individual worker to inspect his or her personal data file shall at all times be absolute and open.

(i.) When new technology is employed in the production of military goods and services, workers, through their trade unions and bargaining agents, shall have a right to bargain with management over the establishment of Alternative Production Committees, which shall design ways to adapt that technology to socially-useful production and products in the civilian sector of the economy.

FOUNDATIONS FOR THE WISCONSIN COMMONWEALTH

Beyond the "new rights" we believe that there are a number of programmatic points which can offer hope and inspire those who have been denied access to the fruits of social progress.

We find that problems and solutions in one area do not exist in isolation from problems and solutions in other areas. We find the problems to be directly linked to monopoly capitalism. We find the solutions to appear in the form of cooperative concepts which offer Wisconsin residents control over the social and economic structures which dominate their lives.

We find that we must address diverse situations with proposals which offer alternatives to the use of the industrial model in areas where such a model does not and cannot work. We find that primary among the corporate attacks on the lives of working people are the corporate efforts to "industrialize" health care and farming.

We therefore offer the following proposals — not as a list of independent reforms — but as a comprehensive program aimed at establishing the Wisconsin Commonwealth.

1. Health Care

Every person has the right to quality preventive, therapeutic, and supportive health care services which include mental health services. Many persons are unable to meet some or all of their health care needs because of widespread deficiencies and failures in the present health care system. Unnecessary expenditures, profits and administrative costs have inflated the costs of health care. Most fee-for-service professionals have not controlled the cost of their services. Many urban and rural areas have a dearth of qualified health care workers and facilities.

Such conditions cannot continue. It is time for far-reaching and quantitative changes in such services. Such changes should include:

— Creation of a single, state-wide group insurance program available to all citizens which provides basic preventive and therapeutic health care services.

— Set up stringent quality control standards which are uniformly enforced for the development of new institutional beds and technological services. Based on regional needs, develop rate reimbursement standards which earmark funds for specific institutional purposes to prevent use of such funds for other purposes; provide for frequent and unannounced inspection of institutions to monitor quality and adequacy of the environment, staffing and services; and, develop standards which avoid duplication of services.

— Eliminate current fiscal practices and/or regulations which encourage gross profiteering related to the sale, operation and construction of health care facilities.

— Set up a single Health Care Agency controlled by a consumer-provider board to coordinate, regulate, license and monitor health care facilities and providers and assure that every person has access to primary, secondary and tertiary services.

— Set up uniform standards for the education, certification, licensure for all levels of health care providers and maximum utilization of non-physician providers whenever appropriate.

— Provide for a consumer controlled Health Advocacy Board, independent of the Health Care Agency to provide ombudsmen, investigative and legal services to insure patient/client rights; monitor the actions of the Health Agency and the adequacy of facilities.

— Provide scholarships for areas of practice that are understaffed with a requirement that scholarship recipients be required to serve in areas of need and require public service of all those receiving publicly subsidized health care education.

— Set up a system of home-health services which permits those with chronic conditions to live in dignity at home and which permits group residential facilities on a decentralized basis in rural areas.
— Design all these mechanisms of control in ways which promote the public control and ownership of health care facilities.

2. Farm Policy

A severe crisis now confronts the great majority of farmers. The LFP rejects all arguments that attempt to lay the blame for this crisis on farmers themselves; it has not been caused by "poor farm-management practices", or "reluctance to change". Rather, the current crisis has been caused by inappropriate governmental policies and programs as well as the corresponding penetration and growing power of monopolistic agribusiness corporations.

Working together, government and large corporations have increasingly integrated farming into an economic system which is dominated by its need to generate immediate, short-term profits for speculative, investment capital, and which leads to the long-term concentration of control and ownership of all facets of agriculture into fewer and fewer hands. The effects of these economic pressures have increasingly resulted in the forced industrialization of farming.

The increasingly complex and capital-intensive nature of modern farming has prompted many producers to consider alternative farming methods. This desire for change has been fueled by the rapidly escalating costs of energy and petrochemically based fertilizers and pesticides. In addition, many are concerned about the dramatic soil erosion and nutrient depletion often associated with conventional practices. Organic farming methods have demonstrated beneficial effects in regard to input costs of production, soil and water quality, crop yields, and natural resources. Such an approach is a prerequisite to assuring clean drinking water, safe food, sustained agricultural productivity, energy conservation, and improved environmental quality.

The LFP finds the application of the extremely capital-intensive, factory-styled model to farming to be particularly inappropriate. Not only does it create a continual crisis for farmers, it is also untenable for society as a whole.

For years the economic pressures building toward the present crisis have resulted in the disruption — and all too often, the destruction — of rural communities. Thousands of rural residents have been displaced, often to urban areas that can offer few, if any, employment opportunities. Once-thriving small communities have become all but ghost towns, often dependent on only the caprices of tourists for their economic survival. In short, an entire way of life — an entire rural culture is threatened with extinction.

For the sake of urban residents as well as rural residents, this cannot be allowed to happen. The LFP firmly believes that an economically prosperous and stable farm sector is an absolutely essential prerequisite for the establishment of a true Wisconsin Commonwealth.

Toward that end the LFP endorses the following short-term emergency proposals designed to halt the growth of the widening farm crisis:

(a.) *The Wisconsin Farm Price Act*

We support the efforts of progressive farm organizations to pass enabling legislation in the states which lead in farm production that would permit multistate pricing arrangements on specified farm commodities. The LFP therefore urges the passage of a Wisconsin Minimum Farm Price Act.

(b.) *Moratorium on Farm Foreclosures*

The current economic emergency demands that state legislation prohibiting farm mortgage foreclosure be enacted.

(c.) *Land Reform: Ban on Corporate Acquisitions of Agricultural Land*

The dominance of large agribusiness corporations can be halted by a state constitutional amendment that prohibits further acquisition of family farms by large corporations.

Similarly, the Labor and Farm Party endorses the following longer-term measures:

(a.) Actively encourage the renewal of an agriculture based primarily on small and medium-size farms both family and cooperatively owned.

(b.) Beginning Farmer Programs: state support for a program which loans money to beginning farmers can help stop farm abandonment and further concentration of land holding.

(c.) Land Trusts: We believe that the concept of farm ownership must change. Toward that end we support the formation of voluntary cooperative land trusts which would grant lifetime stewardship to qualified farmers who agree to abide by collectively established farming practices.

(d.) Actively encourage cooperation rather than competition among farmers through such devices as community land trusts, collective bargaining, purchasing and marketing cooperatives, and equipment and labor-sharing arrangements.

(e.) Actively promote the creation of local and regional markets, including the expansion of fruit and vegetable markets, and the diversification of production at the farm level.

(f.) Actively encourage the growth of rural homestead communities which integrate production-for-use, production-for-sale, alternative energy generation, small industry, and recreational opportunities for non-rural residents.

3. Labor

The rights of working people and their organizations have long been under attack. We believe that the two-party system has reinforced the corporate attacks on unions. We believe that the following steps are necessary:

(a.) Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act — including the "Right-To-Work" (for less) provisions, the restrictions on sympathy strikes, the bans on secondary boycotts, and the prohibitions on mass picketing.

(b.) Unemployment Compensation.

(1) The immediate and full restoration of benefits including:
— Restore the cost-of-living allowance.
— Decrease to 15 weeks the time one must work in order to qualify.
— Reduce the "quit provision" to allow a worker to collect benefits if he/she quit one job and worked 4 weeks at a second job prior to lay off.

(2) Introduce legislation to extend unemployment compensation to all of the unemployed.
(3) The cost of unemployment compensation improvements should be financed by increasing the corporate share of contributions.

(c.) Prohibit forced overtime, require at least double time pay for voluntary overtime, and shorten the workweek without a cut in pay.

(d.) Oppose further tax breaks for business and other government giveaways to corporations unless such benefits are linked directly to the creation of jobs at union wage levels.

(e.) The state must place restrictions on plant closings and runaway shops. Such restrictions might include security bonding as a protection against possible future closings or moves, special aids to abandoned communities, and a runaway shop tax. The latter would be levied on the company owning the runaway shop (or its parent company, if necessary) with its in-state assets serving as collateral. The amount of the tax would equal the cost of retraining (if necessary) and re-employing workers who had lost their jobs as a result of a runaway shop.

The state must also develop mechanisms which encourage worker and community takeovers of abandoned industrial facilities. For example, monies raised by the runaway shop tax could be used to help fund such takeovers.

In order to protect and promote public well-being, governmental units should be encouraged to exercise their power of eminent domain to take over plants that owners refuse to operate or to sell. The governmental units should thereafter democratically manage the operation of such plants.

(f.) Enforce an absolute right of workers to refuse to work with toxic substances, including nuclear materials.

(g.) Develop state purchasing, contracting, and investment policies which encourage the unionization of all workers.

(h.) Not only resist current efforts to lower the minimum wage, which is fast becoming the wage of the majority of workers, but also push for its immediate increase to at least five dollars per hour.

4. Economic Policy

We believe that a progressive economic policy can break the cycle of boom and bust. Democracy can and must be applied as a principle within our economy. The concept of "Jobs with Peace" must be a cornerstone of future economic development as well as the recognition that we live in a world that has limited natural resources.

Economic policies must be based upon human needs, not corporate greed. Toward that end we support the following points:

(a.) Job creation must be the immediate goal of economic development plans.

(b.) Economic plans must be devised in ways to make jobs fulfilling and should be geared toward reduction of the workweek and elimination of all dehumanizing work.

(c.) Adequate levels of state-administered health and life insurance must be available to all people.

(d.) Workers must be given control over their pension funds.

(e.) A state bank must be created. It must be designed to further the goals of worker and community control of economic development.

(f.) State investments must be restricted to those which do not further racism and oppression abroad nor union busting and discrimination in the United States. A significant portion of state investments should be allocated to promote the other economic goals of this platform.

(g.) So-called "high technology" development plans should be scrutinized closely and should not be adopted unless study reveals substantial community and workforce benefit.

(h.) All economic development plans must be environmentally sound.

5. American Indians

(a.) Treaties are sacred covenants which honor and respect the sovereignty of tribes.

(b.) Treaties signed by the United States government with Indian nations are U.S. law, and where these treaties have been abrogated the law has been broken, and the claims of the tribes should be given prime consideration.

(c.) The form of government of tribes on their respective reservations should not be determined by the states or the federal government but by the tribes themselves.

(d.) Treaties signed by the tribes are with the federal government and not with the states; however, a friendly spirit between tribes and states should be encouraged.

(e.) Every effort should be made to assist Indian tribes in their goal of economic self-sufficiency.

(f.) American Indians have a right to educational opportunities and assistance.

(g.) American Indians have the right to maintain cultural and religious integrity and to keep their native languages alive. Indian pride should be encouraged.

(h.) There is great cultural diversity among the various tribes and these differences should be respected.

(i.) Indians have a right not to be discriminated against because of race, culture, or nationality.

(j.) Tribal rights to treaty lands, to treaty resource access, to tax, to regulate gambling, to enforce fishing, hunting, and conservation rules should be acknowledged by state agencies.

(k.) Indian court decisions should receive full faith and credit in state courts. (For example: when a tribal attorney successfully prosecutes nonresident offenders who dump refuse on Indian lands.)

(l.) State courts must fulfill their duty by federal law to notify the appropriate tribe of impending Indian child placement decisions and this duty should be carefully exercised.

6. Equality and the Struggle Against Racism

We find that substantial numbers of people are economically disenfranchised and otherwise underrepresented in the rewarding areas of our society because of their race or national origin. It is clear that such discrimination is based on past patterns, stereotypes, and insensitivities. Despite significant improvements in the public consciousness about these problems, structural features continue to keep discrimination alive and in many cases actually widen the economic gaps.

In the absence of equality and a principled rejection of all forms of discrimination, it is all too easy for labor and peoples' movements to be divided, and their leverage undercut. Therefore, while discrimination most directly injures the targeted sections of the population, the struggle for equality benefits all working people.

The Labor and Farm Party also recognizes that it must have active Black, Hispanic, and other minority membership *and* leadership, and that special efforts must be undertaken to assure that this becomes a reality.

Discrimination must cease and all people must be given the opportunity to participate in our society. We feel that such opportunity has the following components:

(a.) The right to a job should be enforced by extensive jobs programs on a state and local level as well as federally, with affirmative action guarantees directed to the areas of the population most affected by unemployment, including Black, Hispanic, youth, and women workers.

(b.) Affirmative action in government service on a state and local level should be implemented so that the work force fully represents the population's percentage of minority and women workers. While this is a necessity on all levels, it is particularly important for the sensitive areas of public service, such as police. This should be required of all private employers contracting with state and local governments.

(c.) The right to quality education for all youth must be guaranteed. This should include a positive portrayal of the contributions of all working people and minority cultures. Quality education should be integrated education, based on equal allocation of the burden for that among different segments of the population and respect for the needs and desires of the Black and Hispanic communities. The right to bilingual education must also be guaranteed.

(d.) Effective civilian control over police policy and administration is necessary. The use of deadly force by police should be restricted to clearly life-threatening situations and governed by published regulations and appropriate state laws with provisions made for elected civilian review.

(e.) Voting rights for all minority groups must be strictly enforced, including all provisions of the Voting Rights Act. Apportionment of election districts should never be done to minimize minority representation, but to enhance it wherever possible.

(f.) The State of Wisconsin should not cooperate with any federal efforts which lead to the harassment of migrant workers or with policies aimed at the implementation of repressive immigration policies.

(g.) No benefits, rights, or privileges shall be denied on the basis of race, sex, or lifestyle considerations, including sexual preference and marital status. The State of Wisconsin and all of its political subdivisions should not cooperate with or recognize any public or private group which discriminates on the basis of any of the above considerations, including, but not limited to, corporations doing business in South Africa.

7. Women

(a.) Comparable worth as a cornerstone of all compensation mechanisms and as a legal requirement in all sectors of the economy.

(b.) A study should be undertaken to determine comparable worth for all public employee job classifications with subsequent adjustment of all inequities.

(c.) Legislation should be enacted to provide start-up monies to cooperative groups to set-up, administer, and maintain non-profit, 24-hour child care centers for infants and children on a sliding fee scale based on family income. (Examples of such cooperatives include: community organizations, unions, labor-management committees, local government-citizen child care boards, etc.)

Legislation should be proposed to require employers to provide child care services for workers.

(d.) Child support provided by the state should include options which allow the parent to be employed and/or attain defined educational goals.

(e.) Flex-time and/or job sharing should be implemented for public employees to allow flexibility in meeting personal and familial responsibilities.

(f.) The state shall enact statutes to assure equal reproductive rights for women regardless of income or source of medical care. The state shall give funding for birth control research a high priority so that a safe and effective method of preventing pregnancy can be developed and subsequently made readily available to all interested women and/or men. However, strict protections must be enacted which prohibit practices and research which impinge upon women and men's reproductive rights, regardless of race, national origin, class, religion, family status, or marital status.

The state shall require schools to have relevant sex education programs which promote sexual responsibilities for both sexes.

(g.) State monies shall be set aside to allow the staff of the Women's Study Program, U.W.-Madison, to develop model curricula for elementary and secondary schools tracing the historical contributions of women to the state and nation.

(h.) State and industry sponsored retraining programs should be made available to women who are displaced homemakers to allow their entry into the work force in meaningful and well-paid jobs suitable to their years of unpaid experience as housewives and community volunteers.

(i.) High school curricula should include training programs to make young women aware of the necessity of learning work skills so that they will not be economically dependent solely on their family status.

(j.) As a party we do not condone or excuse violence against women and urge that the laws prohibiting such violence be fully enforced to protect all women. We demand that the public schools be required to educate students regarding the inappropriateness of intra-family violence and sexual abuse. Furthermore, the state must provide greater funding for more facilities such as shelters and counseling centers which aid the victims of domestic violence.

(k.) We are also mindful that while *real* violence against *real* women is condoned or ignored in our society, *imaginary* violence against white women has been used as a justification for terrible violence against men of color. We demand that our schools be required to study the myth of men of color as prepetrators of violence and how this myth has made men of color and all women victims of our society.

8. Energy

The future productivity of our society and the future integrity of our environment are intimately related to how we deal with energy questions. We believe that it is possible to have an energy policy which promotes full employment consistent with "Jobs with Peace" principles, develops alternatives to corporate-dominated technologies, lessens international tensions, preserves the environment and promotes the goals of worker and community control.

Such goals are advanced by the following proposals:

(a.) State funding for alternative energy technologies. Priority to be given to the most labor intensive proposals. Ownership to be vested in municipalities or cooperatives. Development plans should take into account the following elements:

— Consideration of wind, solar, hydro, geo-thermal, bio-fuel and cogeneration technologies.

— Encourage research and development.

— Tax incentives for alternative energy conversions.

— State arrangement of large scale purchases or units.

— Planning and regulation to be based on methodologies which are efficient in given localities.

(b.) Nuclear power must be eliminated from our energy system. Steps must be taken toward this goal:

— Indefinite ban on future construction.

— Phaseout or shutdown of facilities still operating.

— Indefinite ban on high level waste disposal, non-entry into interstate compact on low level disposal, and no in-state low level disposal until an adequate plan dealing with the cessation of nuclear activity has met current environmental objections.

— Retraining and placement for displaced nuclear plant workers.

(c.) Creation of incentives for municipalities to assume ownership of existing utilities.

(d.) Implementation of a plan to weatherize and retrofit all Wisconsin structures. Priority to be given to projects in areas of high unemployment.

(e.) State adoption of a rigorous conservation plan.

9. The Environment

Environmental quality is a key element of work safety, urban rebirth, and farm prosperity. We believe strongly that Wisconsin's progressive heritage on environmental matters should be jealously guarded.

It is our policy that:

(a.) Work on Project E.L.F. should cease.

(b.) No nuclear waste should be permitted to enter Wisconsin's groundwater.

(c.) Phosphates must be banned.

(d.) Wilderness area preservation should be increased in its scope and coverage.

(e.) Conservation programs must receive the funding necessary to carry out the goals set here.

(f.) The recycling of glass, metals, and chemicals should be promoted and, where unprofitable, should be subsidized.

(g.) The very serious problem of acid rain should be dealt with by the United States and Canadian governments working together. But until our federal government stops dragging its feet, state legislation will be necessary.

10. Mining Policy

Unrestricted mining and indiscriminate mining exploration threaten to contaminate previously uncontaminated water. Exxon mining plans serve as a clear example of multinational corporate exploitation of the Earth. We adopt the following action proposals on mining:

(a.) The State of Wisconsin has already voted overwhelmingly in favor of a nuclear weapons freeze. This freeze, if it is more than rhetoric, must begin with the first step in the nuclear weapons chain: The mining and milling of uranium in northern Wisconsin. The State of Wisconsin should enact an immediate ban on uranium exploration and mining, similar to bans in New Jersey, Vermont and the province of British Columbia.

(b.) There must be full public disclosure of drill core samples from mining companies immediately upon completion of drilling. Under existing state law, drafted by Exxon's lawyers, the companies can withhold results of drilling from the public for up to 13 years.

(c.) There must be an immediate suspension of the existing mining groundwater rules, also drafted by Exxon's lawyers, which allow mining companies to contaminate Wisconsin groundwater with radioactivity and toxic chemicals up to maximum contaminant levels set by the federal government.

(d.) The DNR should be prohibited from wasting taxpayer money reviewing Exxon's mine application until Sokaogon Chippewa Treaty claims to the lands encompassing the Exxon mine site are settled. If these claims are upheld, Exxon will not be able to mine.

(e.) The DNR should be required, under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act, to conduct a comprehensive regional environmental impact statement on the long-term and cumulative impact of multiple mines operating in northern Wisconsin.

(f.) Future mining should be subjected to public control and ownership.

(g.) Recycling programs must be geared to reduce the need for additional metal mining.

11. International Policy

We condemn the bipartisan U.S. Government's foreign policy. We oppose a foreign policy that uses overt and covert military force to defend the economic interests of a few wealthy corporations and individuals at the expense of third world peoples. We oppose U.S. aid and the export of military goods to the current repressive regimes such as those in South Africa, Chile, Paraguay, Philippines, Israel, South Korea, and El Salvador. We condemn the hypocrisy of both Democrats and Republicans who talk about human rights and democracy while supporting dozens of U.S. client states that routinely kill and torture political dissidents.

We offer an alternative to the foreign policies of the multinational corporations:

(a.) Peace Conversion — Wisconsin should pass legislation requiring divestment of stocks and bonds (held by the State Investment Board and the University of Wisconsin) which are issued by corporations whose primary purpose is the production of weapons systems components.

(b.) Nuclear Free Zone — The Wisconsin Legislature should pass a resolution which requests all nuclear powers to remove Wisconsin from target lists and which requests that the United States Government refrain from placing or transporting nuclear weapons or materials within the boundaries of Wisconsin.

(c.) Runaway Shops — Restrict the ability of capital to move to countries where low wages are maintained by political repression.

(d.) Immigration Policy — Oppose the Immigration and Naturalization Service raids in Wisconsin; support legislative advocacy for Extended Voluntary Departure Status for Guatemalans and Salvadorans seeking temporary asylum in the United States.

(e.) Sanctuary — Extend Wisconsin resources and protection to refugees from Guatemala and El Salvador.

(f.) Nicaragua — Oppose U.S. covert and overt economic and military aid to counterrevolutionary forces seeking to overthrow the Sandinista government; promote trade and cultural exchange.

(g.) Europe — Support the Green Parties and anti-nuclear forces in their effort to keep out offensive weapons systems.

(h.) Trade Practices — We reject all nationalistic and racist methods of conducting and regulating international trade. We oppose embargoes and discriminatory restrictions on trade between the U.S. and the socialist and progressive developing nations. Such mutually advantageous trade would create many jobs here and would also promote mutual sentiments favoring cooperation instead of hostility between countries of different social systems.

(i.) Reevaluate the necessity of U.S. military bases on foreign soil. Study methods to retrain and create jobs for displaced civilian and military personnel.

(j.) Abolish the C.I.A. and reevaluate intelligence needs.

(k.) Redefine "national security" and open up foreign policy discussions to the greatest degree possible so that the citizens may understand and set the goals of their government.

12. Transportation Policy

Wisconsin is a large, rural state which must link its commodity producing areas with its urban markets. The health of the Wisconsin economy depends on reliable and efficient transportation. In addition, important social and economic goals can be fostered by changes in our transportation system. Community development, environmental protection, and energy conservation must be cornerstones of transportation policy.

Wisconsin should concentrate on the following areas:

(a.) Rail Systems — The State should take over and directly operate abandoned rail lines and do everything possible to prevent any further abandonment of rail service.

(b.) Mass Transit — All forms of mass transit should receive funding priority, including interurban commuter trains.

(c.) Urban Planning — Suburban sprawl and other cultural features which strain transportation systems should be restricted.

(d.) Highway Systems — The current system of highways, streets, and bridges should be kept in good repair. New construction should be banned unless there are clear economic imperatives.

13. Educational Policy

The LFP recognizes the right to life-long access to education that allows each individual to develop to his/her fullest potential. We believe strong public schools are necessary to assure equal education opportunity and oppose any government efforts to support private education. Public education should be financed by progressive taxes. Funding should be sufficient to assure equality of educational opportunity and free access to lifetime education. We believe that funding priority for education is consistent with the "Jobs with Peace" concept.

The LFP supports efforts of school employees to improve their economic status and working conditions. We urge existing unions to organize those school workers who are not yet organized. The LFP opposes all efforts to promote merit pay or any other divisive or unequal compensation schemes. It is further recognized that the schools will be improved only when teachers and other workers have meaningful input into the decision-making process within the schools.

The LFP deplores the reactionary methods used by school officials to control students and faculty. Education for a democratic society can only take place within democratic schools. The business model upon which schools now operate should be scrapped. Schools must serve the causes of intellectual freedom, world peace and economic and social justice.

14. Social Services

The welfare of individuals is the responsibility of all society. Where natural support systems fail, it is the responsibility of the state to provide a nurturing and secure environment for dependent people. Funding priorities here further the goals of "Jobs with Peace".

Income Maintenance

Able-bodied adults, without direct child care resonsibilities, should be expected to work. We place a high priority on creating jobs for all and extending unemployment compensation benefits. Where suitable employment at a living wage is available, able-bodied adult recipients should be required to work as a condition for aid. However, where suitable employment and unemployment compensation are not available, able-bodied adults and their dependents should receive an adequate income, at 100% of poverty level, from either Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Aid to Families with Dependent Children — Unemployed Parent (AFDC-UP), or General Relief Program.

Work disincentives in the existing income maintenance programs, such as the "100 hour rule" and the "four month limit on 30 and 1/3" should be eliminated, either through federal legislation, waivers or through state funding as a last resort.

A uniform, statewide system of General Relief should be developed by the state and administered by county agencies responsible for administering federal income maintenance programs.

Child support payment standards should be made progressive (as opposed to the current flat tax rate) to allow low income absent parents to retain a larger share of their earnings.

Social Support Programs

We support adequate state funding for social services, including foster care, group home and institutional care for children, counseling, day care, supportive home care, legal services, transportation, protective services, domestic abuse, adoption services and family planning programs.

Over the last decade, much more responsibility for administering social services programs has been given to local county governments. Unfortunately, conservative local governments are often a roadblock to providing some types of social services which they disagree with in principle, such as family planning and day care services. In such cases, the state should take responsibility for providing direct services to eligible recipients, by circumventing county governments.

In recent years, the state has stopped providing some types of services, such as healthy infant adoptions, leaving the field to private agencies, and even subsidizing private agencies with state resources. In the case of adoption services, for example, all but one of the private agencies in the state requires applicants to be members of one or another religious sect. The only nonsectarian agency does not cover most areas of the state. Furthermore, the state Division of Community Services is actively subsidizing these private agencies. While the state should allow private agencies to compete with state-provided services, the state should provide direct services where it is clear that leaving the task to the private sector would limit service access or subsidize private agencies with public resources.

Developmentally Disabled Services

We support continued programs for deinstitutionalization of developmentally disabled persons, and expanded access for the physically handicapped.

Deinstitutionalization

We recognize the benefits of deinstitutionalization and a "normalized" and least restrictive environment. We support measures to provide safe and adequate community-based alternatives to institutionalization for the frail elderly, mentally ill and the developmentally disabled.

Unfortunately, in too many cases deinstitutionalization has come to mean "dumping" people with severe care needs to cheaper "community placements," often lower cost nursing homes, where they receive inadequate care and treatment. Deinstitutionalization has also become synonymous with attempts to lay off and drive down the wages and working conditions of care givers.

While supporting the concept of deinstitutionalization, the LFP also recognizes that, in the near future, there is a proper role for institutional care in the continuum of care, and that there is a need for adequate resources to make institutions as effective and humane as possible.

We support expansion of programs such as the Community Integration Program and Community Options Program. However, these programs must ensure adequate state oversight, to require local agencies to provide and document that client service needs are being met. Furthermore, we demand that wages and working conditions of care givers be protected, and that the livelihood of institution employees laid off as a result of deinstitutionalization be guaranteed.

15. Taxation

The biggest chunk of property tax now goes to support education and welfare, which distorts the original intent of the tax — supporting basic services which give value to property. Statewide uniformity in education and welfare is desirable. But it isn't possible when property values vary so widely. Uniformity can be achieved through statewide collection (and distribution) of an ability to pay tax — the income tax. Shifting education and welfare to the state would ease local property taxes, which can become confiscatory because of the school and welfare load.

We therefore call for the following policies:

(a.) State income tax — Create higher tax percentages for incomes over $50,000.

(b.) Corporate tax — At minimum, adoption of the unitary method of taxation for multinational energy corporations, with possible extension to all multinational corporations.

(c.) Sales tax — Oppose further increases in the percentage but extend taxation to professional fees, consulting fees, and advertising fees.

(d.) Inheritance tax — Oppose any attempts to give breaks to the wealthy. Support increases in the rate of taxation of large estates.

(e.) Wisconsin tax forms should prominently feature information which graphically depicts the amount of federal tax monies from Wisconsin which are consumed by military spending.

(f.) Until such time as the spending priorities of the federal government shift away from militarism, the State of Wisconsin should provide all possible assistance to every resident taxpayer in order to assure that they pay as little federal tax as possible.

(g.) Workers and their representing organizations must be given access to the completed state and federal tax forms of their employing corporations.

16. Families and Alternative Households

We believe that all individuals are entitled to a nurturing, supportive environment. This requires that the human services we advocate be extended in ways that promote and assist the nurturing relationships formed between people.

We believe that support and assistance should go beyond the confines of traditionally sanctioned relationships. We recognize the creative capacity of individuals to mold new forms of families and new types of relationships. We also recognize that social and economic pressures have caused the formation of alternative household structures.

Governmental and financial institutions have sought to deny benefits to nontraditional families and/or to alternative households. In many cases business and government have taken a punitive stance toward such relationships. Such discrimination must cease. The State of Wisconsin must take, at minimum, the following steps:

(a.) Create mechanisms by which nontraditional families and alternative households could apply for "family" benefits at "family" rates.

(b.) Apply the standard of "family equivalency" to applications for housing, credit, health care benefits, social service entitlements, retirement benefits, and to the tax and inheritance laws of the State of Wisconsin, and to other areas relating to services and benefits.

(c.) Develop a certification process which legitimizes alternative households by the filing of a noncomplicated and inexpensive "declaration of commitment".

(d.) Develop fair standards by which to evaluate noncertified households in case-by-case applications for benefits (standards might include, but not be limited to, factors such as financial interdependence, duration of relationship, joint ownership of property, etc.).

17. Housing and Tenant Rights

We believe that decent, affordable shelter is a basic human right that must not be sacrificed to private profit and greed. We believe that all individuals have the right to shelter which enhances their health and their relationships with others and that state housing policies could promote such vibrant community development. We believe that state housing policies could be made consistent with individual dignity, sound urban planning, preservation of environmental quality, and promotion of public health and safety.

Toward those ends we propose the following:

(a.) Wisconsin's housing policy must recognize the need for, and support the availability of, housing in the various forms most suited to diverse individual needs. Such forms include individual, family, alternative family, cooperative, and collective household arrangements.

(b.) Wisconsin housing policy should include encouragement of noncommercial, nonprofit ownership of dwellings and should provide incentives for individual tenant and cooperative buy-out of rental properties.

(c.) Existing public housing resources should be utilized in ways consistent with sound energy and environmental practices. Programs for weatherization of low-income housing should be upgraded. Development planning should be subjected to strict standards which discourage suburban sprawl and encourage rational transportation development.

(d.) Wisconsin policy should emphasize rehabilitation of inner city and rural housing, and adequate support of infrastructure services (including recreation, health, and education) in those areas, rather than the construction of new housing.

(e.) Rental relations between tenants and landlords in Wisconsin continue to reveal some of the most abusive and exploitative social conditions. Wisconsin must therefore enact a statewide rental relations law which:

— Provides for collective bargaining by tenants.

— Creates a statewide adjudication body, at least half of the members of which are tenants and/or their representatives, to handle rental disputes.

— Sets standards for discriminatory practices.

— Establishes a limit for security deposits.

— Not only prohibits but also provides stiff penalties for discrimination against tenants with children, or elderly or handicapped tenants.

— Sets standards for the safety and security of rental properties.

— Provides for the confiscation of rental property where landlords have repeatedly violated housing standards.

— Provides for a method of petitioning for a rent freeze in housing shown to be subjected to gross speculation and profiteering.

— Provides for the licensing and regulation of landlords and for the revocation of licenses for violation of standards.

(f.) Priority must be given for the purchase or use by homeless and/or neighborhood residents of boarded up structures offered for sale by municipalities. Toward that end, funding mechanisms must be established to aid the homeless in their efforts to rehabilitate housing structures and community-wide advertisement of such sales or vacancies must be assured.

(g.) Barriers such as cash deposits, "up-front financing", and rehabilitation bonding must be eliminated on the sale of publicly owned housing properties.

(h.) Rather than to continue to allow cash broker sales and/or demolition of valuable housing property, publicly owned housing must be expanded to include buildings in receivership.

(i.) A moratorium must be established on foreclosures and evictions and persons must be supported in any civil disobedience they undertake to save someone's home.

(j.) Fair, decent, and low-cost housing is a basic right. Funding mechanisms must be established to provide shelter for low-income and/or homeless individuals.

18. Forestry and Logging

Wisconsin's culture and economy possess many important connections to forests and forest products. Stewardship of these resources is an important feature of protecting rural communities and improving the lives of those who work in the forests.

We feel that timber as a commodity is undervalued and that this central fact leads to exploitation of rural people, the land, rural communities and loggers. We believe that ecologically sound forestry practices will further the transportation, energy, agricultural and economic goals of this platform. We believe that forestry policies which further those goals are key elements in rural reconstruction for Wisconsin.

We also believe that all our principles regarding community and worker control apply to forest management, logging and forest products manufacturing. Long term goals must include mechanisms for bringing all these facets of forest work under decentralized public control.

Toward that end we will work for the following short-term demands:

(a.) Support organizing efforts of loggers, log truckers and forest product workers. This includes support of legislation which facilitates such organization.

(b.) Create a State-run insurance pool to provide workers compensation, income continuation, personal liability and property insurance coverage for all accidents and damage resulting from logging or transport of logs. This coverage shall be provided at reasonable rates.

(c.) Create the administrative enforcement mechanism to require frequent checking of scales used to value logs and pulp.

(d.) Stop abandonment of railways, provide incentives for the use of rail transport, and discourage trucking of logs.

(e.) Create programs and facilities which utilize poorer quality woods (alcohol distillation and anaerobic pyrolysis).

(f.) Develop a reforestation program that is planned by loggers, rural communities and conservation planners.

(g.) Develop technical exchange programs with American Indians of Wisconsin as well as with Northern European nations which have experience with socially and ecologically sound forestry practices.

(h.) Commence a thorough forest use audit of public and private lands.

(i.) Utilize state economic development funds to provide low-interest loans to start logging enterprises, to start cooperative or worker-controlled logging and forest products enterprises, to assist communities in acquiring and managing publicly owned forest lands, and to promote the formation of forest land trusts.

WISCONSIN LIBERTARIAN PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, April 29, 1984

Statement of Principles

We, the members of the Libertarian Party, challenge the cult of the omnipotent state and defend the rights of the individual.

We hold that all individuals have the right to exercise sole dominion over their lives, and have the right to live in whatever manner they choose, so long as they do not forcibly interfere with the equal right of others to live in whatever manner they choose.

Governments throughout history have regularly operated on the opposite principle, that the State has the right to dispose of the lives of individuals and the fruits of their labor without their consent.

We, on the contrary, deny the right of any government to do these things, and hold that where governments exist, they must not violate the rights of any individual: namely, (1) the right to life — accordingly we support prohibition of the initiation of physical force against others; (2) the right to liberty of speech and action — accordingly we oppose all attempts by government to abridge the freedom of speech and press, as well as government censorship in any form; and (3) the right to property — accordingly we oppose all government interference with private property, such as confiscation, nationalization, and eminent domain, and support the prohibition of robbery, trespass, fraud, and misrepresentation.

Since governments, when instituted, must not violate individual rights, we oppose all interference by government in areas of voluntary and contractual relations among individuals. People should not be forced to sacrifice their lives and property for the benefit of others. They should be left free by government to deal with one another as free traders; and the resultant economic system, the only one compatible with the protection of individual rights, is the free market.

Individual Rights and Civil Order

No conflict exists between civil order and individual rights. Both concepts are based on the same fundamental principle: that no individual, group, or government may initiate force against any other individual, group or government.

1. Freedom and Responsibility

Members of the Libertarian Party do not necessarily advocate or condone any of the practices our policies would make legal. Our exclusion of moral approval and disapproval is deliberate: People's rights must be recognized; the wisdom of any course of peaceful action is a matter for the acting individual(s) to decide. Personal responsibility is discouraged by government routinely denying the people the opportunity to exercise it. Libertarian policies will create a society where people are free to make and learn from their own decisions.

2. Crime

The continuing increase in violent crime threatens lives, happiness, and belongings of Americans. At the same time, governmental violations of rights undermine the people's sense of justice with regard to crime. Impartial and consistent law enforcement protecting individual rights, and repeal of victimless crime laws (which breed crimes with victims) are the appropriate ways to suppress crime. We applaud the trend toward private protection services and voluntary community crime control groups.

3. Victimless Crimes

Because only actions which infringe the rights of others can properly be termed crimes, we favor the repeal of all federal, state, and local laws creating "crimes" without victims.

4. Safeguards for the Criminally Accused

Until such time as persons are proved guilty of crimes, they should be accorded full respect for their individual rights. We are thus opposed to reduction of present safeguards of the rights of the criminally accused.

Specifically, we are opposed to preventive detention, so-called "no knock laws", and all other measures which threaten individual rights.

We advocate the repeal of all laws establishing any category of crimes applicable to minors for which adults would not be similarly answerable, and an end to the practice in many states of jailing children accused of no crime.

We support full restitution for all loss suffered by persons arrested, indicted, tried, imprisoned, or otherwise injured in the course of criminal proceedings against them which do not result in their conviction. When they are responsible, police employees or agents should be liable for this restitution.

5. Justice for the Individual

The present system of criminal law is based almost solely on rehabilitation and punishment with little concern for the victim. We support restitution for the victim to the fullest degree possible at the expense of the criminal or wrongdoer.

We accordingly oppose all "no fault" insurance laws which deprive the victim of the right to recover damages from those responsible in case of injury. We also support the right of the victim to pardon the criminal or wrongdoer, barring threats to the victim for this purpose. We applaud the growth of private adjudication of disputes by mutually acceptable judges.

6. Juries

We oppose the current practice of forced jury duty and favor all-volunteer juries.

In addition, we urge the assertion of the common law right of juries to judge not only the facts of criminal cases but also the justice of the law. Juries may hold all criminal laws invalid that are, in their opinion, unjust or oppressive, and find all persons guiltless of violating such laws.

7. Sovereign Immunity

We favor an immediate end to the doctrine of "Sovereign Immunity" which implies that the State can do no wrong and holds that the State, contrary to the tradition of redress of grievances, may not be sued without its permission or held accountable for its actions under civil law.

8. Government and "Mental Health"

We oppose the involuntary commitment of any person to a mental institution. To incarcerate an individual not convicted of any crime, but merely asserted to be incompetent, is a violation of the individual's rights. We further advocate:

a. The repeal of all laws permitting involuntary psychiatric treatment of any person, including children, and those incarcerated in prisons or mental institutions;

b. An immediate end to the spending of tax money for any program of psychiatric or psychological research or treatment;

c. An end to all involuntary treatments of prisoners by such means as psycho-surgery, drug therapy, and aversion therapy;

d. An end to tax-supported "mental health" propaganda campaigns and community "mental health" centers and programs; and

e. An end to criminal defenses based on "insanity" or "diminished capacity" which absolve the guilty of their responsibility.

9. Freedom of Speech and the Press

We oppose all forms of government censorship, whatever the medium involved. We oppose the burgeoning practice of the government's invading newsrooms or the premises of any other innocent third parties in the name of law enforcement. We also condemn court orders gagging press coverage of criminal proceedings — the right to publish must not be abridged merely for the convenience of the judicial system.

Events have demonstrated that the already precarious First Amendment rights of the broadcast industry are becoming still more precarious. Regulation of broadcasting including the "fairness doctrine", the "equal-time" rule and the "reasonable access" provision, cannot be tolerated. We support legislation to repeal the Federal Communications Act, and to provide for private homesteading and ownership of broadcasting rights, thus giving broadcasting First Amendment parity with other communications media.

In particular, FCC regulation of political coverage must be immediately ended, to stop its chilling effect on the level of political debate in this country. Federally mandated lower rates for political ads, which unfairly harm established broadcasters, must end, as must FCC monopoly grants, which unfairly benefit established broadcasters.

The removal of these regulations and privileges would open the way for greater diversity in the broadcast media. We deplore any efforts to impose thought control on the media by the use of anti-trust laws and other government action in the name of stopping "bias". We specifically oppose such government efforts to control broadcast content as banning advertising for cigarettes and sugar-coated breakfast foods or regulating depiction of sex and violence.

We call for immediate cessation of federal funding and contracting of ads produced by the National Ad Council, so that no individuals be forced to pay to support issues or ideas to which they would not voluntarily contribute. The implied threat of loss of license renewal broadcasters currently face if they refuse to freely show National Ad Council ads can only be ended by abolishing the FCC.

Government ownership or subsidy of broadcast band radio and television stations and networks — in particular, the tax funding of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting — must end.

We oppose government ownership, grants of monopoly franchise, or regulation of "pay TV" and cable facilities.

10. Freedom of Religion

We defend the rights of individuals to abstain from any or all religious activities or to engage in any religious activities which do not violate the rights of others. In order to defend religious freedom, we advocate a strict separation of church and State. We oppose government actions which either aid or attack any religion. We oppose taxation of church property for the same reason that we oppose all taxation.

We condemn the attempts by parents or any others — via kidnapping, conservatorships, or instruction under confinement — to force children to conform to their parents' or any others' religious views. Government harassment or obstruction of unconventional religious groups for their beliefs or nonviolent activities must end.

11. The Right to Property

There is no conflict between property rights and human rights. Indeed, property rights are the rights of humans with respect to property and, as such, are entitled to the same respect and protection as all other human rights.

We further hold that the owners of property have the full right to control, use, dispose of, or in any manner enjoy their property without interference, until and unless the exercise of their control infringes the valid rights of others. We specifically condemn current government efforts to regulate or ban the use of property in the name of aesthetic values, alleged riskiness, moral standards, cost-benefit estimates, or the promotion or restriction of economic growth.

We demand an end to the taxation of privately owned real property, which actually makes the State the owner of all lands and forces individuals to rent their homes and places of business from the State.

Where property, including land, has been taken from its rightful owners by government or private action in violation of individual rights, we favor restitution to the rightful owners. In addition, we oppose the use of eminent domain as a violation of human rights.

12. Protection of Privacy

The individual's privacy, property, and right to speak or not to speak should not be infringed by the government. The government should not use electronic or other means of covert surveillance of an individual's actions or private property without the consent of the owner or occupant. Correspondence, bank and other financial transactions and records, doctors' and lawyers' communications, employment records, and the like should not be open to review by government without the consent of all parties involved in those actions. So long as the National Census and all federal, state and other government agencies' compilations of data on an individual continue to exist, they should be conducted only with the consent of the persons from whom the data are sought.

We oppose the issuance by the government of an identity card, to be required for any purpose, such as for employment, voting, or border crossings.

13. Government Secrecy

We condemn the government's use of secret classifications to keep from the public information which it should have. We favor substituting a system in which no individual may be convicted for violating government secrecy classifications unless the government discharges its burden of proving that the publication:

a. Violated the right of privacy of those who have revealed confidential or proprietary information to government agents, or

b. Disclosed defensive military plans so as to materially impair the capability to respond to attack.

It should always be a defense to such prosecution that information divulged shows that the government violated the law.

14. Internal Security and Civil Liberties

We call for the abolition of all federal secret police agencies. In particular, we seek the abolition of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and call for a return to the American tradition of local law enforcement. We support investigation of criminal activities of the CIA and wrongdoing by other government agencies.

We support the abolition of the subpoena power as used by Congressional committees against individuals or firms. We hail the abolition of the House Internal Security Committee and call for the destruction of its files of private individuals and groups. We also call for the abolition of the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security.

15. The Right to Keep and Bear Arms

The right of people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

16. Conscription and the Military

Recognizing that registration is the first step toward full conscription, we oppose all attempts at compulsory registration of any person and all schemes for automatic registration through government invasions of the privacy of school, motor vehicle, or other records. We call for the abolition of the still-functioning elements of the Selective Service System, believing that impressment of individuals into the armed forces is involuntary servitude. We call for the destruction of all files compiled by the Selective Service System. We also oppose any form of national service, such as a compulsory youth labor program.

We oppose adding women to the pool of those eligible for and subject to the draft, not because we think that as a rule women are unfit for combat, but because we believe that this step enlarges the number of people subject to government tyranny.

We support the immediate and unconditional exoneration of all who have been accused or convicted of draft evasion, desertion from the military, and other acts of resistance to such transgressions as imperialistic wars and aggressive acts of the military. Members of the military should have the same right to quit their jobs as other persons.

We call for the end of the Defense Department practice of discharging armed forces personnel for homosexuality. We further call for retraction of all less-than-honorable discharges previously assigned for such reasons and deletion of such information from military personnel files.

17. Unions and Collective Bargaining

We support the right of free persons to voluntarily establish, associate in, or not associate in, labor unions. An employer should have the right to recognize, or refuse to recognize, a union as the collective bargaining agent of some or all of his or her employees.

We oppose government interference in bargaining, such as compulsory arbitration or imposing an obligation to bargain. Therefore we urge repeal of the National Labor Relations Act, and all state Right to Work Laws, which prohibit employers from making voluntary contracts with unions. We oppose all government back-to-work orders as imposing a form of forced labor.

Workers and employers should have the right to organize secondary boycotts if they so choose. Nevertheless, boycotts or strikes do not justify the initiation of violence against workers, employers, strike-breakers, and innocent bystanders.

18. Immigration

We hold that human rights should not be denied or abridged on the basis of nationality. We condemn massive roundups of Hispanic-Americans and others by the federal government in its hunt for individuals not possessing required government documents. Undocumented non-citizens should not be denied the fundamental freedom to labor and to move about unmolested. Furthermore, immigration must not be restricted for reasons of race, religious or political creed, or sexual preference.

We therefore call for the abolition of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Boarder Patrol, and a declaration of full amnesty for those people who have entered the country illegally. We oppose government welfare payments to non-citizens just as we oppose government welfare payments to other persons.

19. Discrimination

No individual rights should be denied or abridged by the laws of the United States or any state or locality on account of sex, race, color, creed, age, national origin, or sexual preference. Protective labor laws, Selective Service laws, and other laws which violate right selectively should be repealed entirely rather than being extended to all groups.

Discrimination imposed by the government has brought disruption in normal relationships of peoples, set neighbor against neighbor, created gross injustices, and diminished human potential. Anti-discrimination enforced by the government is the reverse side of the coin and will for the same reasons create the same problems. Consequently, we oppose any government attempts to regulate private discrimination, including discrimination in employment, housing, and privately owned so-called public accommodations. The right to trade includes the right not to trade — for any reasons whatsoever.

20. Women's Rights

We hold that individual rights should not be denied or abridged on basis of sex. We call for repeal of all laws discriminating against women, such as "protective" labor laws and marriage or divorce laws which deny the full rights of men and women. We oppose all laws likely to impose restrictions on free choice and private property or to widen tyranny through reverse discrimination.

Trade and the Economy

Because each person has the right to offer goods and services to others on the free market, and because government interferences can only harm such free activity, we oppose all intervention by government into the area of economics. The only proper role of existing governments in the economic realm is to protect property rights, adjudicate disputes, and provide a legal framework in which voluntary trade is protected.

Efforts to forcibly redistribute wealth or forcibly manage trade are intolerable. Government manipulation of the economy creates an entrenched privileged class — those with access to tax money — and an exploited class — those who are net taxpayers.

1. The Economy

Government intervention in the economy imperils both the personal freedom and the material prosperity of everyone. We therefore support the following specific immediate reforms:

a. drastic reduction of both taxes and government spending;
b. an end to deficit budgets;
c. a halt to inflationary monetary policies;
d. the removal of all government impediments to free trade; and
e. the repeal of all controls on wages, prices, rents, profits, production, and interest rates.

2. Taxation

Since we believe that all persons are entitled to keep the fruits of their labor, we oppose all government activity which consists of the forcible collection of money or goods from individuals in violation of their rights. Specifically, we:

a. recognize the right of any individual to challenge the payment of taxes on moral, religious, legal or constitutional grounds;
b. oppose all personal and corporate income taxation, including capital gains taxes;
c. support repeal of the Sixteenth Amendment, and oppose any increase in existing tax rates and the imposition of any new taxes;
d. support the eventual repeal of all taxation; and
e. support a declaration of unconditional amnesty for all those who have been convicted of, or who now stand accused of tax resistance.

As an interim measure, all criminal and civil sanctions against tax evasion should be terminated immediately.

We oppose as involuntary servitude any legal requirements forcing employers or business owners to serve as tax collectors for federal, state or local tax agencies.

In the current fiscal crisis of states and localities, default is preferable to raising taxes or perpetual refinancing of growing public debt.

3. Inflation and Recession

We recognize that government control over money and banking is the cause of inflation, depression and distortion of relative prices and production. Individuals engaged in voluntary exchange should be free to use as money any commodity or item that is mutually agreeable. We therefore call for the repeal of all legal tender laws and of all compulsory governmental units of account. We support the right to private ownership of and contracts for gold. We favor the elimination of all government fiat money and all government minted coins. All restrictions upon the private minting of coins should be abolished so that minting will be open to the competition of the free market. We favor the use of a free market commodity standard, such as gold coin denominated by units of weight.

We favor free market banking. We call for the abolition of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Banking System, and all similar state and federal agencies. Such governmentally sponsored credit agencies as the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Student Loan Marketing Association, and the various institutions supervised by the Farm Credit Administration must either be abolished or totally privatized.

To complete the separation of bank and state, we favor the Jacksonian independent treasury system, in which all government funds are held by the government itself and not deposited in any private banks. The only further necessary check upon monetary inflation is the consistent application of the general protection against fraud to the minting and banking industries.

Pending the abolition of the Federal Reserve System, we further support:

a. the lifting of all restrictions of branch banking;
b. the repeal of all state usury laws;
c. the removal of the prohibition of interest for demand deposits;
d. the abolition of Federal Reserve control over the interest paid on time deposits;
e. the elimination of margin requirements on stock purchases; and
f. the revocation of all other selective credit controls.

4. Balanced Budgets

We support the drive for a constitutional amendment requiring the national government to balance its budget, and also support similar amendments to require balanced state budgets. To be effective, a balanced budget amendment must provide:

a. that neither Congress nor the President is permitted to override this requirement;
b. that all "off-budget funds" are included in the budget;
c. that the budget is balanced exclusively by cutting expenditures and not by raising taxes; and
d. that no exception is made for periods of national emergency.

5. Monopolies

We condemn all coercive monopolies. We recognize that government is the source of monopoly through its grants of legal privilege to special interests in the economy. In order to abolish monopolies, we advocate a strict separation of business and state.

"Anti-trust" laws do not prevent monopoly, but foster it by limiting competition. We therefore call for the repeal of all "anti-trust" laws, including the Robinson-Patman Act which restricts price discounts, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. We further call for the abolition of the Federal Trade Commission and the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice.

We defend the right of individuals to form corporations, cooperatives, and other types of companies based on voluntary association. Laws of incorporation should not include grants of monopoly privilege. In particular, we oppose special limits on the liability of corporations for damages caused in noncontractual transactions. We also oppose state or federal limits on the size of private companies and on the right of companies to merge. We further oppose efforts, in the name of social responsibility or any other reason, to expand federal chartering of corporations into a pretext for government control of business.

6. Subsidies

In order to achieve a free economy in which government victimizes no one for the benefit of any one else, we oppose all government subsidies to business, labor, education, agriculture, science, broadcasting, the arts, sports, and any other special interest. Relief or exemption from involuntary taxation should not be considered a subsidy. We oppose any resumption of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or any similar plan which would force the taxpayer to subsidize and sustain uneconomic business enterprises.

7. Tariffs and Quotas

Like subsidies, tariffs and quotas serve only to give special treatment to favored interests and to diminish the welfare of other individuals. These measures also reduce the scope of contracts and understanding among different peoples. We therefore support abolition of all tariffs and quotas as well as the Tariff Commission and Customs Court.

8. Public Utilities

We advocate the termination of government-created franchise privileges and government monopolies for such services as garbage collection, fire protection, electricity, natural gas, telephone, or water supplies. Furthermore, all rate regulation in these industries should be abolished. The right to offer such services on the market should not be curtailed by law. Experience has shown that the free market can provide services cheaper and more efficiently.

Domestic Ills

Current problems in such areas as energy, pollution, health care delivery, decaying cities, and poverty are not solved, but are primarily caused by government. The welfare state, supposedly designed to aid the poor, is in reality a growing and parasitic burden on all productive people, and injures, rather than benefits, the poor themselves.

1. Energy

We recognize the great mischief that a host of government interferences have caused in the energy industry, and the even greater mischief — that is threatened by recent and proposed interventions.

We oppose all government control of energy pricing, allocation, the Department of Energy, state public utility commissions, and state pro-rating agencies. Thus, we advocate decontrol of the prices of oil, petroleum products, and natural gas. We call for the immediate decontrol of gasoline prices, and elimination of the federal allocation program for crude oil and gasoline. We condemn the "windfall profits tax" which is really a graduated excise tax on the production of crude oil, and which would cripple the discovery and production of oil. We oppose all government subsidies for energy research, development, and operation. We oppose a subsidized Federal Energy Security Corporation, which would develop synthetic fuels. We also oppose its financing via the issue of small bonds, which would rapidly tend to lose their value in an era of inflation. We further oppose government subsidies to a solar development bank for solar energy.

We oppose all direct and indirect government participation in the nuclear energy industry, including subsidies, research and development funds, guaranteed loans, waste disposal subsidies and federal uranium enrichment facilities. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission should be abolished; the imposition of full liability — not government agencies — should regulate nuclear power. The Price-Anderson Act, through which the government limits liability for nuclear accidents and furnishes partial payment at taxpayer expense, should be repealed. Nuclear energy should be denationalized and the industry's assets transferred to the private sector. Any nuclear power industry must meet the test of a free market.

We support abolition of the Department of Energy. We oppose the proposed federal Energy Mobilization Board, which would wield dictatorial powers in order to override normal legal processes. We oppose all government conservation schemes through the use of taxes, subsidies and regulations, as well as the dictated conversion of utilities and other industries to coal. We denounce all temperature level regulations as despotic and oppressive. We oppose any attempt to give the federal government a monopoly over the importation of oil, or to develop a subsidized government energy corporation whose privileged status would be used as a yardstick for condemning private enterprise. We oppose the "strategic storage" program, any attempts to compel national self-sufficiency in oil, any extension of the cargo preference law to imports, and any attempts to raise oil tariffs or impose oil import quotas. We oppose all efforts to nationalize energy companies or break up vertically and horizontally integrated energy companies or force them to divest their pipelines.

We consider all attempts to impose an operating or standby program of gasoline rationing as unworkable, unnecessary, and tyrannical.

We favor the creation of a free market in oil by instituting a system of full property rights in underground oil and by repeal of all federal and state controls over price and output in the petroleum industry. All government-owned energy resources should be turned over to private ownership.

2. Pollution

We support the development of an objective system defining individual property rights to air and water. We hold that ambiguities in the area of these rights (e.g., the concept of "public property") are a primary cause of our deteriorating environment. Present legal principles which allow the violation of individual rights by polluters must be reversed. The laws of nuisance and negligence should be modified to cover damage done by air, water, and noise pollution. While we maintain that no one has the right to violate the legitimate property rights of others by polluting, we strenuously oppose all attempts to transform the defense of such rights into any restriction of the efforts of individuals to advance technology, to expand production, or to use their property peacefully. We therefore support the abolition of the Environmental Protection Agency.

3. Consumer Protection

We support strong and effective laws against fraud and misrepresentation. However, we oppose paternalistic regulations which dictate to consumers, impose prices, define standards for products, otherwise restrict risk-taking and free choice. We oppose governmental promotion or imposition of the metric system.

We oppose all so-called "consumer protection" legislation which infringes upon voluntary trade, and call for the abolition of the Consumer Product Safety Commission. We advocate the repeal of all laws banning or restricting the advertising of prices, products, or services. We specifically oppose laws requiring an individual to buy or use so-called "self-protection" equipment such as safety belts, air bags, or crash helmets.

We advocate the abolition of the Federal Aviation Administration, which has jeopardized airplane safety by arrogating to itself a monopoly of safety regulation and enforcement.

We advocate the abolition of the Food and Drug Administration and particularly its policies of mandating specific nutritional requirements, and denying the right of manufacturers to make non-fraudulent claims concerning their products. We advocate an end to compulsory fluoridation of water supplies. We specifically oppose government regulation of the price, potency, or quantity able to be produced or purchased of drugs or other consumer goods. There should be no laws regarding what substances (nicotine, alcohol, hallucinogens, narcotics, laetrile, artificial sweetners, vitamin supplements, or other "drugs") a person may ingest or otherwise use.

4. Education

We advocate the complete separation of education and the State. Government schools lead to the indoctrination of children and interfere with the free choice of individuals. Government ownership, operation, regulation, and subsidy of schools and colleges should be ended.

As an interim measure to encourage the growth of private schools and variety in education, we support tax-credits for tuition and for other expenditures related to an individual's education. We support the repeal of all taxes on the income or property of private schools, whether profit or non-profit.

We condemn compulsory education laws, which spawn prisonlike schools with many of the problems associated with prisons, and we call for the immediate repeal of such laws.

Until government involvement in education is ended, we support elimination within the governmental school system, of forced busing and corporal punishment. We further support immediate reduction of tax support for schools, and removal of the burden of school taxes from those not responsible for the education of children.

5. Population

Recognizing that the American people are not a collective national resource, we oppose all coersive measures for population control.

We oppose government actions which either compel or prohibit abortion, sterilization, or other forms of birth control. Specifically, we condemn the vicious practice of forced sterilization of welfare recipients or of mentally retarded or "genetically defective" individuals.

We regard the tragedies caused by unplanned, unwanted pregnancies to be aggravated, if not created, by government policies of censorship, restriction, regulation and prohibition. Therefore, we call for the repeal of all laws which restrict any one, including children, from engaging in voluntary exchanges of goods, services or information regarding human sexuality, reproduction, birth control, or related medical or biological technologies.

We equally oppose government laws and policies that restrict the opportunity to choose alternatives to abortion, including but not restricted to the centralizing and hamstringing of adoption services and the prohibition of decentralized market oriented adoption services.

We support an end to all subsidies for child-bearing built into our present laws, including all welfare plans and the provision of tax-supported services for children. We urge the elimination of special tax burdens on single people and couples with few or no children.

6. Transportation

Government interference in transportation is characterized by monopolistic restriction, corruption, and gross inefficiency. We therefore call for the dissolution of all government agencies concerned with transportation, including the Department of Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Maritime Commission, Conrail and Amtrak. We demand the return of America's railroad system to private ownership. We call for the privatization of public roads and national highway system.

As interim measures we advocate an immediate end to government regulation of private transit organizations and to government favors to the transportation industry. In particular, we support the immediate repeal of all laws restricting transit competition, such as the granting of taxicab and bus monopolies and the prohibition of private jitney services. We urge immediate deregulation of the trucking industry. Likewise, we advocate the immediate repeal of the federally imposed 55 mph speed limit.

7. Poverty and Unemployment

Government fiscal and monetary measures that artificially foster business expansion guarantee an eventual increase in unemployment rather than curtailing it. We call for the immediate cessation of such policies as well as any governmental attempts to affect employment levels.

We support repeal of all laws which impede the ability of any person to find employment, such as minimum wage laws, so-called "protective" labor legislation, governmental restrictions on the establishment of private day-care centers, and the National Labor Relations Act. We deplore government-fostered forced retirement, which robs the elderly of the right to work.

We seek the elimination of occupational licensure, which prevents human beings from working in whatever trade they wish. We call for the abolition of all federal, state, and local government agencies which restrict entry into any profession, such as education and law, or regulate its practice. No worker should be legally penalized for lack of certification, and no consumer should be legally restrained from hiring unlicensed individuals.

We oppose all government welfare, relief projects, and "aid to the poor" programs. All these government programs are privacy-invading, paternalistic, demeaning, and inefficient. The proper source of help for such persons is the voluntary efforts of private groups and individuals.

8. Health Care

We support the right of individuals to contract freely with practitioners of their choice, whether licensed by the government or not, for all health services. We oppose any compulsory insurance or tax-supported plan to provide health services, including those which finance abortion services. We favor the abolition of Medicare and Medicaid programs. We further oppose governmental infringement of the health care practitioner-patient relationship through regulatory agencies such as the Professional Standards Review Organization. We oppose any state or federal area planning boards whose stated purpose is to consolidate health services or avoid duplication. We oppose laws limiting the liability of health care professionals for negligence, and those regulating the supply of legal aid on a contingency fee basis. We oppose laws which invalidate settlements of malpractice suits through the use of private arbitration services. We also favor the deregulation of the medical insurance industry.

We condemn attempts at the federal, state, and local level to cripple the advance of science by governmental restrictions on research. In particular, we oppose government attempts to suppress recombinant DNA research, which has opened the way for the increased supply of medically useful human proteins, such as insulin, and shows promise of revealing the nature of hereditary diseases, the structure of bacteria and viruses, and the nature of the immune response. We oppose any laws which limit liability for injuries arising from recombinant DNA research.

We call for the repeal of laws compelling individuals to submit to medical treatment, testing, or to the administration of drugs or other substances.

We advocate the separation of medicine and state.

9. Resource Use

The role of planning is properly the responsibility and right of the owners of the land, water, or other natural resources. We therefore urge an end to governmental control of land use through such methods as urban renewal, zoning laws, building codes, eminent domain, regional planning, or purchase of development rights with tax money, which not only violate property rights, but discriminate against minorities and tend to cause higher rents and housing shortages. We are further opposed to the use of tax funds for the acquisition or maintenance of land or other real property. We recognize the legitimacy of private, voluntary land use covenants.

We call for the privatization of the inland waterways, and of the distribution system that brings water to industry, agriculture and households. We oppose all government controls over, or rationing of water; these despotic measures can only aggravate a water shortage. We oppose the construction of government dams. We favor the privatization of presently government-occupied dam sites. We also favor the abolition of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers.

Instances of government recognition of homesteading in which the government reserves surface mining rights to itself are invalid and forced surface-mining of such lands is a violation of the rights of the present land holders. We call for the immediate abolition of the Bureau of Land Management and the transfer to private ownership of federally held so-called public lands, which constitute more than 80% of certain states. Further, we oppose any use of executive orders invoking the Antiquities Act to set aside public lands.

10. Agriculture

Wisconsin's potential for a free market in agriculture has been plowed under by government intervention. Government subsidies, regulations and taxes have encouraged the centralization of agricultural businesses. Government export policies hold American farmers hostage to the political whims of both Republican and Democratic administrations. Government embargoes on grain sales and other obstacles to free trade have frustrated the development of free and stable trade relationships between peoples of the world.

The agricultural problems facing America today are not insoluable, however. Governmental policies can be reversed. Farmers and consumers alike should be free from the meddling and counterproductive measures of the federal government — free to grow, sell, and buy what they want, in the quantity they want, when they want. To restore enterprise in Wisconsin agriculture we advocate:

a. abolition of the Department of Agriculture;

b. elimination of all government farm programs, including price supports, direct subsidies and all regulations on agricultural production;

c. deregulation of the transportation industry and abolition of the Interstate Commerce Commission;

d. repeal of all inheritance taxes; and

e. ending government involvement in agricultural pest control. A policy of pest control whereby private individuals or corporations bear full responsibility for damages they inflict on their neighbors should be implemented.

11. Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)

To insure the involved and concerned protection of workers, we advocate the return of employee and employer authority in occupational health and safety. We call for the repeal of the OSHA Act which has created a climate of false security while abridging the right of both employee and employer. Health and safety in the work place can best be enhanced by the interaction of employee and employer and their agents, (such as labor unions, trade associations, insurance companies, and others).

12. Social Security

Participation in Social Security should be made voluntary.

13. Postal Service

We propose the abolition of the governmental Postal Service. The present system, in addition to being inefficient, encourages government surveillance of private correspondence. Pending abolition, we call for an end to the postal monopoly system and for allowing free competition in all aspects of postal service.

14. Civil Service

We recognize that the Civil Service system is inherently a system of concealed patronage. We call for the abolition of Civil Service, which entrenches a permanent and growing bureaucracy upon the land. This should not be construed as approval of any other system of government employment.

15. Campaign Finance Laws

We urge the repeal of all campaign finance laws, and the immediate abolition of the despotic Federal Election Commission, which suppress the voluntary support of candidates and parties, compel taxpayers to subsidize politicians and political views they do not wish to support, invade the privacy of American citizens, and entrench the Republican and Democratic parties. Such laws are particularly dangerous as they enable the government to control the elections of its own administrators and beneficiaries, thereby removing it even further from public accountability. We call for the repeal of restrictive state laws that effectively prevent new parties and independent candidates from being on the ballot.

16. None of the Above

In order to expand the range of choice in federal, state and local elections of government officials, we propose the addition of the alternative "None of the above is acceptable" to all ballots. In the event that "none of the above" wins a plurality of votes, the elective office for that term will remain unfilled and unfunded.

Foreign Affairs

American foreign policy should seek an America at peace with the world and the defense — against attack from abroad — of the lives, liberty and property of American people on American soil. Provision of such defense must respect the individual rights of people everywhere.

The principle of non-intervention should guide the relationships between governments. The United States government should return to the historic libertarian tradition of avoiding entangling alliances, abstaining totally from foreign quarrels and imperialist adventures, and recognizing the right to unrestricted trade, travel, and immigration.

DIPLOMATIC POLICY

1. Negotiations

The important principle in foreign policy should be the elimination of intervention by the United States government in the affairs of other nations. We favor abolition of the tax supported diplomatic establishment. In addition, we favor the repeal of the Logan Act, which prohibits private American citizens from engaging in diplomatic negotiations with foreign governments.

2. International Travel and Foreign Investments

We recognize that foreign governments might violate the rights of Americans traveling, living, or owning property abroad, just as those governments violate the rights of their own citizens. We condemn all such violations, whether the victims are U.S. citizens or not.

Any effort, however, to extend the protection of the United States government to U.S. citizens when they or their property fall within the jurisdiction of a foreign government involves potential military intervention. We therefore call upon the United States government to adhere rigidly to the principle that all U.S. citizens travel, live, and own property abroad at their own risk. In particular, we oppose — as an unjust tax-supported subsidy — any protection of the foreign investments of U.S. citizens or business.

The issuance of U.S. passports should cease. We look forward to an era in which American citizens and foreigners can travel anywhere in the world without a passport. So long as U.S. passports are issued, they should be issued to all individuals without discrimination and should not be revoked for any reason.

3. Human Rights

We condemn the violations of human rights in all nations around the world. We particularly abhor the widespread and increasing use of torture for interrogation and punishment. We call upon all the world's governments to fully implement the principles and prescriptions contained in this platform and thereby usher in a new age of international harmony based upon the universal reign of liberty.

Until such a global triumph for liberty, we support both political and revolutionary actions by individuals and groups against governments that violate rights. We recognize the right of all people to resist tyranny and defend themselves and their rights. We condemn, however, the use of force, and especially the use of terrorism, against the innocent, regardless of whether such acts are committed by governments or by political and revolutionary groups.

The violation of rights and liberty by other governments can never justify foreign intervention by the United States government. Today, no government is innocent of violating human rights and liberty, and none can approach the issue with clean hands. In keeping with our goal of peaceful international relations, we call upon the United States government to cease its hypocrisy and its sullying of the good name of human rights. Only private individuals and organizations have any place speaking out on this issue.

4. The United Nations

We support immediate withdrawal of the United States from, and an end of its financial support for, the United Nations. We oppose any treaty that the United States may enter into or any existing treaty under which individual rights would be violated.

5. Secession

We recognize the right to political secession. This includes the right of secession by political entities, private groups or individuals. Exercise of this right, like the exercise of other rights, does not remove legal and moral obligations not to violate the rights of others.

MILITARY

1. Military Duty

We recognize the necessity for maintaining a sufficient military force to defend the United States against aggression. We should reduce the overall cost and size of our total governmental defense establishment.

2. Presidential War Powers

We call for the reform of the presidential War Powers Act to end the President's power to initiate military action, and for the abrogation of all Presidential declarations of "states of emergency". There must be no further secret commitments and unilateral acts of military intervention by the Executive Branch.

ECONOMIC POLICY

1. Foreign Aid

We support the elimination of tax-supported military, economic, technical and scientific aid to foreign governments or other organizations. We support the abolition of government underwriting of arms sales. We further support abolition of federal agencies which make American taxpayers guarantors of export-related loans, such as the Export-Import Bank and the Commodity Credit Corporation. We also oppose the participation of the U.S. government in international commodity cartels which restrict production, limit technological innovation, and raise prices.

We call for the repeal of all prohibitions on individuals or firms contributing or selling goods and services to any foreign county or organization.

2. International Money

We favor the withdrawal of the United States from all international paper money and other inflationary schemes. We favor government withdrawal from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

3. Unowned Resources

We oppose any recognition of fiat claims by national governments or international bodies to unclaimed territory. Individuals have the right to homestead unowned resources both within the jurisdiction of national governments and within such unclaimed territory as the ocean, Antarctica, and the volume of outer space. We urge the development of objective international standards for recognizing homesteaded claims to private ownership of such forms of property as transportation lanes, broadcast bands, mineral rights, fishing rights and ocean farming rights. All laws, treaties, and international agreements which would prevent or restrict homesteading of unowned resources should be abolished. We specifically call for an end to U.S. participation in the current Law of the Sea treaty negotiations because these proceedings exclude private property principles.

INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

We are in fundamental agreement with the National Platform in its section on International Relations.

STATE ISSUES

1. Gun Control

In order to protect the individuals right of self-defense, we call for the abolition of all state, county, and local laws and ordinances that would seek to control the manufacture, sale or ownership of firearms, components, or ammunition.

2. Self Defense and Restitution

We hold that the employment of physical force or the threat of physical force is legitimate only for the defense of life, liberty, and justly acquired property against aggressors or for retaliation to acquire just restitution and compensation from such aggressors. The right to use defensive and retaliatory force is inherent in the individual, and we therefore oppose all government restrictions upon the exercise of this right. In a period of increasing violent crime and decreasing public safety, individuals must be free to engage in their own self defense and to secure just restitution from criminals. They should also be free to assign these rights to other individuals and private defense arbitration agencies.

We further hold that these rights extend to the aggressive actions of governments, which are the most flagrant and frequent violators of individual rights. We recognize the right to defensive and retaliatory force against governments, provided such use does not violate the rights of others.

3. Death Penalty

Execution by the state violates the right of the criminal's victim, or the victim's heirs, successors and assigns, to seek restitution from the criminal. The history of governments is so replete with errors that it is exceedingly dangerous to place the power of such an irrevocable act with the government.

4. The Department of Natural Resources

We call for the elimination of the Department of Natural Resources. This agency denies the rights of individuals to manage their own property. The DNR can best be replaced by strict enforcement of property rights and contractual obligations.

We also advocate the sale of state-owned lands to individuals or private organizations.

5. Dairy Supports

Dairy price supports, as with any government intervention in the private sector, have disserved the economy by keeping industry prices far higher than world market levels. We call for the repeai of all Dairy Price Supports.

6. Farmland Preservation Act

Contrary to studies produced by the National Agricultural Lands Study and the American Farmland Trust, American farmland is not vanishing. Of the 2.3 million acres of land in the U.S., less than 4 percent is now in urban use, and reasonable projections are that no more than 4 percent will be urbanized by the end of this century. Agriculture lands comprise 21% of the total land area in this county.

We recognize that farmers are taxed as heavily as any segment of Wisconsin society, and as such deserve tax relief. But no one deserves relief at the expense of others. Payment of tax credits would come from other state taxpayers.

A further complication of this Act is the land use controls it mandates. This directly affects the amount of land available for private development and thereby drives land prices even higher, making the American dream of private home ownership available to a very small segment of Wisconsinites.

The Farmland Preservation Act is a voluntary participation program. However, as with many tax credit schemes, those who choose not to participate will be hard pressed to compete with their local competition that is receiving the state money. The effect in practice, is forced participation.

Farmers, or any land owner should be free to dispose of their property as they see fit. We do not believe that the Wisconsin State government has the right nor the ability to administer a master plan for land use. The Farmland Preservation Act should be abolished.

Omissions

Our silence about any other particular government law, regulation, ordinance, directive, edict, control, regulatory agency, activity, or machination should not be construed to imply approval.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, June 3, 1984

PREAMBLE

I. The Republican Party of Wisconsin reaffirms its belief in the dignity and worth of each individual and that individual freedoms are best maintained by limited government. We pledge our continued support for this belief, and that government is created to foster the public good within the limits of its constitutional authority and protect liberty while never becoming the master of the public it serves.

We reaffirm our commitment to Wisconsin's motto — "Forward" which is more than a rhetorical maxim: it is a philosophy of governing and government which has placed Wisconsin in the vanguard of innovation and achievement. We pledge ourselves to assuring future prosperity through the application of forward-thinking policies which marshall both public and private resources to meet today's needs and tomorrow's challenges.

II. For four years a Republican Governor and Republican legislators provided strong leadership for Wisconsin based on the Republican principles of sound management, and open, accountable and limited government, despite difficult economic times. Since January of 1983 we have seen that sound base deliberately undercut by the Earl Administration with strong support from Democratic majorities in the legislature with little regard for the citizens represented by the Republican party. Their policies have been highlighted by gross overtaxation, partisanship and secrecy in government, plus expansive government controls and regulation. They have resurrected the money machine which automatically increases income taxes, gas taxes, and legislative salaries without a vote of the people's representatives. The Democrats have brazenly gerrymandered legislative districts to reduce the power of the people to control their own government through truly competitive elections, and perfected the art of satisfying the demands of the special interests at the expense of the needs of all the people. Only by increasing the number of Republicans in public office in the 1984 elections can this trend be halted, arrogance of power be curbed and true government be restored. It is with that goal in mind and with the following platform that the Republican Party will take its case to the people this fall.

III. We therefore present the following statement of *goals and principles* to further protect and enhance the quality of life for all Wisconsin residents, ever mindful of their diversity.

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE LAST TWO YEARS — THE MINORITY WAS HEARD....

In the period from 1982-84 the voice of Republican Party of Wisconsin was heard despite being in the minority in the legislature. Significant legislation passed with the Republican perspective clearly evident. The repeal of the surcharge retroactive to January, reduction in inheritance and gift taxes, legislation to promote economic expansion, and studies to improve Wisconsin's business and employment climate.

AGENDA FOR THE 80'S
FOSTERING THE DIGNITY AND WORTH OF INDIVIDUALS

The Republican Party of Wisconsin strongly affirms our belief in equal rights for each and every citizen and rededicates itself to the long standing Republican commitment to equal opportunity for all, free from discrimination and actions based on stereotypes.

We believe that equality of rights should not be denied or abridged on account of sex. We condemn the Democrat controlled Legislature for blocking not only the adoption but even the very consideration of Wisconsin's Equal Rights Amendment.

EDUCATION — The Republican Party reaffirms its commitment and determination to provide an equal and excellent educational opportunity for all Wisconsin citizens. We strongly believe that our children have a right to the highest quality education in our elementary and secondary schools. All citizens should have an opportunity to a quality education through our vocational/technical and adult education institutions. Special emphasis should be focused on the concerns of the University of Wisconsin system and extension. Not only is quality education essential for each individual to reach their full potential but it is equally essential to future business expansion in order to provide the most highly skilled work force in the nation.

Only when students are motivated to work to their full potential will they be prepared to be productive, self-supporting citizens. We encourage educators to eliminate stereotypes and discriminations which could result in some students lacking the tools and flexibility they need for jobs in the future.

ELDERLY — The Republican Party of Wisconsin understands and supports the desire of our senior citizens to live with dignity and security in a caring economic and social environment.

In fulfillment of seniors' desire for independence and self-reliance, we reaffirm our commitment to programs that provide a range of support options which help seniors to live independently.

We believe that government should assist families that endeavor to meet the needs of their senior members who are no longer able to maintain themselves independently.

Property tax relief, inheritance tax reform and efforts to hold down health care costs are policies which we strongly support to avoid unfairly burdening senior citizens and those on fixed incomes.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT — The youth of Wisconsin deserve the opportunity for employment both as a form of job training and as a means to acquire a work ethic. Only by providing an economic climate which encourages businesses to establish, stay and expand in Wisconsin can we insure job opportunities for our youth.

VETERANS — The Republican Party of Wisconsin recognizes the special sacrifices of those who have served in our armed forces around the world. Our rights, freedoms and values are only as strong as the nation's will to defend them. We support programs for veterans, and safeguarding of existing benefits with special attention to the health, education, employment and housing needs of veterans of Vietnam and subsequent conflicts.

PUBLIC SAFETY — The Republican Party of Wisconsin believes that safety and security are vital to maintain the level of public trust essential to an orderly society. We support programs to discourage crime. We support the means to achieve fair but firm and prompt application of criminal laws for protecting life, individual liberty and property. We support efforts to return offenders to productive lives. We recognize the rights of victims in the criminal justice system.

HUMAN SERVICES — A commitment to caring for those in need is a Wisconsin tradition. We recognize the obligation to provide for Wisconsin citizens who require assistance in order to meet their full potential as contributing members of society. We believe that the best system for providing human services is by the coordinated efforts of public and private agencies funded with individual and corporate contributions as well as public revenues.

OUR ECONOMIC WELL BEING

JOBS — One of Wisconsin's best known resources is its well-trained and motivated workforce. These men and women further the businesses they work for through their ability, expertise and commitment to their jobs. The role of government should be to provide an economic and regulatory environment that promotes the creation and retention of jobs. Government officials must evidence a knowledge of an economic system and a sensitivity to what makes it operate.

AGRICULTURE — The Republican Party of Wisconsin reaffirms its commitment to assuring the future of Wisconsin's family farms. The family farm provides the backbone for the economy of most rural areas and small cities of Wisconsin, and provides thousands of jobs in the industrial sector of the state's economy.

The Republican Party pledges to continue its cooperative efforts with family farmers to develop progressive legislation and programs to reform the burdensome property tax structure; to encourage young people to enter farming; and to encourage stable production, marketing and access to credit.

The Republican Party pledges its continued support for soil and water conservation programs, as well as programs to preserve and protect productive farmland and ground water. The Republican Party pledges continued support for programs to promote Wisconsin agricultural products both at home and abroad, and to develop expanded markets around the nation and around the world.

SMALL BUSINESS — The Republican Party is committed to the growth and enhancement of small business prosperity and expansion unhindered by excessive regulation and taxation. We call upon the banking and financial institutions to become more aggressive in loaning other funds to our small businesses for start-up and expansion.

TOURISM — The Republican Party of Wisconsin recognizes that the recreation and tourism business is one of our largest industries. We call for increased promotion of our recreation resources as a means of expanding this industry.

SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC

OPEN GOVERNMENT — Wisconsin has long been proud of its reputation for honest and open government. This reputation is based on free and unrestrained citizen involvement, not control of the political process by special interests or political power brokers. The Republican Party strongly reaffirms support for open government and pledges to take whatever action possible to preserve for the people what this Wisconsin tradition symbolizes. We reaffirm our commitment to the open primary and urge its restoration. The state budget should be developed in open meetings with public hearings on all proposals held before they are acted on by the legislature.

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY — Sound, responsible state fiscal policies are imperative to minimize future tax increases, ensure an excellent state bond rating and foster a healthy, growing state economy. The state should determine its fiscal policies on the basis of limiting its spending to its projected revenues; that is, "living within its means". State spending must be in the interests of all the state's people, not a reward for special interest support. We strongly support representation on the Joint Finance Committee of each party in proportion to their members in each house so that all Wisconsin citizens are fairly represented.

TAX REFORM — The Republican Party believes it is essential to restore and build upon the tax reform program which was the hallmark of the Dreyfus administration. We reject the high tax and spending policies of the Democratic Administration which increased state income, sales and property taxes beyond need or advisability. We recognize that state taxing policy is closely linked to the economic strength of this state. We support restoration of full income tax indexing, reductions in the state income, capital gains ,inheritance and gift taxes, and restoration and expansion of property tax relief through direct credits. We support a fair and simplified tax structure.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT — In order to move forward, inter-governmental cooperation is essential. The state should not duplicate local efforts but rather recognize that the government closest to the people usually is better able to deal with their problems. We appreciate the many hours of volunteer time local officials spend to insure that government works. We support stronger mechanisms for local input into state decision-making and reject state mandates without adequate funding.

TRANSPORTATION — One of the highest duties of the state is to maintain a healthy infrastructure for the good of our citizens and our economy. We believe that good roads and bridges form the backbone of our commerce. At the same time we recognize the importance of maintaining and improving airports which are increasingly essential to business development

QUALITY OF LIFE

OUR NATURAL RESOURCES — We recognize that as temporary residents on this earth, we are stewards of the land and all life that it supports. Wisconsin is only as rich as the resources that make our economy possible. We have an excellent quality of life to maintain. It is the goal of the Republican Party of Wisconsin to develop programs that protect the quality of our air, water and soil and the life they support so that we can continue to benefit both personally and economically from them in this generation and for posterity. We believe it is not only possible but necessary to balance the demands of preserving our environment with the need for job-producing economic development.

ENERGY — The Republican Party encourages promotion and development of energy resources and programs to prevent the erosion of jobs in Wisconsin, and to develop the thousands of additional jobs needed now and in the immediate future.

Jobs in the 80's and beyond will be found where there is guaranteed energy, suitable transportation, clean water and a skilled, productive labor force. We are committed to making the best use of available energy through conservation, and to expanding the energy sources currently available. New energy sources and more efficient use of those sources must be developed which will meet the growing demands of citizens, industries, and farms in a growth economy at the lowest cost possible. State government must work in cooperation with the private sector to attain these goals.

TOGETHER IN THE 80'S

On these principles and planks we stand. We urge all who share these values and beliefs to join together in supporting the Republican Party of Wisconsin and Republican candidates. Only through such joint effort and support will we maintain these principles and values.

Wisconsin and the Republican Party have a proud and distinguished tradition of leadership, progress, integrity and reform. Together we will build on this heritage and move forward to an even greater Wisconsin.

ROBERT M.
LA FOLLETTE

Bust of Robert M. ("Fighting Bob") LaFollette, former Wisconsin governor and U.S. Senator from Wisconsin, located on the first floor of the Capitol (photo courtesy of Senate Democratic Caucus).

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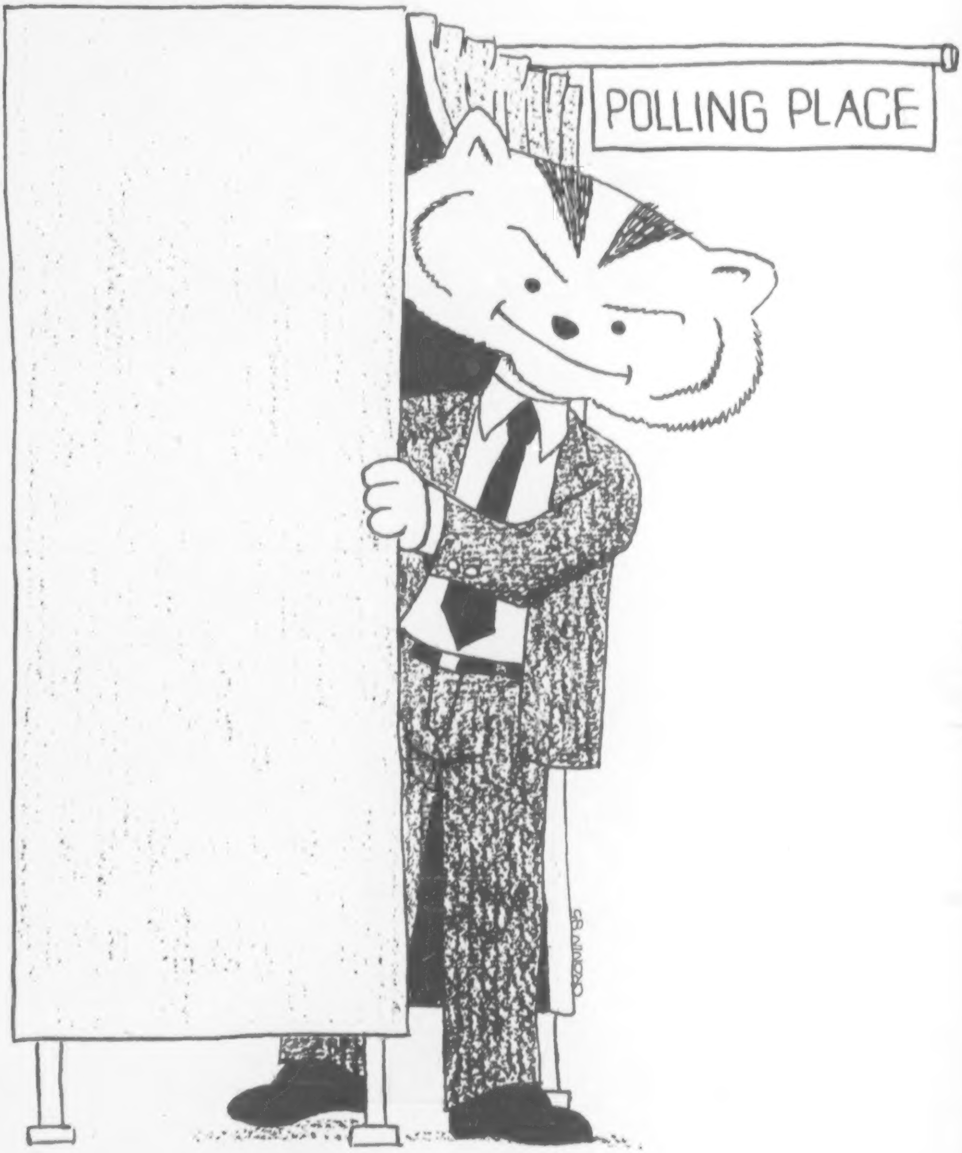
Elections

Elections in Wisconsin: 1984 and 1985 primary, general and special election statistics


POLLING PLACE

ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN

A Capsule View

The laws governing all elections in Wisconsin are set forth generally in Chapters 5 to 12 of the Wisconsin Statutes. There are 4 regular elections to engage the voter's attention — the spring primary in February and the spring election in April of each year, and the September primary and November general election in the even-numbered years. Officers who are elected on a nonpartisan basis are chosen in the spring. These comprise town, village, city and school district officers, county board members, county executives, all judicial officers and the state superintendent of public instruction. Officers elected on a partisan basis are chosen in the fall and include other county administrative officials, members of the legislature, state constitutional officers except the state superintendent, and members of Congress. Not all of these officers are elected at every election.

In presidential election years the presidential preference vote is held at the spring election, while the vote for president occurs at the general (November) election. At some elections, the Wisconsin voters are also asked to advise the state legislature or local legislative bodies on matters of public policy (referenda) or to ratify or reject a proposed law or ordinance or an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution.

The Wisconsin Electorate

Size of the Electorate. Because Wisconsin does not maintain a statewide register of voters, the exact size of the electorate is uncertain. On April 1, 1980, Wisconsin population 18 years of age and older numbered 3,347,947, but not all of these were qualified to vote in Wisconsin elections. Since 2,273,221 votes were cast for president in that year, it can be assumed that about 68 percent of the eligible voters participated in the election. There were 2,212,018 votes cast for president in 1984.

Age Requirements. 18 is the magic number for voting in Wisconsin. Although Article III of the Wisconsin Constitution provides that "every person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards" may vote if he or she fulfills certain other requirements, the 26th Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the states (including Wisconsin), extended the right to vote to those 18 years and over. Therefore, regardless of the wording of the Wisconsin Constitution, the voting age in this state is now 18 for all elections. The change has been made in the Wisconsin Statutes.

Residence Requirements. One of the voting requirements is residence. In Wisconsin state and local elections, the privilege of voting is granted to citizens of the United States who have resided in the state and election district or ward where they propose to vote for 10 days prior to the election. Under the statutes a person's residence is defined as "the place where his habitation is fixed, without any present intent to move, and to which, when absent, he intends to return".

New residents who otherwise qualify as voters are permitted to vote for president and vice president, regardless of how short a time they have been Wisconsin residents. Beginning with the 1964 presidential election, ex-residents of Wisconsin who moved within 24 months preceding the election to another state have been permitted to vote for presidential electors in Wisconsin unless they had meanwhile become eligible to vote in another state. In accordance with federal law, U.S. citizens living in a foreign country may vote in federal elections in Wisconsin if they last resided here before leaving the United States.

History of the Suffrage. When Wisconsin became a state in 1848, suffrage was restricted to white and emancipated Indian male residents including immigrants not yet naturalized. In a referendum held in November of 1849, suffrage was extended to colored male residents. In 1908, the Wisconsin Constitution was amended to restrict the right to vote to citizens of the United States. Women's suffrage came with the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (ratified by Wisconsin on June 10, 1919).

Voter Registration. Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1882, the Wisconsin Legislature "may provide for the registration of electors". Today, voter registration in Wisconsin is by law required for every town, village or city with a population of more than 5,000 and may by local ordinance be adopted for municipalities of having a population of 5,000 or less. Voters may register at any of the following places: office of the municipal clerk; office of the county register of deeds and office of the city board of election commissioners in the city of Milwaukee; at the polling place on election day; at any other location designated by the municipal clerk or governing body or by the city board of election commissioners or common council in the city of Milwaukee (such as fire stations, libraries, etc.) or as part of a door-to-door voter registration campaign. High school students and staff may, in addition, register at public high schools or, in some cases, private high schools designated by the municipal clerk. Municipal voter registration in Wisconsin does not record the party affiliation of the voter. Chapter 85, Laws of 1975, provided for voter registration by mail, registration at the polls on election day and removal of the 6-month state residency requirement. The residency change was also approved by the electorate, as required by the Constitution, in a November 1976 referendum.

Selection of Candidates

Primaries. Election to public office requires 3 distinct steps: the selection of possible candidates, the nomination of candidates in a primary, and the election of officeholders in an election.

Until "Fighting Bob" La Follette became governor of our state, candidates for public office were selected at caucuses or conventions composed of delegates, of members of a political party, or of eligible voters. Contrary to popular belief, the Wisconsin nominating caucuses did not imply political deals hatched in smoke-filled rooms — the caucuses were subject to legal regulations equally as stringent as our modern election laws.

In most instances, candidates are chosen today in primary elections; the nominating caucus remains as an optional method for the selection of town and village office candidates. In most cases where nominations are made by means other than the nominating caucus method, aspirants to elective office circulate nomination papers to be signed by a specified number of voters in the constituency.

Primary elections are held in Wisconsin to determine the candidates for both the partisan "general election" held in November and for the nonpartisan "spring election" held in April. The spring primary is held on the third Tuesday in February; the fall primary, on the second Tuesday in September.

Nonpartisan February Primary. Nonpartisan primaries are required only under certain conditions. If 3 or more candidates run for state superintendent, county supervisor, any judicial office, or certain other offices, a primary election must be held, and the names of the 2 candidates receiving the greatest number of votes are placed on the ballots for the nonpartisan election. This is also applicable to municipalities adopting the system of nominating candidates by primary election. In nonpartisan primaries, the 2 aspirants receiving the highest number of votes for a specific office are selected as the candidates for that office in the nonpartisan election.

Partisan September Primary. Primaries are held, regardless of the number of aspirants, to select the candidates of each political party for each partisan general election. Since the purpose of a partisan primary is to nominate the candidates that a political party will run against the nominees of the other parties in the general election, only the adherents of a particular party are expected to vote in that party's primary. Most states have a closed primary system, which requires the voter to declare his party allegiance before receiving the ballot of that party. Wisconsin's "open primary" law makes the choice a private matter; that is, the voter does not have to make a public declaration of his party affiliation to receive the ballot of that party. Instead, he is given the ballots of all parties, but votes his choices on one party's ballot only. The voter may not split his ticket and select candidates from more than one party ballot. The provision that requires voters to vote for candidates of only one party is often confusing or frustrating to voters.

Wisconsin adopted the open primary law for partisan offices in 1903 (Chapter 451, Laws of 1903), and the law was amended in 1905 to apply to the selection of national convention delegates.

In partisan primaries, the nominee receiving the highest number of votes becomes his party's candidate for the office, but a write-in candidate qualifies only if the vote for him also equals at least 5 percent of the party vote for governor cast in the district at the last general election, or the number of signatures required on nomination papers for the office, whichever is greater.

The only other partisan officers chosen are party committeemen or committeewomen, who are elected at September primaries in even-numbered years. Each recognized political party elects one committeeman or committeewoman from each municipality, except that in municipalities over 7,500 population, committeeman are elected for each aldermanic district or polling place. Party committeemen may not be elected by write-in vote. When no candidate files nomination papers for party committeeman, the office does not appear on the ballot and the elected committeemen of the county may then appoint a committeeman to fill the vacant position. A party committeeman is required to be resident of the district which he or she is chosen to represent. The elected and appointed committeemen constitute the municipal and county statutory committees of each party. These statutory committees are responsible for recruiting and nominating individuals to serve as election officials, filling vacancies in the nominations of party candidates, and appointing observers. Each committeeman or committeewoman who is elected or appointed from aldermanic districts or villages appoints a captain for each ward in the aldermanic district or village in which he or she serves, and coordinates the activities of the ward captains in the aldermanic district or village, including voter registration, voter identification, polling and membership activities.

Presidential Preference Vote. On the first Tuesday in April of each presidential election year, Wisconsin voters are given an opportunity to express their preference for the person to be the presidential candidate of their party.

Meeting on the last Tuesday in January of that year, a bipartisan committee certifies to the State Elections Board the names of all nationally advocated or recognized candidates to be placed on the ballot and may, in addition, place the names of other candidates on the ballot. The members of the committee consist of each recognized political party's state chairman or the chairman's designee, one national committeeman and committeewoman designated by the state chairman, the speaker of the Assembly, the president of the Senate and the minority leader of each house of the legislature, or their designees. The names of all designees must be submitted in writing to the board. An additional member is elected by the committee and serves as chairman.

Any potential presidential candidate may withdraw his name from the ballot by filing a disclaimer with the Elections Board, no later than 5 p.m. the third Tuesday in February, that he or she is not and does not intend to become a candidate for the office of president of the United States at the forthcoming presidential election. Other candidates may be placed on the ballot by filing nomination petitions with the Elections Board, signed by a specified percentage of qualified electors, no later than the last Tuesday in January. In addition, the ballot of each major party provides space for a write-in vote.

There is no filing of delegate lists prior to the primary. After the results of the primary are determined, each state organization selects as many delegates or alternates as are permitted or allotted by the party's national committee. Delegates must be pledged to represent the presidential candidate in accordance with the primary vote. However, the presidential candidate has until June 10 to review this slate of delegates and replace any of the selections with his own choices. Not less than two-thirds of the convention votes must be designated by congressional districts. The total number of delegates and convention votes allocated to each state is not determined by state law, but by the national committee of each party and is based on the number of congressional districts and the prior voting record of the state. Unless prevented by the death of the candidate, delegates must pledge to vote in accordance with the results of the presidential preference vote on the first ballot, and also on subsequent ballots until the candidate to whom they are pledged either fails to obtain at least one-third of the authorized convention vote or until that candidate releases the delegates. Thereafter, the Wisconsin delegates may support any other candidates of their choice.

The Wisconsin presidential preference vote is also an open primary. In order to reduce the temptation of crossover voting, each ballot provides for a protest "no" vote against the candidate or slate of candidates listed on that ballot. If a plurality of the voters in any district or the state at large casts their ballots for "none of the names shown", or against the single name shown on the ballot, the party organization selects the delegates to attend the national convention as an uninstructed delegation.

The open primary aspect of the state's presidential preference primary has caused considerable problems with the National Democratic Party. Although the Wisconsin Supreme Court in January 1980 decided that the state's delegate selection system was constitutional and binding and that the national party could not refuse to seat delegates chosen under Wisconsin law, the U.S. Supreme Court, in February 1981, reversed the state court's decision by holding that Wisconsin law cannot force the national party seat delegates chosen in a way that violates the party's rules.

After legislative attempts to amend the open primary law failed, the state Democratic Party established a caucus system to select its delegates to the 1984 national convention. Wisconsin delegates to the Democratic National Convention were elected through a two-tier caucus process rather than by the presidential preference primary, which was advisory only. A total of 89 delegates and 30 alternates were allocated to Wisconsin by the Democratic National Committee to attend the 1984 National Convention. The 53 congressional district (CD) delegates, elected through the two-tier process, were apportioned to the districts based on a formula which gave equal weight to the vote for Democratic candidates in the 1980 presidential and the 1982 gubernatorial elections. The remaining 36 pledged, unpledged and at-large delegates were elected by the congressional district delegates in accordance with rules of the 1984 Democratic Convention.

Elections

The Partisan "General" November Elections. From among the candidates chosen at the partisan primaries in September, the people of Wisconsin select, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year, the elected officials of the state and its counties. The choice is between the single candidate of each major political party who received the highest number of votes for a particular office in the partisan primary and the "independent" candidates who are affiliated with minor parties or who are unaffiliated. "Write-in" votes may be cast for persons whose names do not appear on the ballot.

The constitutional offices of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general are filled from the state at large. The constitutional officers are elected for 4-year terms in the general elections 2 years after each U.S. presidential election. At every general election, a representative in Congress is elected from each of the congressional districts and a representative to the Assembly from each of the Assembly districts. United States senators, who serve 6 years, are also chosen at the general election. The 33 state senators are elected for 4 years — one-half at each general election from the odd-numbered or even-numbered Senate districts. A clerk, treasurer, sheriff, clerk of circuit court, district attorney, and register of deeds are elected biennially from each of the 72 counties in the state, and approximately one-half of the counties elect a surveyor and all counties elect a coroner or a medical examiner. Door, Dunn, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Oneida, Racine, Taylor and Waukesha Counties have a medical examiner system. Article VI, Section 4 of the Wisconsin Constitution, ratified in April 1965, abolished the offices of county coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more, while a 1972 amendment allowed counties below 500,000 the option of retaining the office of coroner or instituting a medical examining system. In lieu of electing a county surveyor, Section 59.12 of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizes county boards to designate any registered land surveyor employed by the county to perform the duties of the county surveyor.

Vacancies in the offices of representatives in Congress, state senators, and representatives to the Assembly may be filled by special election only. A vacancy in the office of U.S. senator is filled by temporary appointment by the governor until it can be filled at an election. Vacancies in state constitutional offices and county offices are filled by appointment except that the lieutenant governor constitutionally succeeds the governor in case of a vacancy in the office of governor (the secretary of state is third in line of succession). Appointments to fill vacancies on the state level and for most county offices are made by the governor.

Presidential Electors, Electoral College. In each presidential election year, each major political party's nominees for state and legislative offices, state officers and the holdover state senators hold a convention in the state Capitol on the first Tuesday in October to nominate their party's slate of presidential electors for president and vice president. Minor party and other "independent" candidates file their slate of electors with their nomination papers. Although the names of the electors no longer appear on the presidential ballots, every vote cast for the names of the candidates for president and vice president of each party is a vote for each of the electors committed to that slate. The electors of the presidential slate receiving the greatest number of votes become members of the electoral college and meet at 12 noon on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December to cast the official Wisconsin vote for president and vice president. The number of electors chosen for each slate is equal to the state's delegation in Congress. One presidential elector is chosen from each congressional district and 2 are chosen at large.

Wisconsin had 12 electoral votes in 1968; because of the reduction of its congressional districts from 10 to 9, the number of its electoral college votes in 1972, 1976 and 1980 was 11. Under the 1980 census, Wisconsin retained its 11 electoral votes in 1984.

Nonpartisan April Elections. Nonpartisan elections are held on the first Tuesday of April for state superintendent of public instruction, judicial officers, county executive officers, town, village and city officers, county supervisors, and school board members. The terms of office vary, so only certain offices are voted on each year. The only nonpartisan offices voted for on a statewide basis are state superintendent and justices of the Supreme Court; all others are elected from the county, district, or municipality represented. In addition to the Supreme Court, consisting of 7 justices, there is a Court of Appeals, elected at large from one of the 4 appellate districts, with 3 judges from each district, serving for staggered 6-year terms. Pursuant to 1978 legislation enacted by the Wisconsin Legislature, the state is provided with a "single level" trial court system, which now consists of 197 circuit judges (the former county judges were denominated as circuit judges). Each county is a circuit with the exception of the following 3 combined county districts: Buffalo-Pepin, Shawano-Menominee and Forest-Florence. Individual county circuit courts are comprised of varying numbers of branches, with each branch headed by one judge.

The governor has power to fill by temporary appointment vacancies which might occur in nonpartisan state elective offices. Many of the state's justices and judges first achieved judicial office through appointment by the governor; thus, gubernatorial appointments to a considerable extent determine the composition of the Wisconsin judiciary.

Constitutional Amendments; Referenda; Recall

Referenda. A referendum may be simply described as the process of referring a measure to the people via an election. In some states voters may, by petition, require a referendum to be held on a legislative act. Wisconsin does not have this type of referendum. On the state level, however, Wisconsin has other types of referenda: 1) measures involving amendments to the state constitution, 2) measures extending the right of suffrage, 3) legislation requiring ratification prior to becoming effective, and 4) advisory referenda.

An initiative, on the other hand, permits the voters to initiate, by petition, a proposal to be enacted into law, either by a direct vote of the people (direct initiative) or for submission to the legislature (indirect initiative). The voters of Wisconsin may utilize the initiative procedure at the city level. In Wisconsin, the recall is the only example of direct initiative at the state level.

The most recent statewide advisory referendum submitted to the voters asked whether a nuclear waste site should be located in Wisconsin. The electorate overwhelmingly voted no.

County boards may submit advisory or ratifying referenda to county voters. Municipalities also have the right to submit referenda questions relating to village and city charter ordinances and certain other subjects affecting the government of the municipalities. In cities, electors may by petition require the common council to adopt an ordinance or resolution or submit it to a referendum.

In addition, all proposed amendments to the constitution must be ratified by the people before they can become effective. Thus, the voters of Wisconsin may be asked at an election to approve a change in the state constitution or express their preference on a matter of public policy. With 2 exceptions, all questions have been submitted by the legislature to the electorate at "spring elections" in April or "general elections" in November. Two (nonconstitutional) referenda, one relating to a World War I soldiers' bonus, was submitted at the 1919 September primary and was approved by the electors, and the other, relating to a mutual nuclear weapons moratorium, was submitted at the 1982 September primary and was also approved by the voters.

Constitutional Amendments. The procedure for amending the Wisconsin Constitution is adoption of an identical amendment by 2 consecutive legislatures and ratification of the amendment by a majority vote of the people at a subsequent election.

In recent years the electorate has voted on a number of constitutional amendments. For example, in the April 1979 election, an amendment was ratified consisting of 4 separate questions — providing for gubernatorial succession, filling a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor, selection of the Senate's presiding officer, and making miscellaneous revisions to clarify the text. In the April 1981 election, 4 constitutional amendments (consisting of 5 questions), were ratified providing for primaries in recall elections, revising the right to bail, removing obsolete provisions on corporations and banking, and extending the indebtedness period for sewage collection or treatment systems in counties and sewage districts over 150,000 and in all cities. In the April 1982 election, one amendment was ratified authorizing county responsibility for acts of the sheriff, while in November 1982, additional obsolete provisions were removed.

Recall. The Wisconsin Constitution and statutes also provide for the recall of elective officers after the first year of a term through a process of petition and special election. A primary is required whenever 2 or more persons compete for a nonpartisan office or whenever more than one person competes for the nomination of a major political party for a partisan office. 1983 Wisconsin Act 491 made several changes in the recall provisions including the requirement that the petition seeking the recall of city, village, town or school district official must now be for "cause" rather than for "good and sufficient reason". Under the old standard, a petition could be based on an issue of public policy; under the new standard, it is limited to an issue of inefficiency, neglect of duties, official misconduct or malfeasance in office. The act requires that the circulator of a recall petition preregister and file campaign finance reports for the circulation period in addition to the election campaign period as formerly required. It requires a statement of the source to appear on advertisements in recall campaigns and provides standards for determining the validity of recall petitions and signatures thereon. The act also changes the formula for determining the number of signatures required on recall petitions. In August 1977, 5 La Crosse school board members were recalled, and in September 1977 a county judge was recalled from office. This was the first time in Wisconsin history that a judge had been recalled from office.

The Mechanics of the Election Process

Certifying candidates, registering voters, and recording, tallying and reporting the votes of over 2 million people is a complex process. Who handles it? First of all, the process is guided by explicit state laws. Detailed specifications concerning the content of the ballot, for example, are set forth in the statutes. The Wisconsin Elections Board, which administers the election laws for the state, prepares all official ballot forms and other election forms, promulgates rules for the purpose of implementing the elections laws and ensuring their proper administration, certifies to each county clerk the list of candidates for state offices, and performs other duties pertaining to elections.

For the potential voter, the election process begins when he registers to vote with the clerk of his municipality or — in Milwaukee — with the city Board of Election Commissioners. Registration is optional for municipalities having a population of 5,000 or less. The registration forms requires information on name, date, residence location, citizenship, age, 10 days' residence in ward, whether applicant has lost right to vote or is currently registered to vote at any other location, and signature. A voter's registration is permanent unless he moves; then he must reregister. However, a municipality must cancel the registration of a voter who does not vote during a 4-year period, if the elector was eligible to vote during that period and the elector failed to respond to a written request to apply for continuance of registration.

County clerks are responsible for preparing the ballots to be used for the election of all offices on the county level or above, and for distribution of them to the municipal clerks; municipal clerks supervise registration and elections in their municipalities; in cities or counties over 500,000 population, election duties are performed by a city board of election commissioners and a county board of election commissioners.

On election day there are usually 7 inspectors for each polling place. However, if voting machines are used, the number of inspectors may be reduced to 5. The law requires all cities, villages and towns having a population of 10,000 or more to use voting machines. Electronic voting systems may now be used in lieu of mechanical voting machines. Each political party may also appoint 2 observers and alternates for each polling place. Certain candidates and nonpartisan and bipartisan groups may also appoint observers. A voter who cannot come to the polling place on election day, either because of absence from the municipality, sickness, handicap, age, disability, military service, jury duty or religious reasons, may vote by absentee ballot.

When the polls close, the inspectors canvass the votes and deliver one tally sheet statement and registration or poll list each to the county clerk and to the municipal clerk. Where electronic voting systems are used, the count may be adjourned to a central location. The county clerk and 2 citizens appointed by him (including one from another political party) constitute the county board of canvassers, which examines the returns. One statement of the results is filed in the county clerk's office; another statement, to which is attached a tabulation of votes cast as each polling place for each candidate, goes to the state Elections Board. The county clerk also issues certificates of election to the elected officials within the county.

The Board of State Canvassers, consisting of the chairperson of the state Elections Board, state treasurer, and attorney general, meets after each election to examine the certified statements of the county canvassers. The board makes a statements of the votes cast for each office and determines who has been elected. The Elections Board then issues certificates of election to all persons elected to a state office. The board also issues certificates or prepares certificates for issuance by the governor to persons elected to national offices from this state.

Campaign Financing

The regulation of campaign financing in Wisconsin was substantially revised by Chapter 334, Laws of 1973, with the intent of furnishing the voters with complete information as to who is supporting or opposing which candidate or cause and to what extent, either directly or indirectly. Chapter 11 of the Wisconsin Statutes regulates campaign financing, while Chapter 12 defines prohibited election practices. Chapter 11 was augmented by the 1977 Wisconsin Legislature, which created a system of public grants for the campaigns of eligible candidates for state offices.

Duties of the State Elections Board. The state Elections Board furnishes candidates and committees with forms for making reports, furnishes manuals setting forth recommended methods of bookkeeping and reporting, compiles and maintains a current list of all reports and statements pertaining to each candidate, individual, committee or group, and prepares special reports. It includes in its biennial report any statistics compiled by it concerning the total contributions and expenditures of candidates and committees, amounts over $100 contributed by contributors, and additional data. It investigates violations of the election laws and must notify the district attorney, the attorney general or the governor of any facts within its knowledge or evidence in its possession that might be grounds for civil action or criminal prosecution. Similar requirements are made with regard to financial reporting in local elections.

The board also supervises the auditing of campaign finance reports submitted in connection with state elections.

Contributions and Disbursements. Every political party committee, other political committee or political group which makes or accepts contributions or makes disbursements in an amount exceeding $25 per year and every individual who accepts contributions or makes disbursements in an amount exceeding $25 per year files a verified statement with the appropriate filing officer (the Elections Board in the case of state or national officers or a statewide referendum). A candidate must file a statement for any amount. The statement includes such items as the name and address of the registrant, the officers, the campaign depository, and the names of the candidates or the nature of the referendum supported or opposed; and the area, scope or jurisdiction of the registrant.

Subsequently, such committees, groups or individuals must file full reports of all contributions received, obligations incurred and disbursements made, including the name, address and total contribution of each contributor donating over $20; an itemization of disbursements over $20 to other registrants; and a separate statement giving the name, address, occupation, place of employment and contribution of any contributor donating more than $100 in any calendar year. Nonresident committees, groups or individuals making contributions or disbursements in this state must also file their names and addresses and that of a designated agent in the state with the secretary of state. Some candidates and others whose financial activity does not exceed $500 per year may be exempted from reporting. Political party committees with less than $1,000 per year of financial activity may he similarly exempted.

Single Campaign Treasurer. Each candidate must appoint one campaign treasurer and designate one campaign depository before receiving any contributions or making any disbursements. Each candidate and his campaign treasurer must file a registration statement. Unless exempted from reporting, each candidate or the treasurer acting on his behalf must file periodic financial reports, for which the candidate is responsible as to correctness.

Contribution by Negotiable Instrument. All campaign contributions exceeding $50 must be made by check or other negotiable instrument, so that the origin is known. All campaign disbursements must be made or reimbursed by negotiable instrument drawn upon the campaign depository. Anonymous contributions exceeding $10 cannot be expended but must be donated either to a charity or to the common school fund.

Limitations on Contributions. Limitations are imposed upon the amount that may be received by candidates. No one individual (except a candidate) may contribute more than the specified amounts to any of the following candidates and any individual or voluntary committee supporting him: constitutional administrative officers (governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction), and Supreme Court justice — $10,000; state senator — $1,000; representative to the Assembly — $500; and all other state and local candidates — a limit which varies between $250 and $3,000 depending upon the office. Furthermore, no individual may make a contribution to all candidates in excess of a total of $10,000 in any calendar year.

No committee other than a political party committee may make any contributions to a candidate for one of the constitutional administrative offices or justice of the Supreme Court of more than 4 percent of the candidate's disbursement level specified by law; nor may such a committee make contributions to candidates for other state and local offices in excess of monetary limits specified by law.

No political party may receive more than $75,000 of its contributions in any calendar year from all other committees, nor more than $6,000 from any specific committee or its subunits. No committee other than a political party committee may make any contribution or contributions to a political party exceeding $6,000 per calendar year.

No candidate may receive more than 65 percent of the total authorized disbursement level specified by rule of the State Elections Board from all other committees, including political party committees. Of this amount, not more than 45% may be received from special interest committees.

Disbursements from the campaign depository may not be made anonymously, nor may contributions or disbursements be made in a fictitious name. The source of all political advertisements must appear thereon.

Independent Expenditures. All expenditures in support of a candidate (or in opposition to the candidate's opponent) must be made by or with the authorization of the candidate who is supported. However, an individual committee which swears that the individual or committee does not act in cooperation or consultation with a candidate or candidate's agent may make expenditures independently of a candidate. The independent expenditures may take the form of radio and television advertisements, mass mailings, or the use of phone banks.

Legislative Campaign Committees. Chapter 328, Laws of 1979, authorized the creation of legislative campaign committees in either house of the legislature. These committees are not bound by limits or contributions by special interest committees to legislative candidates, but, rather, are treated as political party committees for contribution limit purposes.

As a result of the 4 partisan campaign committees, special interest political action commitees (PACs) may make contributions to the appropriate legislative campaign committee in addition to or instead of making contributions directly to candidates.

Political Action Committees. A political action committee (PAC) is any combination of two or more persons that receives contributions which are intended for political purposes. The committee makes contributions to candidates or committees or make disbursements on behalf of candidates or committees. PACs are often sponsored by trade or professional associations or labor organizations and draw their memberships from them. PACs also raise money to urge adoption or defeat of referenda.

In addition, political action committees often make contributions to multiple candidates and do not necessarily support one particular party over the other.

Although the small contributions from individuals still represent the major source of campaign contributions, most special-interest contributions are received from PACs. According to the 1981-1982 Biennial Report of the State Elections Board, for the period from January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1982, PACs made direct contributions of $1,185,117 to all state candidates. Of that $1.2 million total, approximately $669,000 was given to legislative candidates, $25,000 to judicial candidates and the remainder to statewide candidates.

Political action committees currently may not contribute more than $14,000 per campaign to a gubernatorial candidate, $1,000 per campaign to a state senatorial candidate and $500 per campaign to an Assembly candidate.

Public Campaign Financing. Under Chapter 107, Laws of 1977, a campaign fund was created in the state treasury consisting of general tax revenues from each person filing a state income tax return who specifies that $1 shall be set aside for this fund. The fund is available to candidates for statewide executive and judicial offices, as well as legislative offices, for use after the primary, provided that they obtain a specified number of votes in the primary and they raise a specified initial amount of private contributions from individuals in amounts of $100 or less. A participant must agree to accept spending limits and limits placed on personal contributions to his own campaigns in order to receive moneys from the fund, unless his opponent qualifies for a grant but declines to accept it (thereby releasing himself from adherence to the limits). The fund is apportioned by office in accordance with a specified formula. Moneys accepted count towards the maximum limit of 45 percent of a candidate's spending limit which may be accepted from special interest committees, thereby substantially limiting this source of contributions for those who participate. The act also made spending limits (which apply only to candidates who accept moneys from the fund) subject to an automatic cost of living adjustment. This, in turn, affects certain contribution limitations which are figured as percentages of the disbursement levels. Moneys from the fund may be used only for advertising in communications media, printing, office supplies and postage; other campaign expenses must be privately financed.

Prohibited Election Practices

Chapter 12 of the statutes lists prohibited election practices, such as practices involving bribery, fraud, election threats, and illegal actions of election officials.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

February 21, 1984 Primary

Circuit Court	Vote	Circuit Court	Vote
Chippewa County, Branch 1		Dodge County, Branch 1	
Roderick A. Cameron	2,383	Andrew P. Bissonnette	1,808
W. Thomas Devine	97	Howard H. Boyle, Jr.	2,023
Charles G. Norseng	1,184	Stephen J. Hannan	883
		Daniel W. Klossner	2,812
		Maryann S. Schacht	1,938

February 19, 1985 Primary

Circuit Court	Vote	Circuit Court	
Adams County		David G. Geenen	900
Raymond E. Gieringer	1,118	Kathleen Galles Lhost	2,305
Donald L. Hollman	421	Gerald D. Lorge	1,848
Paul Steven Screnock	1,144	Racine County, Branch 6	
Mark D. Thibodeau	309	William R. Binetti	4,058
Dane County, Branch 14		William Bock	2,558
Michael J. Briggs	2,778	Wayne J. Marik	4,619
George Northrup	8,212	Edward J. Plagemann	1,582
Sarah B. O'Brien	4,779	Gerald P. Ptacek	3,716
Gretchen Vetzner	4,134	Walworth County, Branch 3	
La Crosse County, Branch 4		Michael Brennan	1,032
Marvin H. Davis	1,554	Patrick J. Kinnerk	1,333
Patricia M. Heim	2,428	John R. Race	2,632
Maureen L. Kinney	2,500	Waukesha County, Branch 10	
John J. Perlich	3,199	Marianne Becker	4,789
John Wabaunsee	533	James V. Collins	1,999
Outagamie County, Branch 5		Charles I. Phillips	2,670
Michael W. Gage	3,004	Thomas K. Voss	2,518

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

April 3, 1984

County	Louis J. Ceci	County	Louis J. Ceci
Adams	1,835	Marinette	3,709
Ashland	3,125	Marquette	1,318
Barron	5,476	Menominee	178
Bayfield	2,851	Milwaukee	145,423
Brown	19,132	Monroe	4,163
Buffalo	1,704	Oconto	3,689
Burnett	2,097	Oneida	4,981
Calumet	5,007	Outagamie	17,006
Chippewa	5,775	Ozaukee	8,332
Clark	3,914	Pepin	764
Columbia	7,243	Pierce	3,173
Crawford	2,853	Polk	4,604
Dane	33,740	Portage	6,689
Dodge	11,139	Price	3,026
Door	3,170	Racine	19,385
Douglas	5,355	Richland	2,040
Dunn	3,689	Rock	16,561
Eau Claire	8,287	Rusk	2,600
Florence	526	St. Croix	5,863
Fond du Lac	11,536	Sauk	5,679
Forest	1,330	Sawyer	2,453
Grant	5,945	Shawano	5,812
Green	3,615	Sheboygan	12,061
Green Lake	2,643	Taylor	2,094
Iowa	2,293	Trempealeau	3,774
Iron	1,359	Vernon	4,510
Jackson	3,215	Vilas	3,516
Jefferson	7,308	Walworth	7,607
Juneau	2,703	Washburn	1,644
Kenosha	18,445	Washington	9,232
Kewaunee	2,698	Waukesha	38,199
La Crosse	14,369	Waupaca	6,260
Lafayette	2,187	Waushara	2,416
Langlade	3,100	Winnebago	14,444
Lincoln	3,777	Wood	8,075
Manitowoc	10,493		
Marathon	11,750	TOTAL	616,964

April 2, 1985

County	Nathan S. Heffernan	County	Nathan S. Heffernan
Adams	3,648	Marinette	4,006
Ashland	2,377	Marquette	1,817
Barron	5,160	Menominee	244
Bayfield	3,061	Milwaukee	29,148
Brown	15,031	Monroe	4,137
Buffalo	1,675	Oconto	4,281
Burnett	2,472	Oneida	5,134
Calumet	3,127	Outagamie	12,070
Chippewa	3,575	Ozaukee	4,295
Clark	4,213	Pepin	962
Columbia	6,323	Pierce	2,178
Crawford	2,553	Polk	3,638
Dane	42,853	Portage	4,196
Dodge	5,961	Price	2,651
Door	3,247	Racine	24,604
Douglas	5,381	Richland	2,561
Dunn	4,186	Rock	13,746
Eau Claire	6,458	Rusk	2,415
Florence	572	St. Croix	4,170
Fond du Lac	10,763	Sauk	6,493
Forest	1,477	Sawyer	2,715
Grant	5,678	Shawano	4,158
Green	3,064	Sheboygan	19,281
Green Lake	3,083	Taylor	2,530
Iowa	2,450	Trempealeau	2,810
Iron	1,234	Vernon	3,535
Jackson	2,216	Vilas	2,508
Jefferson	7,143	Walworth	8,534
Juneau	2,998	Washburn	2,413
Kenosha	11,236	Washington	6,942
Kewaunee	2,070	Waukesha	27,029
La Crosse	12,476	Waupaca	4,722
Lafayette	3,495	Waushara	2,652
Langlade	5,830	Winnebago	13,038
Lincoln	3,333	Wood	8,265
Manitowoc	13,542		
Marathon	13,134	TOTAL	470,973

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES

April 3, 1984

District I

County	Michael T. Sullivan
Milwaukee	142,582
TOTAL	142,582

District II

County	Neal P. Nettesheim	County	Neal P. Nettesheim
Calumet	0	Sheboygan	10,907
Fond du Lac	10,924	Walworth	7,536
Green Lake	2,503	Washington	8,917
Kenosha	17,643	Waukesha	40,546
Manitowoc	9,730	Winnebago	12,444
Ozaukee	7,355		
Racine	17,960	TOTAL	146,465

District IV

County	Paul C. Gartzke	County	Paul C. Gartzke
Adams	1,723	Lafayette	2,086
Clark	3,830	Marquette	1,253
Columbia	7,421	Monroe	4,193
Crawford	2,753	Portage	6,300
Dane	33,458	Richland	1,977
Dodge	10,905	Rock	16,375
Grant	5,630	Sauk	5,657
Green	3,475	Vernon	4,286
Iowa	2,159	Waupaca	6,223
Jackson	3,144	Waushara	2,347
Jefferson	7,249	Wood	7,478
Juneau	2,634		
La Crosse	13,941	TOTAL	156,497

April 2, 1985

District III

County	Daniel L. LaRocque	Randall E. Morey	County	Daniel L. LaRocque	Randall E. Morey
Ashland	1,156	1,428	Menominee	159	127
Barron	1,817	3,209	Oconto	2,334	2,311
Bayfield	1,525	1,744	Oneida	3,795	2,034
Brown	8,388	6,946	Outagamie	5,774	6,704
Buffalo	490	1,538	Pepin	272	944
Burnett	1,282	1,361	Pierce	793	1,459
Chippewa	1,500	2,393	Polk	1,395	2,309
Door	1,280	1,893	Price	1,664	1,305
Douglas	2,515	3,048	Rusk	1,098	1,431
Dunn	1,548	2,903	St. Croix	1,635	2,522
Eau Claire	2,479	4,028	Sawyer	1,180	1,687
Florence	383	260	Shawano	2,004	2,425
Forest	1,150	610	Taylor	1,935	991
Iron	656	706	Trempealeau	812	2,161
Kewaunee	1,117	1,065	Vilas	1,590	1,222
Langlade	4,172	2,408	Washburn	793	1,841
Lincoln	2,934	995			
Marathon	11,617	4,348			
Marinette	2,164	2,084	TOTAL	75,406	74,440

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 3, 1984

Circuit Court	Vote
Ashland County	
William E. Chase	4,461
Buffalo-Pepin Counties	
Gary B. Schlosstein	3,205
Chippewa County, Branch 1	
Roderick A. Cameron	6,860
Charles G. Norseng	3,525
Dane County, Branch 4	
William Eich	34,818
Dane County, Branch 5	
Robert R. Pekowsky	34,197
Dane County, Branch 8	
Edward S. Marion	32,492
Dodge County, Branch 1	
Howard H. Boyle, Jr.	7,318
Daniel W. Klossner	9,382
Eau Claire County, Branch 2	
William D. O'Brien	10,096
Eau Claire County, Branch 3	
Gregory A. Peterson	9,569
Fond du Lac County, Branch 1	
John W. Mickiewicz	12,003
Jackson County	
Robert A. Olsher	2,397
Robert W. Radcliffe	3,109
Kenosha County, Branch 3	
Bruce E. Schroeder	20,400
Marathon County, Branch 3	
Daniel L. LaRocque	14,261
Marinette County, Branch 1	
Charles D. Heath (write-in)	1,669
Marinette County, Branch 2	
William M. Donovan (write-in)	1,517
Menominee-Shawano Counties	
Earl W. Schmidt	7,305
Galen Winter	2,783
Milwaukee County, Branch 9	
Russell Wright Stamper	88,311
Roland J. Steinle, III	77,957
Milwaukee County, Branch 15	
Marvin G. Holz	132,685
Milwaukee County, Branch 17	
Francis T. Wasielewski	132,665
Milwaukee County, Branch 26	
Michael P. Sullivan	138,540
Milwaukee County, Branch 31	
Patrick J. Madden	136,090
Milwaukee County, Branch 32	
Michael D. Guolee	130,719
Monroe County	
James W. Rice	5,638
Oneida County	
Robert E. Kinney	5,711
Outagamie County	
James T. Bayorgeon	19,676
Patrick Mares	8,219
Polk County	
James R. Erickson	3,819
John E. Schneider	3,149
Price County	
David A. Clapp	2,044
Douglas T. Fox	2,926
Racine County, Branch 3	
Jon B. Skow	18,715
Charles Swanson	7,961
Racine County, Branch 7	
James Wilbershide	20,766
Rock County, Branch 4	
Edwin C. Dahlberg	18,782
Trempealeau County	
Roman W. Feltes	1,948
Richard D. Galstad	4,034
Vilas County	
James B. Mohr	3,960
Washington County, Branch 1	
J. Tom Merriam	10,466
Washington County, Branch 3	
Richard T. Becker	10,675
Waukesha County, Branch 2	
Mark S. Gempeler	35,332
Waukesha County, Branch 5	
Harold J. Wollenzien	37,166
Waukesha County, Branch 6	
Robert T. McGraw	36,503

April 2, 1985

Circuit Court	Vote
Adams County	
Raymond E. Gieringer	2,900
Paul Steven Screnock	2,430
Brown County, Branch 1	
Richard G. Greenwood	15,711
Brown County, Branch 6	
N. Patrick Crooks	15,815
Chippewa County, Branch 2	
Richard H. Stafford	4,133
Columbia County, Branch 1	
Earl J. McMahon	6,734
Clark County, Branch 2	
Michael W. Brennan	4,779
Dane County, Branch 7	
Moria Krueger	43,123
Dane County, Branch 10	
Angela B. Bartell	44,209
Dane County, Branch 11	
Daniel R. Moeser	42,107
Dane County, Branch 12	
Mark A. Frankel	41,976
Dane County, Branch 13	
Michael Nowakowski	31,172
John Sweeney	21,845
Dane County, Branch 14	
George Northrup	30,603
Sarah B. O'Brien	24,501
Dodge County, Branch 2	
Joseph E. Schultz	6,363
Douglas County, Branch 1	
Michael T. Lucci	4,128
Brice Sullivan	3,409

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 2, 1985—Cont.

Circuit Court	Vote
Dunn County, Branch 2	
Carl L. Peterson	3,102
James A. Wendland	3,416
Grant County, Branch 1	
John R. Wagner	7,038
Jefferson County, Branch 1	
John B. Danforth	4,570
Richard A. Perkins	4,392
Jefferson County, Branch 3	
Harold H. Eberhardt	7,412
Kenosha County, Branch 1	
David M. Bastian	11,829
Kenosha County, Branch 2	
William U. Zievers	12,348
Kenosha County, Branch 6	
Jerold W. Breitenbach	8,572
Mario J. Ventura, Jr.	7,047
La Crosse County, Branch 3	
Dennis G. Montabon	14,917
La Crosse County, Branch 4	
Maureen L. Kinney	7,798
John J. Perlich	10,124
Lafayette County	
William D. Johnston	2,867
Daniel P. McDonald	2,474
Manitowoc County, Branch 2	
Steven R. Alpert	7,169
Leon H. Jones	8,888
Marathon County, Branch 2	
Leo D. Crooks	13,415
Milwaukee County, Branch 3	
Patricia S. Curley	30,310
Milwaukee County, Branch 4	
Leah M. Lampone	29,188
Milwaukee County, Branch 6	
Robert W. Landry	30,040
Milwaukee County, Branch 7	
John F. Foley	30,352
Milwaukee County, Branch 12	
Michael J. Skwierawski	27,934
Milwaukee County, Branch 16	
William D. Gardner	28,080
Milwaukee County, Branch 28	
Robert J. Meich	28,030
Milwaukee County, Branch 30	
Frank T. Crivello	28,152
Milwaukee County, Branch 34	
Ralph Adam Fine	29,447
Milwaukee County, Branch 36	
Joseph P. Callan	27,942
Outagamie County, Branch 2	
Dennis C. Luebke	11,923
Outagamie County, Branch 5	
Michael W. Gage	9,701
Kathleen Galles Lhost	5,948
Ozaukee County, Branch 1	
Walter J. Swietlik	4,785
Ozaukee County, Branch 3	
Joseph D. McCormack	4,463
Racine County, Branch 1	
John C. Ahlgrimm	24,750
Racine County, Branch 6	
William R. Binetti	13,282
Wayne J. Marik	18,685
Richland County	
Kent C. Houck	2,923
Rock County, Branch 1	
Mark J. Farnum	15,515
Rock County, Branch 6	
Patrick J. Rude	13,544
Sheboygan County, Branch 1	
Ronald W. Damp	4,963
L. Edward Stengel	17,162
Sheboygan County, Branch 4	
Daniel P. Anderson	18,805
Walworth County, Branch 3	
Patrick J. Kinnerk	5,037
John R. Race	6,618
Washburn County	
Dennis C. Bailey	2,126
Warren E. Winton	1,458
Washington County, Branch 2	
James B. Schwalbach	7,673
Waukesha County, Branch 4	
Patrick L. Snyder	28,736
Waukesha County, Branch 7	
Jess Martinez	17,092*
Clair H. Voss	17,636*
Waukesha County, Branch 8	
John P. Buckley	13,331
James R. Kieffer	21,864
Waukesha County, Branch 9	
Willis J. Zick	26,465
Waukesha County, Branch 10	
Marianne Becker	20,431
Charles I. Phillips	15,203
Waushara County	
Jon P. Wilcox	3,053
Wood County, Branch 1	
Dennis D. Conway	8,323
Wood County, Branch 3	
Edward F. Zappen, Jr.	8,096

*Recount vote totals.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

April 2, 1985

County	Herbert J. Grover	I.W. Poehlman
Adams	3,212	1,222
Ashland	2.100	830
Barron	4,455	1,365
Bayfield	2,561	1,089
Brown	13,735	3,646
Buffalo	1,480	470
Burnett	2,097	754
Calumet	2,823	740
Chippewa	3,244	1,236
Clark	3,771	1,391
Columbia	5,878	1,652
Crawford	2,557	773
Dane	41,167	9,427
Dodge	5,039	1,808
Door	2,890	1,026
Douglas	4,638	1,571
Dunn	3,894	1,452
Eau Claire	5,830	1,813
Florence	583	177
Fond du Lac	9,993	2,756
Forest	1,385	479
Grant	5,863	1,646
Green	2,770	866
Green Lake	2,684	887
Iowa	2,362	663
Iron	1,109	402
Jackson	2,241	648
Jefferson	5,773	2,292
Juneau	2,928	821
Kenosha	9,333	3,688
Kewaunee	1,772	639
La Crosse	11,742	3,450
Lafayette	3,368	925
Langlade	5,707	1,682
Lincoln	3,168	837
Manitowoc	10,876	4,174
Marathon	11,864	3,522
Marinette	3,606	1,428
Marquette	1,576	548
Menominee	296	61
Milwaukee	25,523	9,982
Monroe	4,148	1,108
Oconto	4,003	1,293
Oneida	4,492	1,642
Outagamie	10,108	3,759
Ozaukee	3,773	1,180
Pepin	867	293
Pierce	1,831	614
Polk	3,187	1,020
Portage	4,052	1,028
Price	2,565	746
Racine	19,129	7,720
Richland	2,490	657
Rock	12,468	3,641
Rusk	2,133	763
St. Croix	3,252	1,223
Sauk	6,334	1,670
Sawyer	2,257	933
Shawano	4,452	881
Sheboygan	14,833	5,165
Taylor	2,287	831
Trempealeau	2,721	715
Vernon	3,598	944
Vilas	2,104	811
Walworth	7,677	2,843
Washburn	2,307	603
Washington	5,909	1,907
Waukesha	23,614	8,257
Waupaca	3,981	1,684
Waushara	2,238	833
Winnebago	11,874	3,434
Wood	7,268	2,434
TOTAL	419,845	135,470

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRESIDENTIAL

County	Total	Choices on Ballot			
		Reubin Askew	Alan Cranston	John Glenn	Gary Hart
Adams	1,870	2	6	23	876
Ashland	4,308	10	8	39	1,746
Barron	5,229	7	9	41	2,339
Bayfield	3,374	3	6	30	1,344
Brown	23,190	23	52	232	12,076
Buffalo	1,829	2	3	17	842
Burnett	2,110	3	4	29	895
Calumet	4,099	6	7	40	2,258
Chippewa	7,310	9	16	52	3,402
Clark	4,158	5	15	44	2,170
Columbia	6,238	5	6	64	3,440
Crawford	3,516	9	9	42	1,873
Dane	40,427	42	302	416	18,801
Dodge	10,403	10	18	85	5,625
Door	2,640	1	7	23	1,372
Douglas	7,459	8	29	56	2,181
Dunn	4,281	4	9	33	1,959
Eau Claire	10,196	16	16	86	4,362
Florence	567	0	0	4	269
Fond du Lac	9,808	8	28	99	5,007
Forest	1,653	0	5	9	828
Grant	6,141	8	14	71	3,637
Green	2,898	6	7	30	1,697
Green Lake	2,140	1	5	26	1,110
Iowa	2,346	3	3	18	1,325
Iron	1,829	2	1	14	725
Jackson	3,622	3	8	37	1,930
Jefferson	6,366	8	25	53	3,225
Juneau	2,619	2	6	28	1,385
Kenosha	20,065	15	185	221	7,565
Kewaunee	2,650	3	6	25	1,307
La Crosse	15,537	9	22	137	7,147
Lafayette	2,437	2	6	22	1,400
Langlade	3,246	4	3	42	1,713
Lincoln	3,342	7	8	33	1,542
Manitowoc	10,723	19	25	80	5,155
Marathon	13,119	14	27	122	5,889
Marinette	4,151	6	10	43	2,041
Marquette	1,109	1	2	9	551
Menominee	386	0	1	3	165
Milwaukee	157,439	131	1266	1,547	56,010
Monroe	4,098	7	17	44	2,066
Oconto	3,663	4	6	40	1,775
Oneida	4,578	5	10	34	2,267
Outagamie	17,286	20	32	211	9,163
Ozaukee	6,147	8	14	104	3,052
Pepin	866	0	1	12	404
Pierce	3,481	5	2	28	1,577
Polk	4,843	2	4	47	2,018
Portage	8,319	10	22	64	3,430
Price	3,274	2	6	30	1,463
Racine	19,559	27	42	248	7,919
Richland	2,056	1	2	19	1,138
Rock	16,350	21	34	158	7,562
Rusk	2,960	4	4	25	1,365
St. Croix	5,802	7	14	52	2,483
Sauk	4,936	6	12	61	2,678
Sawyer	2,306	5	6	28	1,107
Shawano	5,345	11	6	53	2,862
Sheboygan	11,882	11	13	101	5,581
Taylor	2,335	1	1	20	1,123
Trempealeau	4,111	7	9	29	1,943
Vernon	4,674	3	9	53	2,258
Vilas	2,700	1	2	39	1,478
Walworth	5,611	7	10	82	2,821
Washburn	1,855	1	2	23	747
Washington	8,139	10	13	111	4,140
Waukesha	32,187	42	453	348	14,383
Waupaca	4,588	5	10	50	2,394
Waushara	2,022	3	2	19	1,011
Winnebago	14,305	17	31	169	6,966
Wood	8,660	12	11	71	4,077
TOTAL	635,768	683	2,984	6,398	282,435

*The Democratic Party presidential preference vote was not the basis for allocating delegates to the national convention. Delegates were selected by party caucuses.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Write-in votes and scattering votes omitted.

PREFERENCE VOTE, BY COUNTY*

Choices on Ballot					
Ernest F. Hollings	Jesse Jackson	George S. McGovern	Walter F. Mondale	None of the Names Shown	County
4	117	24	796	20	Adams
10	320	55	2,086	34	Ashland
5	304	73	2,434	16	Barron
3	321	48	1,584	31	Bayfield
58	1,760	399	8,376	214	Brown
3	135	26	798	3	Buffalo
3	134	22	995	24	Burnett
7	303	72	1,364	42	Calumet
15	487	106	3,150	73	Chippewa
9	278	70	1,557	7	Clark
8	480	76	2,086	31	Columbia
4	197	55	1,306	20	Crawford
71	5,557	797	13,818	594	Dane
19	646	164	3,725	111	Dodge
4	273	38	893	29	Door
16	394	79	4,641	45	Douglas
6	297	49	1,857	65	Dunn
12	776	178	4,531	217	Eau Claire
0	39	6	242	7	Florence
17	828	166	3,549	99	Fond du Lac
4	105	17	668	11	Forest
8	365	77	1,931	21	Grant
2	241	35	857	23	Green
7	167	33	786	0	Green Lake
6	187	33	760	9	Iowa
0	98	23	961	2	Iron
5	229	42	1,347	21	Jackson
13	512	102	2,371	48	Jefferson
6	169	33	981	7	Juneau
66	900	272	10,629	204	Kenosha
2	187	44	1,051	21	Kewaunee
30	963	200	6,925	0	La Crosse
1	134	22	821	27	Lafayette
9	219	49	1,191	13	Langlade
6	276	48	1,397	24	Lincoln
24	642	182	4,497	99	Manitowoc
35	1,094	247	5,573	118	Marathon
9	264	65	1,689	0	Marinette
1	93	20	424	5	Marquette
0	91	3	123	0	Menominee
600	22,940	2,543	69,812	2,539	Milwaukee
5	295	48	1,616	0	Monroe
3	254	59	1,497	16	Oconto
7	336	48	1,788	70	Oneida
37	1,288	361	5,977	191	Outagamie
29	600	107	2,165	64	Ozaukee
1	47	14	378	9	Pepin
7	283	49	1,497	26	Pierce
4	280	49	2,406	24	Polk
16	731	136	3,817	84	Portage
6	226	34	1,495	8	Price
51	2,328	329	8,375	240	Racine
1	200	33	641	21	Richland
24	1,509	252	6,589	196	Rock
1	171	43	1,318	19	Rusk
7	361	68	2,745	60	St. Croix
5	403	83	1,649	29	Sauk
3	210	34	882	29	Sawyer
15	426	72	1,823	64	Shawano
15	718	210	5,092	141	Sheboygan
3	173	36	956	19	Taylor
5	264	40	1,799	11	Trempealeau
6	282	64	1,978	21	Vernon
12	244	36	888	0	Vilas
15	590	83	1,945	58	Walworth
2	127	24	915	11	Washburn
11	729	129	2,917	79	Washington
207	3,483	538	12,228	456	Waukesha
8	383	60	1,653	17	Waupaca
1	142	22	809	13	Waushara
21	1,284	242	5,429	143	Winnebago
14	635	270	3,525	45	Wood
1,650	62,524	10,166	261,374	7,036	TOTAL

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE

	Choices on Ballot				
County by District	Reubin Askew	Alan Cranston	John Glenn	Gary Hart	Ernest F. Hollings
First Congressional District					
Kenosha	15	185	221	7,565	66
Racine	27	42	248	7,919	51
Rock	21	34	158	7,562	24
Walworth	7	10	82	2,821	15
Green (partial)	3	2	10	585	1
Jefferson (partial)	0	0	0	30	0
TOTAL	73	273	719	26,482	157
Second Congressional District					
Columbia	5	6	64	3,440	8
Dane	42	302	416	18,801	71
Iowa	3	3	18	1,325	6
Lafayette	2	6	22	1,400	1
Sauk	6	12	61	2,678	5
Adams (partial)	0	0	2	70	0
Dodge (partial)	9	13	58	3,987	16
Grant (partial)	0	0	5	327	1
Green (partial)	3	5	20	1,112	1
Juneau (partial)	0	0	2	337	0
Richland (partial)	1	0	5	290	0
TOTAL	71	347	673	33,767	109
Third Congressional District					
Barron	7	9	41	2,339	5
Buffalo	2	3	17	842	3
Crawford	9	9	42	1,873	4
Dunn	4	9	33	1,959	6
Eau Claire	16	16	86	4,362	12
Jackson	3	8	37	1,930	5
La Crosse	9	22	137	7,147	30
Pepin	0	1	12	404	1
Pierce	5	2	28	1,577	7
St. Croix	7	14	52	2,483	7
Trempealeau	7	9	29	1,943	5
Vernon	3	9	53	2,258	6
Clark (partial)	2	8	26	1,044	5
Grant (partial)	8	14	66	3,310	7
Polk (partial)	1	3	31	1,303	2
Richland (partial)	0	2	14	848	1
TOTAL	83	138	704	35,622	106
Fourth Congressional District					
Milwaukee (partial)	51	378	849	28,773	263
Waukesha (partial)	16	405	105	3,673	25
TOTAL	67	783	954	32,446	288
Fifth Congressional District					
Milwaukee (partial)	73	873	628	24,776	323
Washington (partial)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	73	873	628	24,776	323
Sixth Congressional District					
Calumet	6	7	40	2,258	7
Green Lake	1	5	26	1,110	7
Manitowoc	19	25	80	5,155	24
Marquette	1	2	9	551	1
Monroe	7	17	44	2,066	5
Waupaca	5	10	50	2,394	8
Waushara	3	2	19	1,011	1
Winnebago	17	31	169	6,966	21
Adams (partial)	2	6	21	806	4
Fond du Lac (partial)	7	25	91	4,611	13
Juneau (partial)	2	6	26	1,048	6
Sheboygan (partial)	4	8	29	2,067	4
Wood (partial)	1	0	4	197	0
TOTAL	75	144	608	30,240	101

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Write-in votes and scattering votes omitted.

VOTE, BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Choices on Ballot				
Jesse Jackson	George S. McGovern	Walter F. Mondale	None of the Names Shown	County by District
				First Congressional District
900	272	10,629	204	Kenosha
2,328	329	8,375	240	Racine
1,509	252	6,589	196	Rock
590	83	1,945	58	Walworth
97	12	298	4	Green (partial)
5	1	18	2	Jefferson (partial)
5,429	949	27,854	704	TOTAL
				Second Congressional District
80	76	2,086	31	Columbia
5,557	797	13,818	594	Dane
187	33	760	9	Iowa
134	22	821	27	Lafayette
403	83	1,649	29	Sauk
18	1	62	1	Adams
429	125	2,609	79	Dodge (partial)
38	6	170	2	Grant (partial)
144	23	559	19	Green (partial)
27	10	201	3	Juneau (partial)
42	6	124	2	Richland (partial)
7,459	1,182	22,859	796	TOTAL
				Third Congressional District
304	73	2,434	16	Barron
135	26	798	3	Buffalo
197	55	1,306	20	Crawford
297	49	1,857	65	Dunn
776	178	4,531	217	Eau Claire
229	42	1,347	21	Jackson
963	200	6,925	0	La Crosse
47	14	378	9	Pepin
283	49	1,497	26	Pierce
361	68	2,745	60	St. Croix
264	40	1,799	11	Trempealeau
282	64	1,978	21	Vernon
143	28	593	6	Clark (partial)
327	71	1,761	19	Grant (partial)
187	24	1,534	13	Polk (partial)
158	27	517	19	Richland (partial)
4,953	1,008	32,000	526	TOTAL
				Fourth Congressional District
5,462	1,455	38,703	1,255	Milwaukee (partial)
1,384	209	3,537	127	Waukesha (partial)
6,846	1,664	42,240	1,382	TOTAL
				Fifth Congressional District
17,030	1,020	29,542	1,171	Milwaukee (partial)
0	0	0	0	Washington (partial)
17,030	1,020	29,542	1,171	TOTAL
				Sixth Congressional District
303	72	1,364	42	Calumet
167	33	786	0	Green Lake
642	182	4,497	99	Manitowoc
93	20	424	5	Marquette
295	48	1,616	0	Monroe
383	60	1,653	17	Waupaca
142	22	809	13	Waushara
1,284	242	5,429	143	Winnebago
99	23	734	19	Adams (partial)
774	158	3,369	94	Fond du Lac (partial)
142	23	780	4	Juneau (partial)
242	74	1,466	48	Sheboygan (partial)
33	5	175	1	Wood (partial)
4,599	962	23,102	485	TOTAL

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE

County by District	Choices on Ballot Reubin Askew	 Alan Cranston	 John Glenn	 Gary Hart	 Ernest F. Hollings
Seventh Congressional District					
Ashland	10	8	39	1,746	10
Bayfield	3	6	30	1,344	3
Burnett	3	4	29	895	3
Chippewa	9	16	52	3,402	15
Douglas	8	29	56	2,181	16
Iron	2	1	14	725	0
Lincoln	7	8	33	1,542	6
Marathon	14	27	122	5,889	35
Portage	10	22	64	3,430	16
Price	2	6	30	1,463	6
Rusk	4	4	25	1,365	1
Sawyer	5	6	26	1,107	3
Taylor	1	1	20	1,123	3
Washburn	1	2	23	747	2
Clark (partial)	3	7	18	1,126	4
Oneida (partial)	2	1	12	1,027	4
Polk (partial)	1	1	16	715	2
Wood (partial)	11	11	67	3,880	14
TOTAL	96	160	676	33,707	143
Eighth Congressional District					
Brown	23	52	232	12,076	58
Door	1	7	23	1,372	4
Florence	0	0	4	269	0
Forest	0	5	9	828	4
Kewaunee	3	6	25	1,307	2
Langlade	4	3	42	1,713	9
Marinette	6	10	43	2,041	9
Menominee	0	1	3	165	0
Oconto	4	6	40	1,775	3
Outagamie	20	32	211	9,163	37
Shawano	11	6	55	2,862	15
Vilas	1	2	39	1,478	12
Oneida (partial)	3	9	22	1,240	1
TOTAL	76	139	748	36,289	154
Ninth Congressional District					
Ozaukee	8	14	104	3,052	29
Dodge (partial)	1	5	27	1,638	3
Fond du Lac (partial)	1	3	8	396	4
Jefferson (partial)	8	25	53	3,195	13
Milwaukee (partial)	7	15	70	2,461	14
Sheboygan (partial)	7	5	72	3,514	11
Washington (partial)	10	13	111	4,140	11
Waukesha (partial)	26	48	243	10,710	182
TOTAL	68	128	688	29,106	267

VOTE, BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT —Cont.

Choices on Ballot				
Jesse Jackson	George S. McGovern	Walter F. Mondale	None of the Names Shown	County by District
				Seventh Congressional District
320	55	2,086	34	Ashland
321	48	1,584	31	Bayfield
134	22	995	24	Burnett
487	106	3,150	73	Chippewa
394	79	4,641	45	Douglas
98	23	961	2	Iron
276	48	1,397	24	Lincoln
1,094	247	5,573	118	Marathon
731	136	3,817	84	Portage
226	34	1,495	8	Price
171	43	1,318	19	Rusk
210	34	882	29	Sawyer
173	36	956	19	Taylor
127	24	915	11	Washburn
135	42	964	1	Clark
125	28	851	44	Oneida (partial)
93	25	872	11	Polk (partial)
602	265	3,350	44	Wood (partial)
5,717	1,295	35,807	621	TOTAL
				Eighth Congressional District
1,760	399	8,376	214	Brown
273	38	893	29	Door
39	6	242	7	Florence
105	17	668	11	Forest
187	44	1,051	21	Kewaunee
219	49	1,191	13	Langlade
264	65	1,689	0	Marinette
91	3	123	0	Menominee
254	59	1,497	16	Oconto
1,288	361	5,977	191	Outagamie
426	72	1,823	64	Shawano
244	36	888	0	Vilas
211	20	937	26	Oneida (partial)
5,361	1,169	25,355	592	TOTAL
				Ninth Congressional District
600	107	2,165	64	Ozaukee
217	39	1,116	32	Dodge (partial)
54	8	180	5	Fond du Lac (partial)
507	101	2,353	46	Jefferson (partial)
448	68	1,567	113	Milwaukee (partial)
476	136	3,626	93	Sheboygan (partial)
729	129	2,917	79	Washington (partial)
2,099	329	8,691	329	Waukesha (partial)
5,130	917	22,615	761	TOTAL

REPUBLICAN PARTY PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE
By County

		Choices on Ballot	
		Ronald Reagan	Ronald Reagan
County	Total	Yes	No
Adams	788	767	21
Ashland	1,359	1,268	91
Barron	2,452	2,416	36
Bayfield	1,273	1,202	69
Brown	12,163	11,569	594
Buffalo	808	804	4
Burnett	924	913	10
Calumet	2,324	2,248	72
Chippewa	2,711	2,602	109
Clark	1,829	1,798	31
Columbia	3,368	3,289	76
Crawford	1,722	1,704	14
Dane	11,490	10,527	956
Dodge	6,276	6,034	242
Door	2,058	2,030	28
Douglas	1,612	1,532	78
Dunn	1,775	1,652	119
Eau Claire	4,285	4,000	284
Florence	322	321	—
Fond du Lac	5,722	5,275	446
Forest	668	663	5
Grant	3,461	3,397	58
Green	1,960	1,938	22
Green Lake	1,640	1,624	16
Iowa	1,120	1,087	31
Iron	613	592	19
Jackson	1,635	1,624	11
Jefferson	3,524	3,419	98
Juneau	1,790	1,771	14
Kenosha	6,491	6,249	241
Kewaunee	1,185	1,174	11
La Crosse	8,430	8,086	344
Lafayette	1,275	1,249	26
Langlade	1,436	1,423	12
Lincoln	1,631	1,604	26
Manitowoc	4,319	4,054	265
Marathon	5,173	4,898	275
Marinette	2,468	2,421	44
Marquette	678	659	18
Menominee	53	49	4
Milwaukee	56,531	52,396	4,123
Monroe	1,988	1,946	42
Oconto	2,183	2,147	33
Oneida	2,209	2,172	35
Outagamie	11,235	10,644	587
Ozaukee	4,920	4,671	247
Pepin	284	275	7
Pierce	1,433	1,349	81
Polk	2,060	2,019	34
Portage	2,204	2,054	145
Price	1,450	1,443	3
Racine	8,459	7,999	460
Richland	1,143	1,118	24
Rock	7,992	7,496	490
Rusk	1,158	1,140	14
St. Croix	2,220	2,170	45
Sauk	2,939	2,871	67
Sawyer	1,335	1,287	42
Shawano	3,856	3,690	161
Sheboygan	5,739	5,430	308
Taylor	903	888	15
Trempealeau	1,688	1,675	13
Vernon	2,561	2,523	34
Vilas	1,945	1,945	—
Walworth	4,216	4,081	135
Washburn	806	796	10
Washington	5,535	5,333	202
Waukesha	23,123	22,007	1,101
Waupaca	3,477	3,413	62
Waushara	1,550	1,517	30
Winnebago	8,542	8,058	482
Wood	4,318	4,123	195
TOTAL	294,813	280,608	14,047

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Write-in votes and scattering votes omitted.

REPUBLICAN PARTY PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE

By Congressional District

	Choices on Ballot	
County By District	Ronald Reagan Yes	Ronald Reagan No
First Congressional District		
Kenosha	6,249	241
Racine	7,999	460
Rock	7,496	490
Walworth	4,081	135
Green (partial)	1,624	20
Jefferson (partial)	34	3
TOTAL	27,483	1,349
Second Congressional District		
Columbia	3,289	76
Dane	10,527	956
Iowa	1,087	31
Lafayette	1,249	26
Sauk	2,871	67
Adams (partial)	58	0
Dodge (partial)	3,523	179
Grant (partial)	338	6
Green (partial)	314	2
Juneau (partial)	265	3
Richland (partial)	164	7
TOTAL	23,685	1,353
Third Congressional District		
Barron	2,416	36
Buffalo	804	4
Crawford	1,704	14
Dunn	1,652	119
Eau Claire	4,000	284
Jackson	1,624	11
La Crosse	8,086	344
Pepin	275	7
Pierce	1,349	81
St. Croix	2,170	45
Trempealeau	1,675	13
Vernon	2,523	34
Clark (partial)	872	12
Grant (partial)	3,059	52
Polk (partial)	1,365	23
Richland (partial)	954	17
TOTAL	34,528	1,096
Fourth Congressional District		
Milwaukee (partial)	23,562	1,933
Waukesha (partial)	8,377	448
TOTAL	31,939	2,381
Fifth Congressional District		
Milwaukee (partial)	24,932	1,996
Washington (partial)	2	0
TOTAL	24,934	1,996
Sixth Congressional District		
Calumet	2,248	72
Green Lake	1,624	16
Manitowoc	4,054	265
Marquette	659	18
Monroe	1,946	42
Waupaca	3,413	62
Waushara	1,517	30
Winnebago	8,058	482
Adams (partial)	709	21
Fond du Lac (partial)	4,769	435
Juneau (partial)	1,506	11
Sheboygan (partial)	2,212	72
Wood (partial)	181	4
TOTAL	32,896	1,530
Seventh Congressional District		
Ashland	1,268	91
Bayfield	1,202	69
Burnett	913	10
Chippewa	2,602	109
Douglas	1,532	78
Iron	592	19
Lincoln	1,604	26
Marathon	4,898	275
Portage	2,054	145
Price	1,443	3
Rusk	1,140	14
Sawyer	1,287	42
Taylor	888	15
Washburn	796	10
Clark (partial)	926	19
Oneida (partial)	903	12
Polk (partial)	654	11
Wood (partial)	3,942	191
TOTAL	28,644	1,139
Eighth Congressional District		
Brown	11.569	594
Door	2,030	28
Florence	321	0
Forest	663	5
Kewaunee	1,174	11
Langlade	1,423	12
Marinette	2,421	44
Menominee	49	4
Oconto	2,147	33
Outagamie	10,644	587
Shawano	3,690	161
Vilas	1,945	0
Oneida (partial)	1,269	23
TOTAL	39,345	1,502
Ninth Congressional District		
Ozaukee	4,671	247
Dodge (partial)	2,511	63
Fond du Lac (partial)	506	11
Jefferson (partial)	3,385	95
Milwaukee (partial)	3,902	194
Sheboygan (partial)	3,218	236
Washington (partial)	5,331	202
Waukesha (partial)	13,630	653
TOTAL	37,154	1,701

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Write-in votes and scattering votes omitted.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE, OTHER PARTIES

By Congressional District

	Party				
	Constitution	Labor and Farm		Libertarian	
		William Osborne Hart		David P. Bergland	
County by District	Uninstructed Delegation	Yes	No	Yes	No
First Congressional District					
Kenosha	26	193	29	63	17
Racine	31	191	72	116	19
Rock	26	531	48	72	17
Walworth	8	75	17	24	2
Green (partial)	1	27	0	1	0
Jefferson (partial)	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	92	1,018	166	276	55
Second Congressional District					
Columbia	4	253	8	23	1
Dane	60	874	91	158	49
Iowa	1	109	2	12	0
Lafayette	5	183	6	6	1
Sauk	6	269	3	16	2
Adams (partial)	1	3	1	0	0
Dodge (partial)	2	184	24	28	4
Grant (partial)	0	14	0	0	0
Green (partial)	1	25	0	10	1
Juneau (partial)	2	31	1	1	0
Richland (partial)	0	28	2	0	0
TOTAL	82	1,973	138	254	58
Third Congressional District					
Barron	0	284	0	18	0
Buffalo	2	73	0	8	0
Crawford	5	249	2	22	0
Dunn	8	211	25	10	4
Eau Claire	84	213	101	65	82
Jackson	1	129	2	7	0
La Crosse	4	182	26	44	19
Pepin	0	25	0	4	0
Pierce	35	109	25	33	27
St. Croix	22	183	15	25	3
Trempealeau	1	127	2	15	0
Vernon	5	177	10	12	3
Clark (partial)	15	114	1	4	0
Grant (partial)	2	178	9	24	0
Polk (partial)	4	119	4	7	1
Richland (partial)	4	78	4	6	3
TOTAL	192	2,451	226	304	142
Fourth Congressional District					
Miiwaukee (partial)	92	406	128	625	145
Waukesha (partial)	48	577	101	84	20
TOTAL	140	983	229	709	165
Fifth Congressional District					
Milwaukee (partial)	96	368	96	629	87
Washington (partial)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	96	368	96	629	87
Sixth Congressional District					
Calumet	17	138	20	11	1
Green Lake	1	109	6	9	2
Manitowoc	25	263	44	63	14
Marquette	5	66	1	6	1
Monroe	0	136	12	12	6
Waupaca	3	203	11	32	2
Waushara	4	138	2	12	1
Winnebago	12	261	64	42	10
Adams (partial)	5	79	6	3	1
Fond du Lac (partial)	310	194	20	25	5
Juneau (partial)	2	77	0	12	0
Sheboygan (partial)	6	122	19	14	8
Wood (partial)	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	390	1,788	205	241	51

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Write-in votes and scattering votes omitted.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE, OTHER PARTIES—Cont.

By Congressional District

County by District	Party				
	Constitution	Labor and Farm		Libertarian	
	Uninstructed Delegation	William Osborne Hart Yes	William Osborne Hart No	David P. Bergland Yes	David P. Bergland No
Seventh Congressional District					
Ashland	4	111	11	73	18
Bayfield	32	110	27	30	34
Burnett	5	89	4	5	0
Chippewa	15	202	17	22	12
Douglas	11	104	18	25	6
Iron	0	48	2	3	2
Lincoln	1	54	4	8	0
Marathon	10	170	44	32	2
Portage	6	141	20	14	4
Price	4	205	0	15	0
Rusk	4	137	3	8	2
Sawyer	22	102	12	21	26
Taylor	3	106	3	6	0
Washburn	8	113	2	12	0
Clark (partial)	8	80	3	14	2
Oneida (partial)	8	79	11	15	0
Polk (partial)	6	85	4	10	1
Wood (partial)	9	220	48	46	10
TOTAL	156	2,156	233	359	119
Eighth Congressional District					
Brown	16	540	114	88	7
Door	3	16	2	5	2
Florence	1	38	0	5	0
Forest	0	57	2	10	1
Kewaunee	4	80	1	3	0
Langlade	0	124	5	8	1
Marinette	3	100	9	19	2
Menominee	0	21	7	1	0
Oconto	25	223	28	23	26
Outagamie	19	340	70	92	18
Shawano	61	283	70	30	58
Vilas	0	117	0	10	0
Oneida (partial)	5	56	2	0	0
TOTAL	137	1,995	310	294	115
Ninth Congressional District					
Ozaukee	11	153	31	30	3
Dodge (partial)	8	117	6	20	3
Fond du Lac (partial)	3	12	2	4	1
Jefferson (partial)	19	158	11	29	6
Milwaukee (partial)	6	14	4	165	7
Sheboygan (partial)	14	162	15	22	11
Washington (partial)	10	96	27	37	6
Waukesha (partial)	35	396	70	140	28
TOTAL	106	1,108	166	447	65

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRESIDENTIAL CAUCUSES

In 1984, Wisconsin's delegates to the Democratic National Convention were elected through a two-tier caucus process rather than by the presidential preference primary, which was advisory only. A total of 89 delegates and 30 alternates were allocated to Wisconsin by the Democratic National Committee to attend the 1984 National Convention. The 53 congressional district (CD) delegates, elected through a two-tier process, were apportioned to the CDs based on a formula which gave equal weight to the vote for Democratic candidates in the 1980 presidential and the 1982 gubernatorial elections. The remaining 36 pledged, unpledged and at-large delegates were elected by the CD delegates in accordance with rules of the 1984 Democratic Convention.

First-Tier Vote, April 7, 1984

The first-tier caucuses were held on April 7 at the county level except in those counties with a population over 200,000 (Dane, Milwaukee, Waukesha), in which case the initial caucus was at the Assembly district level. In those counties located in more than one congressional district, separate caucuses were held. The caucuses were open to any qualified elector who, upon registration, declared a Democratic Party preference and had that preference recorded. The 1,799 delegates elected here then attended the congressional district caucuses on May 5 to elect the 53 CD delegates.

County or Assembly District	Gary Hart		Jesse Jackson		Walter F. Mondale		Uncommitted	
	Votes	Delegates	Votes	Delegates	Votes	Delegates	Votes	Delegates
First Congressional District								
Kenosha	225	9	0	0	1,033	40	1	0
Racine	264	13	265	13	816	40	0	0
Rock	236	12	188	9	643	31	0	0
Walworth	113	6	69	3	207	10	0	0
Green (part)	4	1	9	2	8	1	0	0
Jefferson (part)	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	848	42	531	27	2,707	122	1	0
Second Congressional District								
Columbia	47	3	0	0	99	7	49	4
Dane								
46th A.D. (part)	75	5	0	0	175	11	44	3
48th A.D.	157	7	97	5	286	13	0	0
76th A.D.	239	7	382	11	359	11	0	0
77th A.D.	406	10	412	11	349	9	0	0
78th A.D.	457	9	626	12	508	10	0	0
79th A.D. (part)	104	5	66	4	155	8	0	0
80th A.D.	5	1	0	0	4	0	2	0
81st A.D.	178	9	96	5	156	8	0	0
Iowa	43	3	23	1	38	2	0	0
Lafayette	27	2	3	0	57	4	2	0
Sauk	81	5	0	0	119	8	0	0
Adams (part)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Dodge (part)	52	4	0	0	98	8	0	0
Grant (part)	10	1	0	0	8	1	0	0
Green (part)	41	3	0	0	27	2	0	0
Juneau (part)	4	0	2	0	8	1	0	0
Richland (part)	11	0	0	0	8	0	14	1
TOTAL	1,937	74	1,707	49	2,454	103	115	9
Third Congressional District								
Barron	45	3	0	0	128	10	1	0
Buffalo	19	2	0	0	50	4	0	0
Crawford	27	2	14	1	36	3	0	0
Dunn	83	4	0	0	144	6	69	3
Eau Claire	375	15	0	0	469	18	67	0

County or Assembly District	Gary Hart		Jesse Jackson		Walter F. Mondale		Uncommitted	
	Votes	Delegates	Votes	Delegates	Votes	Delegates	Votes	Delegates
Jackson	26	2	0	0	68	5	0	0
La Crosse	222	11	0	0	371	19	116	6
Pepin	7	1	0	0	23	2	0	0
Pierce	44	2	21	0	121	7	30	3
St. Croix	70	7	0	0	93	10	0	0
Trempealeau	43	3	30	2	75	5	0	0
Vernon	45	3	0	0	76	5	0	0
Clark (part)	33	2	0	0	46	3	0	0
Grant (part)	48	4	0	0	61	4	31	2
Polk (part)	0	0	0	0	104	6	35	2
Richland (part)	18	1	0	0	29	2	17	1
TOTAL	1,105	62	65	3	1,894	109	299	17
4th Congressional District								
Milwaukee								
8th A.D. (part)	48	3	0	0	140	9	0	0
9th A.D.	39	3	0	0	157	11	39	2
12th A.D. (part)	9	1	5	0	7	0	5	0
19th A.D.	111	6	0	0	299	18	0	0
20th A.D.	74	4	0	0	397	21	0	0
21st A.D.	119	7	0	0	305	15	0	0
22nd A.D.	150	7	0	0	337	17	0	0
23rd A.D.	131	8	0	0	225	14	0	0
24th A.D.	101	7	0	0	283	19	0	0
Waukesha								
31st A.D. (part)	19	2	0	0	53	5	0	0
32nd A.D. (part)	20	1	0	0	53	4	0	0
82nd A.D.	55	4	0	0	216	14	0	0
83rd A.D.(part)	28	2	0	0	72	5	0	0
84th A.D. (part)	86	5	0	0	161	9	0	0
TOTAL	990	60	5	0	2,705	161	44	2
5th Congressional District								
Milwaukee								
7th A.D.	151	5	214	6	137	4	0	0
8th A.D.	69	3	34	1	99	4	0	0
10th A.D.	131	4	62	2	107	3	0	0
11th A.D.	100	5	130	6	182	9	0	0
12th A.D. (part)	372	9	339	8	272	6	0	0
13th A.D.	84	4	134	6	192	9	0	0
14th A.D.	118	6	132	6	273	14	0	0
15th A.D.	0	0	152	9	259	15	0	0
16th A.D.	0	0	350	14	100	4	0	0
17th A.D.	0	0	512	13	171	5	0	0
18th A.D.	0	0	420	12	80	2	0	0
97th A.D. (part)	14	1	0	0	29	2	0	0
98th A.D. (part)	162	8	0	0	247	11	0	0
99th A.D. (part)	6	1	4	0	14	1	1	0
TOTAL	1,207	46	2,483	83	2,162	89	1	0

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRESIDENTIAL CAUCUSES—Cont.

County or Assembly District	Gary Hart		Jesse Jackson		Walter F. Mondale		Uncommitted	
	Votes	Delegates	Votes	Delegates	Votes	Delegates	Votes	Delegates
6th Congressional District								
Calumet	28	2	0	0	95	8	3	0
Green Lake[1]	14	1	0	0	55	4	0	0
Manitowoc	139	10	0	0	331	24	0	0
Marquette	21	1	0	0	56	3	0	0
Monroe	44	3	0	0	66	5	0	0
Waupaca	50	4	0	0	99	7	0	0
Waushara	30	1	18	1	54	3	0	0
Winnebago[1]	278	20	0	0	393	29	0	0
Adams (part)	22	2	0	0	21	2	0	0
Fond du Lac (part)	104	9	0	0	263	22	0	0
Juneau (part)	22	3	0	0	17	2	0	0
Sheboygan (part)	52	6	0	0	48	6	0	0
Wood (part)	4	0	1	0	21	2	0	0
TOTAL	808	62	19	1	1,519	117	3	0
7th Congressional District								
Ashland	22	1	48	3	61	4	0	0
Bayfield	24	1	44	3	55	4	0	0
Burnett	16	2	5	0	36	4	13	2
Chippewa	79	5	0	0	228	13	7	0
Douglas	119	9	0	0	162	13	0	0
Iron	10	1	0	0	33	3	0	0
Lincoln	49	2	0	0	155	8	0	0
Marathon	222	14	1	0	392	25	0	0
Portage	177	10	0	0	255	15	0	0
Price	17	1	0	0	75	5	0	0
Rusk	38	2	0	0	100	4	0	0
Sawyer	13	1	22	2	34	2	0	0
Taylor	22	2	0	0	46	4	0	0
Washburn	34	2	0	0	49	4	0	0
Clark (part)	44	2	0	0	59	3	0	0
Oneida (part)	35	2	0	0	87	4	0	0
Polk (part)	0	0	0	0	61	3	17	1
Wood (part)	73	6	0	0	206	18	0	0
TOTAL	994	63	120	8	2,094	136	37	3
8th Congressional District								
Brown	407	29	2	0	478	34	1	0
Door	50	3	5	0	92	6	0	0
Florence	11	0	0	0	20	1	0	0
Forest	43	3	0	0	24	1	0	0
Kewaunee	26	3	0	0	44	4	0	0
Langlade	28	2	0	0	60	5	5	0
Marinette	50	6	0	0	69	8	0	0
Menominee	5	0	5	0	6	1	0	0
Oconto	26	3	0	0	56	7	0	0

County or Assembly District	Gary Hart		Jesse Jackson		Walter F. Mondale		Uncommitted	
	Votes	Delegates	Votes	Delegates	Votes	Delegates	Votes	Delegates
Outagamie	240	17	95	7	257	19	0	0
Shawano	48	4	3	0	62	6	0	0
Vilas	39	3	0	0	43	3	0	0
Oneida (part)	20	2	0	0	49	5	0	0
TOTAL	993	75	110	7	1,260	100	6	0
9th Congressional District								
Ozaukee	89	5	84	5	184	10	0	0
Dodge (part)	24	3	0	0	53	6	0	0
Fond du Lac (part)	9	1	0	0	23	1	0	0
Jefferson (part)	77	6	0	0	159	13	0	0
Milwaukee								
10th A.D. (part)	205	7	0	0	149	5	0	0
Sheboygan (part)	177	12	0	0	258	18	0	0
Washington (part)	102	9	0	0	184	15	0	0
Waukesha								
31st A.D. (part)	61	4	0	0	54	4	0	0
32nd A.D. (part)	23	3	0	0	31	4	0	0
33rd A.D.	37	3	2	0	91	8	0	0
83rd A.D. (part)	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
84th A.D. (part)	2	0	0	0	7	1	0	0
97th A.D. (part)	60	5	0	0	109	9	0	0
99th A.D. (part)	86	5	0	0	114	6	0	0
TOTAL	952	63	86	5	1,419	101	0	0

Second-Tier Vote, May 5, 1984

The 1,799 delegates elected at the county or Assembly district caucuses met in congressional district caucuses to elect the 53 congressional district delegates. The 53 delegates were apportioned on the basis of the Democratic vote for candidates in the 1980 presidential election and the 1982 gubernatorial election.

County or Assembly District	Gary Hart		Jesse Jackson		Walter F. Mondale		Uncommitted	
	Votes	Delegates	Votes	Delegates	Votes	Delegates	Votes	Delegates
1st Cong. Dist.	67	2	0	0	118	3	0	0
2nd Cong. Dist.	64	2	53	2	117	3	0	0
3rd Cong. Dist.	62	2	0	0	123	4	0	0
4th Cong. Dist.	58	2	0	0	149	5	0	0
5th Cong. Dist.	45	1	75	3	83	3	0	0
6th Cong. Dist.	62	2	0	0	114	3	0	0
7th Cong. Dist.	71	2	0	0	136	4	0	0
8th Cong. Dist.	75	2	3	0	99	3	0	0
9th Cong. Dist.	55	2	0	0	95	3	0	0
TOTAL	559	17	131	5	1,034	31	0	0

Election of Remaining Delegates, May 26, 1984

On May 26, 1984, a committee consisting of the congressional delegates met in the State Capitol to elect the following remaining party delegates from a list of eligible nominees provided by the State Democratic Party: 1) 11 unpledged party and elected official delegates, 2) 7 pledged party and elected official delegates, and 3) 18 at-large delegates (allocated according to the division of preference among the delegates except that preferences falling below a threshold of 20% were not awarded any delegates at this level).

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[1] Green Lake County recorded 3 votes and 0 delegates for George McGovern, and Winnebago County recorded 1 vote and 0 delegates for George McGovern.

Source: Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

DELEGATES TO THE 1984 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION*

July 16-19, 1984, San Francisco

Delegate	Address
For Gary Hart	
Pledged Elected Delegates	
John Norquist	Milwaukee
Charles P. Smith	Madison
Delegates at Large	
Cathy Boardman	Appleton
David L. De Bruin	Milwaukee
Elaine DeSmidt	Madison
Mary Hanrahan	Muscoda
Michael P. Mervis	Milwaukee
Manuel Salas	Milwaukee
First Congressional District	
Warner E. Mills Jr.	Beloit
Ruby Washington	Racine
Second Congressional District	
Jonathan B. Barry	Mt. Horeb
Stephanie Case	Middleton
Third Congressional District	
Linda K. Brown	Eau Claire
Peter V. Taylor	New Richmond
Fourth Congressional District	
Roger Rustad	Milwaukee
Fifth Congressional District	
Helen Dixon	Milwaukee
Sixth Congressional District	
David Sandretti	Oshkosh
Sandi Utech	Oshkosh
Seventh Congressional District	
Benjamin Powell	Wausau
Melodee Smith	Ashland
Eighth Congressional District	
Sara Joan Bales	Green Bay
Tom Lonsway	Appleton
Ninth Congressional District	
F.J. Buri	Sheboygan
Judi Goetzke	Brookfield
For Jesse Jackson	
Second Congressional District	
John S. Freiburger	Madison
Jean M. Robinson	Madison
Fifth Congressional District	
Shirley Warren	Milwaukee
Annette Polly Williams	Milwaukee
For Walter Mondale	
Pledged Elected Delegates	
Tony Earl	Madison
Tom Loftus	Madison
Mary Lou Munts	Madison
Terrance Pitts	Milwaukee
Jeanette Timms	Kenosha
Delegates at Large	
James Blank	Manitowoc
Jan Braun	Minocqua
Marjorie Bunce	Eau Claire
Ruth Clusen	Green Bay
Mary Pat David	Waukesha
Ada Deer	Madison
John R. Hayon	Sheboygan
Karen Lamb	Milwaukee
Patrick J. Lucey	Madison
Jack Reihl	Milwaukee
Carmen Stout	Madison
William J. Troestler	Milwaukee
First Congressional District	
Robert McNatt	Janesville
Shirley V. Shannon	Racine
Ann Wilson	Kenosha
Second Congressional District	
David Clarenbach	Madison
Sheila C. Earl	Madison
Darold Lowe	Madison
Third Congressional District	
Anne S. Anfinson	Platteville
Rita Chandler	La Crosse
Richard D. Coy	Eau Claire
Robert West	Rice Lake
Fourth Congressional District	
Tillie Bichanich	West Allis
Kitty K. Brennan	South Milwaukee
Geraldine L. Callow	Waukesha
Richard P. Michalski	St. Francis
Larry S. Nelson	Waukesha
Janet K. Pelland	Milwaukee
Fifth Congressional District	
Minton Brooks	Milwaukee
Patricia Carr	Milwaukee
George McKinney	Milwaukee
Cynthia M. Rollo	Milwaukee
Sixth Congressional District	
Joan Kaeding	Oshkosh
Greg Weyenberg	Neenah
Carol L. Zoran	Sheboygan
Seventh Congressional District	
Cindy Fenton	Stevens Point
Robert Henning	Wausau
Gary Olds	Stevens Point
Phyllis Pope	Medford
Eighth Congressional District	
Mary Laux	Appleton
Nancy Skadden[1]	Sturgeon Bay
Bill Trarbach	Kaukauna
Ninth Congressional District	
Helen Isferding	Sheboygan
Ralph Koenig	Brookfield
Louise Ratzel	West Bend
Unpledged Elected Delegates	
Suellen Albrecht	Oregon
Les Aspin	Washington, D.C.
Robert J. Bartlett	Madison
Timothy F. Cullen	Janesville
Barbara Ebenreiter	Sheboygan
James T. Flynn	West Allis
Matthew J. Flynn	Milwaukee
Robert W. Kastenmeier	Washington, D.C.
Gerald Kleczka	Milwaukee
Jeffrey Neubauer	Madison
Jolene Plautz	Merrill

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*The Wisconsin delegates to the 1984 Democratic National Convention were chosen via a caucus system of delegate selection. The caucus process involved 3 separate caucuses: 1) 127 caucuses were held on April 7 to elect the 1,799 delegates to congressional district caucuses; 2) congressional district caucuses were held on May 5 to elect the 53 district delegates to the national convention; 3) a third and final caucus was held on May 26 at the State Capitol to elect 11 unpledged delegates from a category of elected public officials or party officials and 7 pledged delegates from the same category of officials.The 18 at-large delegates were also elected at this caucus comprising a total of 89 delegates elected to attend the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco.

[1] Although Nancy Skadden was the elected delegate, Steven Langlais, an alternate from Appleton, attended the convention in Miss Skadden's place.

Source: Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

DELEGATES TO THE 1984 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION*

August 20-23, 1984, Dallas

Delegate	Address
For Ronald Reagan	
Delegates at Large	
Rebecca Bancroft	Pewaukee
J. Michael Borden	Janesville
Susan Shannon Engeleiter	Menomonee Falls
Francis Ferguson	Milwaukee
Ody Fish	Hartland
Patricia Goodrich	Berlin
Patricia Karcher	Waukesha
Robert Kasten	Milwaukee
Mary Mohs	Madison
Jane Suhling	Fond du Lac
First Congressional District	
Kimberly Davis	Janesville
Marilyn Foss	Clinton
Steve King	Whitewater
Eric Olson	Kenosha
Second Congressional District	
George Frederick	Beaver Dam
Muriel Lidtke	Beaver Dam
Russell J. Mittelstadt	Monona
Roger Stauter	Madison
Third Congressional District	
Lois Alcorn	Lancaster
Marian Bugher	Eau Claire
Errol Kindschy	West Salem
Lori J. Wiggert	La Crosse
Fourth Congressional District	
Joe Brown	Milwaukee
Marge Laflin	New Berlin
Don L. Taylor	Waukesha
Darlene J. Wink	Milwaukee
Fifth Congressional District	
Joe Gold	Milwaukee
Warren Knowles	Milwaukee
Patrick LaSusa	Wauwatosa
Jean C. Novshek	Milwaukee
Sixth Congressional District	
Ruth Ann Fritz	Adams
Anita Hankwitz	Fond du Lac
Thomas E. Petri	Fond du Lac
Tommy Thompson	Elroy
Seventh Congressional District	
Lee Sherman Dreyfus	Stevens Point
Virginia Heinemann	Wausau
John Van Hollen	Mason
Mary Simpson Kohler	Sheboygan
Eighth Congressional District	
Helen Bie	Green Bay
Sandra Mills	Appleton
Toby Roth	Appleton
Grace E. Schmidley	Green Bay
Ninth Congressional District	
Mary Buestrin	Mequon
Edythe Cooper	Mukwonago
Michael Grebe	Mequon
Eric Halvorson	Fox Point

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*The selection of delegates to the Republican National Convention is made in accordance with party rules and state statute and is determined by the votes cast in the presidential preference vote.

Source: Republican Party of Wisconsin.

SPECIAL PRIMARY ELECTION, 98TH CONGRESS, FEBRUARY 21, 1984

Fourth Congressional District

County	Lynn S. Adelman (Dem.)	Gary J. Barczak (Dem.)	Roman R. Blenski (Dem.)	James Paul Buckley (Dem.)	Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.)
Milwaukee (part)	17,142	14,431	781	718	30,950
Waukesha (part)	10,137	1,396	78	431	2,434
TOTAL	27,279	15,827	859	1,149	33,384

County	E. Michael McCann (Dem.)	John F. Baumgartner (Rep.)	Ray Derringer (Rep.)	Robert V. Nolan (Rep.)	Joseph A. Ortiz (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	24,140	519	434	5,316	242
Waukesha	3,474	198	164	2,426	74
TOTAL	27,614	717	598	7,742	316

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 99TH CONGRESS

By District

First Congressional District

County	Les Aspin (Dem.)	Pete Jansson (Rep.)
Kenosha	18,409	1,113
Racine	7,292	3,481
Rock	4,256	4,619
Walworth	913	4,266
Green (part)	111	770
Jefferson (part)	24	24
TOTAL	31,005	14,273

Second Congressional District

County	Eileen Catherine Courtney (Dem.)	Robert Kastenmeier (Dem.)	Albert Lee Wiley, Jr. (Rep.)
Columbia	186	1,110	3,383
Dane	5,213	24,401	5,377
Iowa	123	538	437
Lafayette	152	406	269
Sauk	84	513	3,732
Adams (part)	11	39	68
Dodge (part)	167	551	860
Grant (part)	3	31	205
Green (part)	38	243	1,125
Juneau (part)	23	92	138
Richland (part)	7	43	223
TOTAL	6,007	27,967	15,817

Third Congressional District

County	Charles F. Dahl (Dem.)	John Matthew Hardin (Dem.)	Patricia E. Kirk (Dem.)	Steven C. Gunderson (Rep.)
Barron	644	395	759	1,360
Buffalo	145	42	79	1,103
Crawford	643	104	255	1,578
Dunn	270	118	258	1,305
Eau Claire	3,504	1,237	2,078	1,136
Jackson	662	260	337	1,698
La Crosse	2,559	635	1,133	8,068
Pepin	179	70	109	580
Pierce	564	227	468	903
St. Croix	269	72	318	763
Trempealeau	780	199	289	652
Vernon	498	25	37	2,769
Clark (part)	150	46	135	976
Grant (part)	142	32	58	2,801
Polk (part)	325	144	518	1,456
Richland (part)	65	7	24	1,274
TOTAL	11,399	3,613	6,855	28,422

Fourth Congressional District

County	Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.)	K. Rick Kissell (L. & F.)	Robert V. Nolan (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	31,742	131	4,805
Waukesha (part)	3,053	36	3,359
TOTAL	34,795	167	8,164

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 99TH CONGRESS
By District—Cont.

Fifth Congressional District

County	Jim Moody (Dem.)
Milwaukee (part)	21,961
Washington (part)	0
TOTAL	21,961

Sixth Congressional District

County	David L. Iaquinta (Dem.)	Thomas E. Petri (Rep.)
Calumet	228	1,665
Green Lake	138	3,107
Manitowoc	5,148	1,443
Marquette	135	1,488
Monroe	481	4,272
Waupaca	466	5,376
Waushara	228	2,701
Winnebago	1,392	8,735
Adams (part)	323	537
Fond du Lac (part)	1,872	3,452
Juneau (part)	170	1,062
Sheboygan (part)	1,319	453
Wood (part)	85	90
TOTAL	11,985	34,381

Seventh Congressional District

County	David R. Obey (Dem.)	Lee B. Hall (Rep.)	Mark G. Michaelsen (Rep.)
Ashland	984	177	263
Bayfield	1,399	138	285
Burnett	2,345	82	180
Chippewa	1,275	147	304
Douglas	3,439	203	357
Iron	1,687	14	14
Lincoln	1,188	654	2,098
Marathon	5,084	1,037	1,923
Portage	5,297	172	320
Price	539	126	341
Rusk	1,719	212	810
Sawyer	159	434	816
Taylor	375	141	360
Washburn	1,289	229	638
Clark (part)	605	69	181
Oneida (part)	764	157	236
Polk (part)	724	85	250
Wood (part)	2,672	363	1,698
TOTAL	31,544	4,440	11,074

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 99TH CONGRESS
By District—Cont.

Eighth Congressional District

County	Paul Willems (Dem.)	Cornelius D. Van Handel (L. & F.)	Gary L. Barnes (Lib.)	Toby Roth (Rep.)
Brown	8,293	26	42	8,737
Door	206	1	0	2,892
Florence	70	1	3	162
Forest	1,276	1	0	115
Kewaunee	1,663	6	3	394
Langlade	765	2	1	1,282
Marinette	387	1	1	827
Menominee	211	0	10	6
Oconto	485	4	2	1,254
Outagamie	2,235	44	24	4,685
Shawano	285	7	13	4,481
Vilas	327	4	1	1,463
Oneida (part)	514	0	0	761
TOTAL	16,717	97	100	27,059

Ninth Congressional District

County	Stephen K. Hauser (Cons.)	John Krause (Dem.)	Howard J. Ver Duin (Dem.)	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.)
Ozaukee	11	755	141	10,646
Dodge (part)	4	251	52	1,875
Fond du Lac (part)	0	61	10	242
Jefferson (part)	7	523	86	5,985
Milwaukee (part)	0	384	92	2,341
Sheboygan (part)	6	3,635	1,801	1,544
Washington (part)	1	603	100	2,027
Waukesha (part)	25	1,371	225	8,188
TOTAL	54	7,583	2,507	32,848

Cons. — Constitution Party; Dem. — Democratic Party; L. & F. — Labor and Farm Party; Lib. — Libertarian Party; Rep. — Republican Party.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board.Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, BY DISTRICT

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party*	Candidates	Vote
	Special Primary Election, February 21, 1984			
32nd	94th, 95th, 96th	Dem.	Karl E. Krueger	492
			John D. Medinger	5,974
		Lib.	Suzanne T. Kuring	99
		Rep.	Douglas L. Farmer	2,966
			William T. Riley	704
			Brian D. Rude	6,807
	Primary Election, September 11, 1984			
2nd	4th, 5th, 6th	Dem.	Kenneth J. Wood	4,323
		Rep.	Donald J. Hanaway	8,623
4th	10th, 11th, 12th	Dem.	Barbara L. Ulichny	6,322
		Rep.	Rod Johnston	4,378
6th	16th, 17th, 18th	Dem.	Gary R. George	5,466
			Robert Earl Lashley	254
			Monroe Swan	1,691
7th[2]	19th, 20th, 21st	Dem.	Roman R. Blenski	405
			Chester Gerlach	6,582
			John R. Plewa	11,603
		Rep.	Roger Sullivan	1,099
8th	22nd, 23rd, 24th	Dem.	Joseph J. Czarnezki	9,631
10th	28th, 29th, 30th	Dem.	Theodore Miner	5,207
		Rep.	James E. Harsdorf	4,472
12th	34th, 35th, 36th	Dem.	Lloyd H. Kincaid	6,792
		Rep.	Loren R. Anderson	5,777
			Erwin Leverenz	3,692

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, BY DISTRICT —Cont.

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party*	Candidates	Vote
14th	40th, 41st, 42nd	Dem.	Raymond Huber	1,558
		Rep.	Bernard Bult	429[1]
			Joseph Leean	6,948[1]
			William D. Lorge	6,741[1]
			Richard O. Wright	4,000[1]
16th	46th, 47th, 48th	Dem.	Charles J. Chvala	7,255
		Rep.	Robert E. Schaben	1,265
			Thomas L. Storm	3,026
18th	52nd, 53rd, 54th	Dem.	John Daggett	660
			Peggy A. Lautenschlager	3,733
		Rep.	Scott McCallum	6,385
20th	58th, 59th, 60th	Dem.	Sara Lee Johann	1,769
		Rep.	Donald K. Stitt	11,817
22nd	64th, 65th, 66th	Cons.	Charles A. Olson	29
		Dem.	Joseph F. Andrea	15,224
			Mary K. Wagner-Malloy	8,782
		Rep.	John N. Allen	1,280
24th	70th, 71st, 72nd	Dem.	David W. Helbach	8,295
26th	76th, 77th, 78th	Dem.	Michael D. Brandt	5,196
			Fred A. Risser	11,754
		L.&F.	Kathryn A. Christiansen	748
		Rep.	Cliff G. Russell	2,877
28th	82nd, 83rd, 84th	Dem.	Lynn Adelman	3,862
		Rep.	Raymond J. Gray	1,432
			Michael P. Levitch	511
			James Gary Maas	1,182
			Orville G. Martin	871
30th	88th, 89th, 90th	Dem.	Jerome Van Sistine	5,101
		Rep.	Diane Nichols	3,228
32nd	94th, 95th, 96th	Dem.	Virgil Roberts	5,720
		Rep.	Brian D. Rude	12,498

*Cons. — Constitution Party; Dem. — Democratic Party; L. & F. — Labor and Farm Party; Rep. — Republican Party.

[1] Recount vote totals.

[2] The 7th Senate District election was a special primary election coinciding with the regular September primary election.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS
Democratic and Republican Parties

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Special Primary Election, February 21, 1984					
Crawford*	32nd	Krueger	64	Farmer	219
		Medinger	543	Riley	24
				Rude	1,313
Grant (part)*	32nd	Krueger	27	Farmer	12
		Medinger	62	Riley	7
				Rude	294
La Crosse*	32nd	Krueger	303	Farmer	2,442
		Medinger	4,608	Riley	566
				Rude	2,495
Monroe (part)*	32nd	Krueger	33	Farmer	42
		Medinger	87	Riley	13
				Rude	159
Vernon (part)*	32nd	Krueger	65	Farmer	251
		Medinger	674	Riley	94
				Rude	2,546
Primary Election, September 11, 1984					
Adams (part)	14th	Huber	110	Bult	6[1]
				Leean	23[1]
				Lorge	100[1]
				Wright	159[1]
Adams (part)	24th	Helbach	301	No candidates	
Brown (part)	2nd	Wood	2,662	Hanaway	4,259
Brown (part)	30th	Van Sistine	4,463	Nichols	2,230
Burnett	10th	Miner	1,781	Harsdorf	274
Columbia (part)	14th	Huber	39	Bult	3[1]
				Leean	68[1]
				Lorge	29[1]
				Wright	95[1]

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Cont.
Democratic and Republican Parties

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Crawford	32nd	Roberts	880	Rude	1,614
Dane (part)	16th	Chvala	6,626	Schaben	610
				Storm	1,026
Dane (part)**	26th	Brandt	5,196	Russell	2,877
		Risser	11,754		
Dodge (part)	20th	Johann	222	Stitt	1,455
Dunn (part)	10th	Miner	336	Harsdorf	747
Florence	12th	Kincaid	101	Anderson	121
				Leverenz	26
Fond du Lac (part)	14th	Huber	116	Bult	11[1]
				Leean	452[1]
				Lorge	336[1]
				Wright	212[1]
Fond du Lac (part)	18th	Daggett	373	McCallum	1,951
		Lautenschlager	1,530		
Fond du Lac (part)	20th	Johann	45	Stitt	151
Forest	12th	Kincaid	2,038	Anderson	78
				Leverenz	35
Grant (part)	32nd	Roberts	38	Rude	434
Green (part)	16th	Chvala	305	Schaben	531
				Storm	1,529
Green Lake	14th	Huber	140	Bult	36[1]
				Leean	1,372[1]
				Lorge	1,159[1]
				Wright	812[1]
Jefferson (part)	16th	Chvala	8	Schaben	28
				Storm	43
Juneau (part)	14th	Huber	207	Bult	10[1]
				Leean	394[1]
				Lorge	522[1]
				Wright	380[1]
Kenosha**	22nd	Andrea	14,782	Allen	914
		Wagner-Malloy	8,389		
La Crosse	32nd	Roberts	4,261	Rude	7,249
Langlade	12th	Kincaid	995	Anderson	757
				Leverenz	541
Lincoln	12th	Kincaid	967	Anderson	1,448
				Leverenz	1,913
Marathon (part)	12th	Kincaid	297	Anderson	108
				Leverenz	68
Marathon (part)	24th	Helbach	6	No candidates	
Marinette (part)	12th	Kincaid	140	Anderson	115
				Leverenz	43
Marinette (part)	30th	Van Sistine	314	Nichols	535
Marquette	14th	Huber	146	Bult	18[1]
				Leean	390[1]
				Lorge	538[1]
				Wright	794[1]
Menominee	12th	Kincaid	252	Anderson	2
				Leverenz	2
Milwaukee (part)	4th	Ulichny	6,319	Johnston	4,363
Milwaukee (part)	6th	George	5,466	No candidates	
		Lashley	254		
		Swan	1,691		
Milwaukee (part)	7th[2]	Blenski	405	Sullivan	1,099
		Gerlach	6,582		
		Plewa	11,603		
Milwaukee (part)	8th	Czarnezki	9,631	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	28th	Adelman	1,146	Gray	313
				Levitch	165
				Maas	287
				Martin	150
Monroe (part)	14th	Huber	32	Bult	6[1]
				Leean	26[1]
				Lorge	256[1]
				Wright	123[1]
Monroe (part)	32nd	Roberts	94	Rude	377
Oconto (part)	2nd	Wood	110	Hanaway	442
Oconto (part)	12th	Kincaid	95	Anderson	256
				Leverenz	91
Oconto (part)	30th	Van Sistine	317	Nichols	403
Oneida	12th	Kincaid	1,350	Anderson	919
				Leverenz	472
Outagamie (part)	2nd	Wood	1,419	Hanaway	1,163
Outagamie (part)	14th	Huber	62	Bult	54[1]
				Leean	116[1]
				Lorge	487[1]
				Wright	124[1]

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Cont.
Democratic and Republican Parties

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Ozaukee (part)	4th	Ulichny	3	Johnston	14
Ozaukee (part)	18th	Daggett	14	McCallum	422
		Lautenschlager	21		
Ozaukee (part)	20th	Johann	789	Stitt	8,777
Pierce	10th	Miner	1,083	Harsdorf	926
Polk	10th	Miner	1,477	Harsdorf	1,769
Portage	24th	Helbach	5,419	No candidates	
Racine (part)**	22nd	Andrea	420	Allen	210
		Wagner-Malloy	341		
Racine (part)	28th	Adelman	355	Gray	81
				Levitch	95
				Maas	234
				Martin	76
Rock (part)	16th	Chvala	316	Schaben	96
				Storm	428
St. Croix	10th	Miner	530	Harsdorf	756
Sauk (part)	14th	Huber	1	Bult	1[1]
				Leean	1[1]
				Lorge	6[1]
				Wright	4[1]
Shawano (part)	2nd	Wood	132	Hanaway	2,759
Shawano (part)	12th	Kincaid	149	Anderson	781
				Leverenz	205
Shawano (part)	30th	Van Sistine	7	Nichols	60
Sheboygan (part)	18th	Daggett	12	McCallum	15
		Lautenschlager	29		
Sheboygan (part)	20th	Johann	340	Stitt	403
Vernon (part)	32nd	Roberts	447	Rude	2,824
Vilas	12th	Kincaid	408	Anderson	1,192
				Leverenz	296
Walworth (part)**	22nd	Andrea	22	Allen	156
		Wagner-Malloy	52		
Walworth (part)	28th	Adelman	124	Gray	75
				Levitch	57
				Maas	85
				Martin	46
Washington (part)	18th	Daggett	48	McCallum	468
		Lautenschlager	199		
Washington (part)	20th	Johann	373	Stitt	1,031
Waukesha (part)	28th	Adelman	2,237	Gray	963
				Levitch	194
				Maas	576
				Martin	599
Waupaca (part)	14th	Huber	448	Bult	258[1]
				Leean	3,020[1]
				Lorge	2,023[1]
				Wright	479[1]
Waupaca (part)	24th	Helbach	113	No candidates	
Waushara	14th	Huber	244	Bult	16[1]
				Leean	1,040[1]
				Lorge	1,108[1]
				Wright	759[1]
Winnebago (part)	14th	Huber	13	Bult	10[1]
				Leean	46[1]
				Lorge	177[1]
				Wright	59[1]
Winnebago (part)	18th	Daggett	213	McCallum	3,529
		Lautenschlager	954		
Wood	24th	Helbach	2,456	No candidates	

*In the Special Primary Election, February 21, 1984, for the 32nd Senate District, Libertarian Party candidate Suzanne T. Kuring received the following vote by county: Crawford — 15; Grant — 4; La Crosse — 52; Monroe — 3; Vernon — 25.

**In the Senate Primary Election of September 11, 1984, Constitution Party 22nd District candidate Charles A. Olson received the following county vote: Kenosha — 26; Racine — 3; Walworth — 0. Labor and Farm Party 26th District candidate Kathryn A. Christensen received the following county vote: Dane — 748.

[1] Recount vote totals.

[2] The 7th Senate District election was a special primary election coinciding with the regular September primary election.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
By District

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
		Special Primary Election, October 4, 1983	
71st	Dem.	Dorris Cragg	1,009
		Kim Erzinger	1,643
		Stan Gruszynski	1,644
		William J. Horvath	2,022
		Lon Newman	932
	Rep.	Ralph Scott McQueen	274
		Special Primary Election, February 21, 1984	
14th	Dem.	Thomas M. Barrett	6,221
		David Weingrod	4,052
		Primary Election, September 11, 1984	
1st	Dem.	Lary J. Swoboda	2,793
	Rep.	Linda Neeck	740
		Frank J. Schnabl	2,105
2nd	Cons.	Eugene T. Welch	9
	Dem.	Dale J. Bolle	3,667
	Rep.	Roger R. Olm	526
3rd	Dem.	Gervase A. Hephner	654
	Rep.	Alberta P. Churchill	1,427
4th	Dem.	Edward Johnson	313
	Rep.	Cathy Zeuske	4,084
5th	Dem.	J. Greg Little	259
		William J. Rogers	2,017
		Roger A. Vander Velden	1,129
	Rep.	John C. Growt	866
		Gary J. Schmidt	1,265
6th	Dem.	Gregory J. Kirschling	2,121
	Rep.	Dudley D. Birder, Jr.	1,391
		Robert L. Cowles III	3,492
7th	Dem.	Dismas Becker	989
		Stephen William Green	353
8th	Dem.	Thomas James Crawford	1,330
	Rep.	Edward Frank Leone	176
		Steven Frederick Zambo	168
9th	Dem.	Walter J. Kunicki	1,345
10th	Dem.	Charles H. Barr	744
	Rep.	Paul John Bavlnka, Jr.	398
		Betty Jo Nelsen	3,265
11th	Dem.	Michael R. Janczy	1,208
		Gus G. Menos	1,594
	Lib.	James Rustad	7
	Rep.	Martin M. Suchocki	427
	Ind.	Ronald A. Donagain	9
12th	Dem.	Barbara Notestein	1,740
		Leon R. Rouse	1,657
		Thomas Williams	684
	Rep.	C. William Jordahl	434
		David Wattleton	73
		Michael Edward Zeidler	226
13th	Dem.	Thomas Seery	946
	Rep.	David C. Tole	257
14th	Dem.	Thomas M. Barrett	1,566
15th	Dem.	David A. Cullen	1,756
		Norman Goldberg	275
		Shirley Krug	2,390
		Arthur W. McConkey	108
	Rep.	Myra L. Shelton	274
16th	Dem.	G. Spencer Coggs	2,021
17th	Dem.	Michael Bonds	721
		Annette Polly Williams	2,030
18th	Dem.	Marcia P. Coggs	1,785
19th	Dem.	Louise M. Tesmer	4,012
	Rep.	Douglas D. Haag	316
20th	Dem.	Timothy W. Carpenter	2,021
		Jack H. Gleason	43
		Carl A. Kopps	1,139
		Stephen P. Kotecki	1,625
		Terry L. Witkowski	1,312
		William G. Hart	1,202
21st	Dem.	James Michael DeGracie	289
		Jeffrey G. Dey	93
		Richard A. Grobschmidt	2,880
		Francis J. Mahsem	390
		Joseph M. Oswald	761
		Ronald E. Smolinski	1,769
		Frank Zawacki	810
	Rep.	John A. Zodrow	518

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.

By District

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
22nd	Dem.	Michael Barczak	2,188
		Jeannette Bell	2,728
		Lawrence F. Horch	302
23rd	Dem.	James Badem	2,179
		Thomas A. Hauke	3,190
	Rep.	James M. Besson	1,117
24th	Dem.	Margaret Ann Krusick	2,299
25th	Dem.	Vernon W. Holschbach	5,114
	Rep.	Michael P. Dewane	671
		Gerald O. Stock	320
26th	Dem.	Calvin J. Potter	4,218
	Rep.	Wayne R. Bender	759
27th	Dem.	William P. Te Winkle	2,671
	Rep.	Wilfrid J. Turba	766
28th	Dem.	Harvey Stower	4,032
	Rep.	David E. Paulson	2,126
29th	Dem.	Richard A. Shoemaker	773
	Rep.	Dwight Jordan	925
30th	Dem.	Earl Gilson	1,409
	Rep.	William F. Berndt	1,080
31st	Dem.	Kent Alan Carlson	261
		Kathleen E. Sampson	725
	Rep.	Joanne B. Huelsman	1,503
32nd	Dem.	Karlyne M. Carr	665
	Rep.	Joseph E. Wimmer	1,883
33rd	Dem.	Robert C. Zimmermann	309
	Rep.	Steven M. Foti	2,649
		Carol A. Wilson	1,002
34th	Dem.	James C. Holperin	1,848
	Rep.	G. Curtis Cooksey	2,168
35th	Dem.	David R. Haskins	1,252
		Carl W. Rady	128
		Harold D. Sargent	968
	Rep.	Thomas D. Ourada	2,875
		Frederick Joseph Waldburger	1,726
36th	Dem.	John A. Volk	2,782
	Rep.	Donald D. Bartels	1,630
37th	Dem.	Helen Forster	341
	Rep.	Randall J. Radtke	3,570
38th	Dem.	Dennis Hall	517
		Mary Schmidt	814
	Rep.	Margaret S. Lewis	3,112
		Arlyn F. Wollenburg	344
39th	Dem.	Christopher J. Blythe	412
	Rep.	Robert G. Goetsch	948
40th	Dem.	Kathleen M. Kolonick	421
	Rep.	Francis R. Byers	4,155
		Kathleen J. Spence	2,236
41st	Dem.	David Vignali	432
	Rep.	Enrico A. Bei	311
		Alfred A. Graff	1,297
		Vernon T. Grosenick	394
		Michael C. Lawless	492
		Marvin Wagner, Jr.	716
		Robert T. Welch	3,220
		Betty Whirry	711
42nd	Dem.	Theodore May (write-in)	189
	Rep.	Tommy G. Thompson	3,863
43rd	Dem.	Joseph-Louis Golden	272
	Rep.	Charles W. Coleman	3,428
44th	Dem.	Wayne Wood	1,121
45th	Dem.	Daniel E. Efner	1,234
		Stephen G. Kadamian	207
		William R. McGraw	633
	Rep.	Lynette Kepplinger	892
		W. Michael Melaas	824
		Timothy L. Weeden	1,218
46th	Dem.	Thomas A. Loftus	1,325
	Rep.	Danny Edward Trotter	641
47th	Dem.	John L. Counter	551
	Rep.	John T. Manske	2,551
48th	Dem.	William R. Boyd	481
		Nancy B. Brien	1,004
		Iris Culley	455
		Jeffrey Femrite	170
		Beverly Hills-Meyer	775
		Sue R. Magnuson	2,191
		Gene K. Qualman	261

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.

By District

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
		Kathryn A. Thomas	693
		Raymond Jack Thurber	434
	Rep.	Dennis Schmirler	705
49th	Dem.	Phillip J. Kolodziej	189
	Rep.	Robert S. Travis, Jr.	3,402
50th	Dem.	James C. Dohner	565
	Rep.	Dale W. Schultz	4,946
51st	Dem.	David Roy Eno	262
		Peter G. Lewis	805
	Rep.	Joseph E. Tregoning	1,150
52nd	Dem.	Thomas Michael Kitchen	1,784
		John Stephen Solberg	1,195
	Rep.	Earl F. McEssy	1,806
53rd	Dem.	Judith Selle	391
	Rep.	Mary E. Panzer	1,279
54th	Dem.	Raymond Frederick Gose	549
		Donel H. Wyman	510
	Rep.	Carol A. Buettner	4,045
55th	Dem.	Stanley P. Sevenich	481
	Rep.	Esther K. Walling	1,414
56th	Dem.	William E. Benjamin	331
	Rep.	Gordon R. Bradley	2,284
57th	Rep.	David T. Prosser	1,655
58th	Dem.	David Alan Trembley	291
	Rep.	John L. Merkt	3,856
59th	Dem.	Patricia Gruber Jerominski	733
	Rep.	Lucille E. Braunschweig	996
		Frank Klein	86
		Owen Mooney	236
		Dwight York	2,188
60th	Dem.	Dorothy C. Dyken	889
	Rep.	Jeffery P. Knight	3,494
		Susan B. Vergeront	3,737
61st	Dem.	Scott Fergus	1,920
		William M. Frank	333
		Robert L. Turner	1,345
	Rep.	Donald Walsh	828
62nd	Dem.	George W. Goodwater	357
		Jeffrey A. Neubauer	2,074
63rd	Dem.	Ronald A. Sell	932
	Rep.	E. James Ladwig	791
64th	Cons.	Tony Michetti	13
	Dem.	Peter William Barca	3,212
		Gerald F. Bellow	903
		David D. Holtze, Sr.	1,328
		Mark C. Lindas	1,110
		Marlene Mura	1,898
		Frank J. Perone	471
		Kenneth A. Slade	71
		Charles E. Waller	470
	Rep.	Gary T. Adelsen	309
65th	Dem.	John M. Antaramian	7,688
66th	Dem.	Peter O. Selander	2,465
	Rep.	Cloyd A. Porter	725
67th	Dem.	Steven C. Brist	1,087
	Rep.	Robert E. Gregory	679
68th	Dem.	Joseph L. Looby	2,983
	Rep.	Allan G. Brown	437
69th	Dem.	John J. Nikolay	957
	Rep.	Heron A. Van Gorden	1,518
70th	Dem.	Donald W. Hasenohrl	1,483
	Rep.	Kenneth N. Machtan	1,149
71st	Dem.	Stan Gruszynski	3,522
		William J. Horvath	3,036
72nd	Dem.	Marlin D. Schneider	2,211
	Rep.	Michael P. Kopchik, Jr.	937
73rd	Dem.	Robert Jauch	3,488
	Rep.	Wesley C. Keller	729
74th	Dem.	Alan Ralph	2,945
	Rep.	William G. Plizka	1,928
75th	Dem.	Mary Hubler	2,706
		Patrick T. Smith	1,227
	Rep.	James D. Bailey	1,240
		Anthony A. Sirek	1,157
76th	Dem.	Bonnie L. Albright	154
		Timothy H. Kehl	1,458
		Charles A. Oehler	458
		Thomas J. Reed	1,050

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.
By District

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
		Leslie Schoenfeld	537
		Michael B. Stein	999
		Jean P. Stewart	1,320
		Rebecca Young	1,804
	Rep.	Joyce D. Waldrop	1,002
77th	Dem.	Jenny R. Armstrong	321
		Spencer Black	1,458
		Liesl M. Blockstein	1,160
		Judith A. Bowser	1,054
		Carol Brooks	1,019
		Helen Casper	340
		M. Nan Cheney	937
		Eve Galanter	895
		Thomas R. Grogan	203
	Rep.	Maureen O'Malley	1,291
78th	Dem.	David E. Clarenbach	2,313
	Rep.	Barbara Gardner Brown	234
		James Leroy Minnich	373
79th	Dem.	Joseph S. Wineke	1,320
	Rep.	Rex Reed	548
80th	Dem.	Robert M. Thompson	1,231
		Donald V. Turben	113
	Rep.	Raymond J. Bankers	3,929
81st	Dem.	Vernon G. Acker	1,484
		David M. Travis	1,663
	Rep.	James M. Graper	388
82nd	Dem.	James A. Rutkowski	1,311
	Rep.	Robert A. Knackert	448
		Christopher Alan McConville	431
83rd	Dem.	Raymond J. Moyer	936
	Rep.	David J. Lepak	711
		Joseph W. Seifert	661
		Lucille Sheahan	464
84th	Dem.	Richard J. Hernandez	1,525
	Rep.	John C. Schober	1,348
85th	Dem.	John Robinson	2,724
	Rep.	Patrick D. Braatz	1,367
86th	Dem.	Robert Andringa	800
		Kevin Keeffe	1,123
	Rep.	William Kasten	924
87th	Dem.	Allen D. Beadles	2,006
	Rep.	Robert J. Larson	1,806
88th	Dem.	Douglas T. Oitzinger	601
	Rep.	Richard P. Matty	1,121
89th	Dem.	Cletus Vanderperren	2,042
	Rep.	James D. Shatswell	976
90th	Dem.	Sharon K. Metz	2,530
	Rep.	Kent A. Larsen	1,413
91st	Dem.	Robert L. Cottrill	819
		Barbara Gronemus	1,634
	Rep.	William Francis Anderson	1,813
92nd	Dem.	Desiree Rae Gearing	1,065
		Marion E. Hagen	460
		John J. Hanson	206
		Bruce R. Humphrey	595
	Rep.	Kieth Ferries	1,597
		Terry M. Musser	3,206
		Michael J. Sund	1,387
93rd	Dem.	Mark D. Lewis	3,921
	Rep.	John W. Torgerson	710
94th	Dem.	Donald Bina	879
		Steven P. Doyle	1,150
		Karl E. Krueger	477
	Rep.	Sylvester G. Clements	2,671
		Myron Holley	383
		Robert M. Mason	2,281
95th	Dem.	John Medinger	2,294
	Rep.	Ilone Underheim	2,170
96th	Dem.	Paul Hazen	1,611
	Rep.	DuWayne Johnsrud	2,198
		Adrian Layton Roberg	1,306
		Sharon A. Solverson	1,715
		Kenneth P. Van Doren	406
97th	Dem.	William W. Bruss	242
		William G. Moore	306
	Rep.	Lolita Schneiders	789
98th	Dem.	Judith Mount	659
	Rep.	Peggy Rosenzweig	1,162

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.
By District

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
99th	Dem.	Charles Lange	321
	Rep.	Richard G. Chandler	1,573
		John M. Young	1,815

Cons. — Constitution Party; Lib. — Libertarian Party.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board.Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Democratic and Republican Parties

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Special Primary Election, October 4, 1983			
Portage (part)	71st	Cragg	974	McQueen	239
		Erzinger	1,612		
		Gruszynski	1,597		
		Horvath	1,958		
		Newman	922		
Waupaca (part)	71st	Cragg	35	McQueen	35
		Erzinger	31		
		Gruszynski	47		
		Horvath	44		
		Newman	10		
		Special Primary Election, February 21, 1984			
Milwaukee (part)	14th	Barrett	6,221	No candidates	
		Weingrod	4,052		
		Primary Election, September 11, 1984			
Adams (part)	42nd	May (write-in)	29	Thompson, T.	262
Adams (part)	72nd	Schneider	335	Kopchik	316
Ashland	74th	Ralph	785	Plizka	490
Barron (part)	67th	Brist	0	Gregory	0
Barron (part)	75th	Hubler	1,807	Bailey	553
		Smith	654	Sirek	779
Barron (part)	87th	Beadles	67	Larson	110
Bayfield (part)	73rd	Jauch	261	Keller	64
Bayfield (part)	74th	Ralph	886	Plizka	351
Brown (part)	1st	Swoboda	188	Neeck	18
				Schnabl	35
Brown (part)[1]	2nd	Bolle	408	Olm	188
Brown (part)	3rd	Hephner	62	Churchill	15
Brown (part)	5th	Little	207	Growt	719
		Rogers	611	Schmidt	298
		Vander Velden	122		
Brown (part)	6th	Kirschling	2,121	Birder	1,391
				Cowles	3,492
Brown (part)	89th	Vanderperren	2,042	Shatswell	976
Brown (part)	90th	Metz	2,530	Larsen	1,413
Buffalo	91st	Cottrill	64	Anderson	854
		Gronemus	255		
Burnett	28th	Stower	2,270	Paulson	272
Calumet (part)	3rd	Hephner	305	Churchill	889
Calumet (part)	25th	Holschbach	5	Dewane	4
				Stock	1
Calumet (part)	27th	Te Winkle	50	Turba	234
Chippewa (part)	67th	Brist	766	Gregory	253
Chippewa (part)	68th	Looby	371	Brown	139
Chippewa (part)	87th	Beadles	45	Larson	20
Clark (part)	68th	Looby	8	Brown	3
Clark (part)	69th	Nikolay	716	Van Gorden	1,219
Clark (part)	92nd	Gearing	20	Ferries	20
		Hagen	18	Musser	53
		Hanson	9	Sund	7
		Humphrey	18		
Columbia (part)	39th	Blythe	5	Goetsch	31
Columbia (part)	42nd	May (write-in)	10	Thompson, T.	184
Columbia (part)	80th	Thompson, R.	1,148	Bankers	3,451
		Turben	81		

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY

Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Columbia (part)	81st	Acker	9	Graper	15
		Travis, D.	20		
Crawford	96th	Hazen	1,103	Johnsrud	1,041
				Roberg	232
				Solverson	466
				Van Doren	83
Dane (part)	46th	Loftus	1,325	Trotter	638
Dane (part)	48th	Boyd	481	Schmirler	705
		Brien	1,004		
		Culley	455		
		Femrite	170		
		Hills-Meyer	775		
		Magnuson	2,191		
		Qualman	261		
		Thomas	693		
		Thurber	434		
Dane (part)	76th	Albright	154	Waldrop	1,002
		Kehl	1,458		
		Oehler	458		
		Reed	1,050		
		Schoenfeld	537		
		Stein	999		
		Stewart	1,320		
		Young	1,804		
Dane (part)	77th	Armstrong	321	O'Malley	1,291
		Black	1,458		
		Blockstein	1,160		
		Bowser	1,054		
		Brooks	1,019		
		Casper	340		
		Cheney	937		
		Galanter	895		
		Grogan	203		
Dane (part)	78th	Clarenbach	2,313	Brown	234
				Minnich	373
Dane (part)	79th	Wineke	1,185	Reed	368
Dane (part)	80th	Thompson, R.	11	Bankers	7
		Turben	7		
Dane (part)	81st	Acker	1,475	Graper	373
		Travis, D.	1,643		
Dodge (part)	37th	Forster	57	Radtke	196
Dodge (part)	39th	Blythe	399	Goetsch	873
Dodge (part)	59th	Jerominski	314	Braunschweig	680
				Klein	45
				Mooney	195
				York	1,212
Dodge (part)	80th	Thompson, R.	33	Bankers	42
		Turben	12		
Door	1st	Swoboda	332	Neeck	661
				Schnabl	1,722
Douglas	73rd	Jauch	3,227	Keller	665
Dunn (part)	29th	Shoemaker	423	Jordan	580
Dunn (part)	67th	Brist	217	Gregory	371
Eau Claire (part)	68th	Looby	2,593	Brown	289
Eau Claire (part)	92nd	Gearing	13	Ferries	0
		Hagen	19	Musser	2
		Hanson	17	Sund	0
		Humphrey	15		
Eau Claire (part)	93rd	Lewis, M.D.	3,921	Torgerson	710
Florence	36th	Volk	86	Bartels	114
Fond du Lac (part)	3rd	Hephner	18	Churchill	17
Fond du Lac (part)	39th	Blythe	8	Goetsch	44
Fond du Lac (part)	41st	Vignali	110	Bei	15
				Graff	162
				Grosenick	25
				Lawless	150
				Wagner	62
				Welch	460
				Whirry	119
Fond du Lac (part)	52nd	Kitchen	1,769	McEssy	1,646
		Solberg	1,183		
Fond du Lac (part)	53rd	Selle	130	Panzer	375
Fond du Lac (part)	56th	Benjamin	91	Bradley	262
Fond du Lac (part)	59th	Jerominski	75	Braunschweig	25
				Klein	6
				Mooney	5
				York	188

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Forest	36th	Volk	1,955	Bartels	94
Grant (part)	49th	Kolodziej	142	Travis, R.	2,364
Grant (part)	51st	Eno	7	Tregoning	325
		Lewis, P.	33		
Grant (part)	96th	Hazen	54	Johnsrud	317
				Roberg	34
				Solverson	109
				Van Doren	35
Green (part)	47th	Counter	248	Manske	1,955
Green (part)	79th	Wineke	62	Reed	101
Green Lake	41st	Vignali	126	Bei	67
				Graff	935
				Grosenick	143
				Lawless	299
				Wagner	146
				Welch	1,349
				Whirry	490
Iowa (part)	49th	Kolodziej	0	Travis, R.	1
Iowa (part)	51st	Eno	132	Tregoning	494
		Lewis, P.	449		
Iron	74th	Ralph	1,156	Plizka	19
Jackson	92nd	Gearing	952	Ferries	811
		Hagen	382	Musser	1,066
		Hanson	41	Sund	101
		Humphrey	228		
Jefferson (part)	32nd	Carr	141	Wimmer	707
Jefferson (part)	37th	Forster	284	Radtke	3,374
Jefferson (part)	38th	Hall	79	Lewis, M.S.	1,916
		Schmidt	103	Wollenburg	172
Jefferson (part)	46th	Loftus	0	Trotter	3
Jefferson (part)	47th	Counter	8	Manske	60
Juneau (part)	42nd	May (write-in)	62	Thompson, T.	1,158
Juneau (part)	50th	Dohner	69	Schultz	55
Kenosha (part)[1]	64th	Barca	3,212	Adelsen	309
		Bellow	903		
		Holtze	1,328		
		Lindas	1,110		
		Mura	1,898		
		Perone	471		
		Slade	71		
		Waller	470		
Kenosha (part)	65th	Antaramian	7,688	No candidates	
Kenosha (part)	66th	Selander	1,965	Porter	255
Kewaunee	1st	Swoboda	2,273	Neeck	61
				Schnabl	348
La Crosse (part)	94th	Bina	825	Clements	2,365
		Doyle	1,145	Holley	360
		Krueger	435	Mason	2,197
La Crosse (part)	95th	Medinger	2,294	Underheim	2,170
Lafayette	51st	Eno	123	Tregoning	331
		Lewis, P.	323		
Langlade (part)	35th	Haskins	304	Ourada	1,246
		Rady	26	Waldburger	146
		Sargent	659		
Langlade (part)	36th	Volk	59	Bartels	62
Lincoln	35th	Haskins	829	Ourada	1,605
		Rady	86	Waldburger	1,549
		Sargent	274		
Manitowoc (part)[1]	2nd	Bolle	3,259	Olm	338
Manitowoc (part)	25th	Holschbach	5,109	Dewane	667
				Stock	319
Marathon (part)	35th	Haskins	119	Ourada	24
		Rady	16	Waldburger	31
		Sargent	35		
Marathon (part)	36th	Volk	128	Bartels	96
Marathon (part)	69th	Nikolay	123	Van Gorden	168
Marathon (part)	70th	Hasenohrl	8	Machtan	5
Marathon (part)	85th	Robinson	2,724	Braatz	1,367
Marathon (part)	86th	Andringa	782	Kasten	824
		Keeffe	1,100		
Marinette (part)	36th	Volk	117	Bartels	135
Marinette (part)	88th	Oitzinger	317	Matty	617
Marquette	42nd	May (write-in)	58	Thompson, T.	1,458
Menominee	36th	Volk	219	Bartels	1
Milwaukee (part)	7th	Becker	989	No candidates	
		Green	353		

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY

Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Milwaukee (part)	8th	Crawford	1,330	Leone	176
				Zambo	168
Milwaukee (part)	9th	Kunicki	1,345	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	10th	Barr	741	Bavlnka	398
				Nelsen	3,250
Milwaukee (part)	11th	Janczy	1,208	Suchocki	427
		Menos	1,594		
Milwaukee (part)	12th	Notestein	1,740	Jordahl	434
		Rouse	1,657	Wattleton	73
		Williams, T.	684	Zeidler	226
Milwaukee (part)	13th	Seery	946	Toie	257
Milwaukee (part)	14th	Barrett	1,566	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	15th	Cullen	1,756	Shelton	274
		Goldberg	275		
		Krug	2,390		
		McConkey	108		
Milwaukee (part)	16th	Coggs, G.S.	2,021	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	17th	Bonds	721	No candidates	
		Williams, A.	2,030		
Milwaukee (part)	18th	Coggs, M.	1,785	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	19th	Tesmer	4,012	Haag	316
Milwaukee (part)	20th	Carpenter	2,021	No candidates	
		Gleason	43		
		Hart	1,202		
		Kopps	1,139		
		Kotecki	1,625		
		Witkowski	1,312		
Milwaukee (part)	21st	DeGracie	289	Zodrow	518
		Dey	93		
		Grobschmidt	2,880		
		Mahsem	390		
		Oswald	761		
		Smolinski	1,769		
		Zawacki	810		
Milwaukee (part)	22nd	Barczak	2,188	No candidates	
		Bell	2,728		
		Horch	302		
Milwaukee (part)	23rd	Badem	2,179	Besson	1,117
		Hauke	3,190		
Milwaukee (part)	24th	Krusick	2,299	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	82nd	Rutkowski	1,311	Knackert	448
				McConville	431
Milwaukee (part)	97th	Bruss	90	Schneiders	43
		Moore	81		
Milwaukee (part)	98th	Mount	659	Rosenzweig	1,162
Milwaukee (part)	99th	Lange	57	Chandler	64
				Young, J.M.	87
Monroe (part)	42nd	May (write-in)	8	Thompson, T.	372
Monroe (part)	92nd	Gearing	80	Ferries	766
		Hagen	41	Musser	2,085
		Hanson	139	Sund	1,279
		Humphrey	334		
Monroe (part)	94th	Bina	54	Clements	306
		Doyle	5	Holley	23
		Krueger	42	Mason	84
Oconto (part)	4th	Johnson	112	Zeuske	484
Oconto (part)	36th	Volk	91	Bartels	280
Oconto (part)	88th	Oitzinger	277	Matty	444
Oneida	34th	Holperin	1,414	Cooksey	1,006
Outagamie (part)	3rd	Hephner	269	Churchill	506
Outagamie (part)	4th	Johnson	69	Zeuske	279
Outagamie (part)	5th	Little	52	Growt	147
		Rogers	1,406	Schmidt	967
		Vander Velden	1,007		
Outagamie (part)	40th	Kolonick	46	Byers	328
				Spence	430
Outagamie (part)	56th	Benjamin	15	Bradley	91
Outagamie (part)	57th	No candidates		Prosser	1,655
Ozaukee (part)	10th	Barr	3	Bavlnka	0
				Nelsen	15
Ozaukee (part)	53rd	Selle	26	Panzer	419
Ozaukee (part)	58th	Trembley	162	Merkt	3,555
Ozaukee (part)	60th	Dyken	549	Knight	3,326
				Vergeront	3,441
Pepin	91st	Cottrill	125	Anderson	430
		Gronemus	327		

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY

Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Pierce	30th	Gilson	1,229	Berndt	844
Polk	28th	Stower	1,714	Paulson	1,796
Portage (part)	70th	Hasenohrl	402	Machtan	73
Portage (part)	71st	Gruszynski	3,482	No candidates	
		Horvath	2,947		
Portage (part)	72nd	Schneider	43	Kopchik	27
Price	87th	Beadles	405	Larson	418
Racine (part)	61st	Fergus	1,920	Walsh	828
		Frank	333		
		Turner	1,345		
Racine (part)	62nd	Goodwater	357	No candidates	
		Neubauer	2,074		
Racine (part)	63rd	Sell	932	Ladwig	791
Racine (part)	66th	Selander	448	Porter	268
Racine (part)	83rd	Moyer	327	Lepak	168
				Seifert	135
				Sheahan	343
Richland (part)	49th	Kolodziej	45	Travis, R.	1,024
Richland (part)	50th	Dohner	51	Schultz	367
Rock (part)	38th	Hall	301	Lewis, M. S.	617
		Schmidt	530	Wollenburg	101
Rock (part)	44th	Wood	1,121	No candidates	
Rock (part)	45th	Efner	1,234	Kepplinger	892
		Kadamian	207	Melaas	824
		McGraw	633	Weeden	1,218
Rock (part)	47th	Counter	295	Manske	536
Rock (part)	79th	Wineke	73	Reed	79
Rusk (part)	67th	Brist	104	Gregory	55
Rusk (part)	74th	Ralph	19	Plizka	8
Rusk (part)	87th	Beadles	1,287	Larson	970
St. Croix (part)	28th	Stower	48	Paulson	58
St. Croix (part)	29th	Shoemaker	350	Jordan	345
St. Croix (part)	30th	Gilson	180	Berndt	236
Sauk (part)	42nd	May (write-in)	0	Thompson, T.	7
Sauk (part)	50th	Dohner	445	Schultz	4,524
Sauk (part)	80th	Thompson, R.	39	Bankers	429
		Turben	13		
Sawyer	74th	Ralph	99	Plizka	1,060
Shawano (part)	4th	Johnson	132	Zeuske	3,321
Shawano (part)	36th	Volk	127	Bartels	848
Shawano (part)	86th	Andringa	2	Kasten	29
		Keeffe	3		
Shawano (part)	88th	Oitzinger	7	Matty	60
Sheboygan (part)	26th	Potter	4,218	Bender	759
Sheboygan (part)	27th	Te Winkle	2,621	Turba	532
Sheboygan (part)	53rd	Selle	28	Panzer	12
Sheboygan (part)	60th	Dyken	332	Knight	155
				Vergeront	289
Taylor (part)	68th	Looby	11	Brown	6
Taylor (part)	69th	Nikolay	118	Van Gorden	141
Taylor (part)	87th	Beadles	202	Larson	288
Trempealeau	91st	Cottrill	630	Anderson	529
		Gronemus	1,052		
Vernon (part)	49th	Kolodziej	2	Travis, R.	13
Vernon (part)	96th	Hazen	454	Johnsrud	840
				Roberg	1,040
				Solverson	1,140
				Van Doren	288
Vilas	34th	Holperin	434	Cooksey	1,162
Walworth (part)	38th	Hall	137	Lewis, M.S.	579
		Schmidt	181	Wollenburg	71
Walworth (part)	43rd	Golden	272	Coleman	3,428
Walworth (part)	66th	Selander	52	Porter	202
Walworth (part)	83rd	Moyer	118	Lepak	109
				Seifert	127
				Sheahan	55
Washburn	75th	Hubler	899	Bailey	687
		Smith	573	Sirek	378
Washington (part)	13th	Seery	0	Tole	0
Washington (part)	33rd	Zimmermann	40	Foti	105
				Wilson	110
Washington (part)	53rd	Selle	207	Panzer	473
Washington (part)	58th	Trembley	129	Merkt	301
Washington (part)	59th	Jerominski	344	Braunschweig	291
				Klein	35
				Mooney	37
				York	788

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY

Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Washington (part)	60th	Dyken	8	Knight	13
				Vergeront	7
Waukesha (part)	31st	Carlson	261	Huelsman	1,503
		Sampson	725		
Waukesha (part)	32nd	Carr	524	Wimmer	1,176
Waukesha (part)	33rd	Zimmermann	269	Foti	2,544
				Wilson	892
Waukesha (part)	83rd	Moyer	491	Lepak	434
				Seifert	399
				Sheahan	66
Waukesha (part)	84th	Hernandez	1,525	Schober	1,348
Waukesha (part)	97th	Bruss	152	Schneiders	746
		Moore	225		
Waukesha (part)	99th	Lange	264	Chandler	1,509
				Young, J.M.	1,728
Waupaca (part)	40th	Kolonick	375	Byers	3,827
				Spence	1,806
Waupaca (part)	71st	Gruszynski	40	No candidates	
		Horvath	89		
Waupaca (part)	86th	Andringa	16	Kasten	71
		Keeffe	20		
Waushara (part)	41st	Vignali	185	Bei	222
				Graff	126
				Grosenick	203
				Lawless	29
				Wagner	493
				Welch	1,282
				Whirry	82
Waushara (part)	42nd	May (write-in)	22	Thompson, T.	422
Winnebago (part)	3rd	Hephner	0	Churchill	0
Winnebago (part)	41st	Vignali	11	Bei	7
				Graff	74
				Grosenick	23
				Lawless	14
				Wagner	15
				Welch	129
				Whirry	20
Winnebago (part)	52nd	Kitchen	15	McEssy	160
		Solberg	12		
Winnebago (part)	54th	Gose	549	Buettner	4,045
		Wyman	510		
Winnebago (part)	55th	Sevenich	481	Walling	1,414
Winnebago (part)	56th	Benjamin	225	Bradley	1,931
Wood (part)	70th	Hasenohrl	1,073	Machtan	1,071
Wood (part)	72nd	Schneider	1,833	Kopchik	594

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[1] Constitution Party 2nd District candidate Eugene T. Welch received the following votes: Brown — 2; Manitowoc — 7. Constitution Party 64th District candidate Tony Michetti received the following votes: Kenosha — 13.

[2] Libertarian Party 11th District candidate James Rustad received the following votes: Milwaukee — 7.

[3] Independent 11th District candidate Ronald A. Donagain received the following votes: Milwaukee — 9.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND

County	Bob Richards, Maureen Salaman (Const.)	Walter F. Mondale, Geraldine A. Ferraro (Dem.)	David Bergland, Jim Lewis (Liber.)	Ronald Reagan, George Bush (Rep.)	Sonia Johnson, Richard J. Walton (Ind.)[1]
Adams	11	2,714	6	3,645	2
Ashland	13	4,680	25	3,517	5
Barron	44	8,061	27	9,587	5
Bayfield	13	4,034	14	3,474	4
Brown	122	30,218	212	51,202	21
Buffalo	17	2,921	13	3,325	2
Burnett	16	3,331	18	3,528	4
Calumet	83	4,736	15	8,970	5
Chippewa	39	10,202	46	10,986	3
Clark	36	5,647	30	8,099	3
Columbia	52	8,125	34	11,662	3
Crawford	4	3,436	20	4,412	4
Dane	101	94,659	537	74,823	177
Dodge	84	11,052	56	20,458	4
Door	10	3,916	38	8,264	3
Douglas	28	14,291	26	7,066	3
Dunn	49	7,712	63	8,473	6
Eau Claire	30	19,347	65	20,401	11
Florence	4	870	2	1,227	1
Fond du Lac	77	13,983	74	26,069	19
Forest	6	2,214	9	2,296	0
Grant	27	7,892	41	13,430	7
Green	27	4,367	28	7,827	6
Green Lake	15	2,441	22	6,198	3
Iowa	9	3,843	30	4,983	4
Iron	5	1,967	7	1,667	1
Jackson	13	3,427	7	4,386	1
Jefferson	49	10,788	85	17,780	3
Juneau	18	3,152	15	5,629	1
Kenosha	74	29,233	118	26,118	15
Kewaunee	21	3,444	11	5,705	0
La Crosse	51	17,787	104	25,721	12
Lafayette	6	2,961	15	4,584	2
Langlade	16	3,675	26	5,830	1
Lincoln	22	5,353	30	6,682	2
Manitowoc	221	17,250	92	19,639	12
Marathon	74	20,128	115	27,080	613
Marinette	29	6,798	32	11,444	3
Marquette	39	2,032	16	3,406	2
Menominee	0	832	0	392	1
Milwaukee	590	259,144	875	196,290	148
Monroe	17	5,567	23	8,227	3
Oconto	41	5,289	25	8,714	5
Oneida	44	6,417	57	9,787	5
Outagamie	109	19,790	108	36,773	24
Ozaukee	80	10,765	80	23,898	6
Pepin	3	1,629	8	1,555	0
Pierce	24	7,289	17	7,612	18
Polk	45	8,034	25	8,106	8
Portage	34	14,399	58	13,605	12
Price	26	3,479	21	4,289	2
Racine	180	36,955	236	42,092	20
Richland	4	2,844	23	4,858	6
Rock	78	26,433	150	32,491	34
Rusk	24	3,843	18	4,061	3
St. Croix	26	10,127	42	11,367	7
Sauk	17	7,158	29	11,069	6
Sawyer	24	2,982	17	3,913	8
Shawano	47	5,469	24	10,635	1
Sheboygan	136	21,112	112	26,345	33
Taylor	15	3,271	15	4,918	1
Trempealeau	25	5,407	22	6,008	1
Vernon	12	5,051	26	6,469	3
Vilas	17	2,940	13	5,965	40
Walworth	54	9,877	83	20,595	11
Washburn	13	3,188	10	3,848	2
Washington	112	12,966	94	25,279	11
Waukesha	268	47,313	327	92,426	31
Waupaca	73	5,895	31	13,097	8
Waushara	25	2,782	24	5,769	1
Winnebago	100	22,791	102	39,014	19
Wood	46	12,118	65	20,525	5
TOTAL	3,864	995,847	4,884	1,198,800	1,456

*Election totals reflect the supplemental statement of the State Board of Canvassers for absentee ballots counted pursuant to court order for the election of President and Vice President at the November 6, 1984 General Election.

[1] Citizens Party; [2] Communist Party, U.S.A.; [3] Independent Party; [4] Socialist Workers Party; [5] Wisconsin Independent Alliance; [6] Workers World Party.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VICE PRESIDENT, BY COUNTY*

Gus Hall, Angela Y. Davis (Ind.)[2]	Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., Billy M. Davis (Ind.)[3]	Melvin T. Mason, Matilde Zimmermann (Ind.)[4]	Dennis L. Serrette, Nancy Ross (Ind.)[5]	Larry Holmes, Gloria LaRiva (Ind.)[6]	County
0	29	1	0	3	Adams
10	11	0	4	3	Ashland
1	38	2	3	4	Barron
1	22	1	4	0	Bayfield
19	132	23	34	20	Brown
1	16	3	4	2	Buffalo
0	13	1	2	3	Burnett
5	53	10	0	15	Calumet
4	60	2	7	2	Chippewa
2	78	1	4	6	Clark
3	40	2	5	1	Columbia
0	20	0	0	1	Crawford
100	145	37	44	62	Dane
5	82	2	8	10	Dodge
3	21	3	8	5	Door
10	25	5	5	5	Douglas
8	25	0	4	18	Dunn
4	51	5	9	6	Eau Claire
1	8	0	0	2	Florence
11	78	6	17	12	Fond du Lac
1	16	0	2	0	Forest
3	47	2	7	4	Grant
0	34	0	5	2	Green
0	29	1	2	5	Green Lake
0	21	3	4	0	Iowa
0	4	0	2	0	Iron
2	17	1	1	4	Jackson
11	50	8	3	7	Jefferson
1	27	0	0	5	Juneau
8	87	9	16	17	Kenosha
2	21	0	2	4	Kewaunee
17	48	10	7	12	La Crosse
0	14	0	3	1	Lafayette
1	17	0	3	3	Langlade
3	30	1	6	3	Lincoln
7	114	6	11	24	Manitowoc
13	135	11	487	14	Marathon
4	27	4	5	7	Marinette
1	15	0	0	1	Marquette
0	6	0	0	0	Menominee
134	493	165	70	108	Milwaukee
3	36	0	3	5	Monroe
1	33	3	3	10	Oconto
2	50	1	3	3	Oneida
22	99	8	21	25	Outagamie
7	49	3	5	3	Ozaukee
0	4	0	1	2	Pepin
3	33	3	4	0	Pierce
2	37	4	4	4	Polk
10	41	4	10	6	Portage
3	29	0	2	1	Price
24	114	9	13	20	Racine
1	11	1	1	4	Richland
19	96	9	9	15	Rock
3	24	1	1	1	Rusk
5	49	1	6	5	St. Croix
0	25	1	2	6	Sauk
2	23	0	0	1	Sawyer
4	35	2	4	4	Shawano
7	77	8	5	18	Sheboygan
4	37	2	1	5	Taylor
1	28	3	4	1	Trempealeau
3	33	1	2	3	Vernon
7	20	2	20	2	Vilas
4	57	5	11	13	Walworth
2	12	0	1	0	Washburn
6	84	4	6	11	Washington
28	202	19	27	19	Waukesha
4	48	4	2	5	Waupaca
1	30	2	2	1	Waushara
17	90	15	24	11	Winnebago
6	86	5	12	14	Wood
597	3,791	445	1,007	619	TOTAL

SPECIAL ELECTION FOR MEMBER OF THE 98TH CONGRESS

April 3, 1984

Fourth Congessional District

County	Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.)	Robert V. Nolan (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	64,901	29,548
Waukesha (part)	11,483	11,459
TOTAL	76,384	41,007

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 99TH CONGRESS*

By District, November 6, 1984

First Congressional District

County	Les Aspin (Dem.)	Pete Jansson (Rep.)
Kenosha	34,333	17,849
Racine	43,865	34,749
Rock	32,483	26,500
Walworth	13,670	16,982
Green (part)	2,446	2,575
Jefferson (part)	400	440
TOTAL	127,197	99,095

Second Congressional District

County	Robert Kastenmeier (Dem.)	Albert Lee Wiley, Jr. (Rep.)
Columbia	11,105	8,438
Dane	112,137	54,651
Iowa	5,204	3,448
Lafayette	4,331	2,777
Sauk	10,056	8,045
Adams (part)	542	378
Dodge (part)	9,268	7,644
Grant (part)	1,516	1,141
Green (part)	3,869	3,108
Juneau (part)	950	841
Richland (part)	1,036	886
TOTAL	160,014	91,357

Third Congressional District

County	Charles F. Dahl (Dem.)	Steven C. Gunderson (Rep.)
Barron	5,210	11,368
Buffalo	1,889	4,151
Crawford	2,119	5,566
Dunn	5,202	9,903
Eau Claire	14,266	23,378
Jackson	2,526	5,047
La Crosse	11,574	30,473
Pepin	1,033	2,031
Pierce	4,675	9,436
St. Croix	7,132	13,687
Trempealeau	3,840	7,302
Vernon	4,402	7,101
Clark (part)	1,650	5,840
Grant (part)	4,087	13,664
Polk (part)	3,412	7,204
Richland (part)	1,246	4,310
TOTAL	74,263	160,461

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 99TH CONGRESS*

By District—Continued

Fourth Congressional District

County	Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.)	K. Rick Kissell (L&F)[1]	Robert V. Nolan (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	133,074	811	54,801
Waukesha (part)	25,655	616	23,262
TOTAL	158,729	1,427	78,063

Fifth Congressional District

County	Jim Moody (Dem.)	William C. Breihan (Ind.)[2]
Milwaukee (part)	175,255	3,364
Washington (part)	0	0
TOTAL	175,255	3,364

Sixth Congressional District

County	David L. Iaquinta (Dem.)	Thomas E. Petri (Rep.)
Calumet	2,253	11,019
Green Lake	1,443	6,933
Manitowoc	11,795	23,892
Marquette	1,111	4,114
Monroe	3,024	9,910
Waupaca	3,527	14,804
Waushara	1,730	6,695
Winnebago	15,003	43,669
Adams (part)	1,369	3,725
Fond du Lac (part)	7,550	27,468
Juneau (part)	1,245	5,421
Sheboygan (part)	3,489	10,866
Wood (part)	734	1,774
TOTAL	54,273	170,290

Seventh Congressional District

County	David R. Obey (Dem.)	Mark G. Michaelsen (Rep.)
Ashland	5,438	2,370
Bayfield	5,050	2,293
Burnett	4,637	1,846
Chippewa	14,169	6,490
Douglas	16,724	3,761
Iron	2,389	1,104
Lincoln	6,297	5,588
Marathon	26,414	22,650
Portage	17,981	8,623
Price	4,308	3,444
Rusk	4,897	2,819
Sawyer	3,263	3,592
Taylor	4,061	4,055
Washburn	4,400	2,493
Clark (part)	3,446	2,601
Oneida (part)	4,208	2,452
Polk (part)	3,024	1,749
Wood (part)	15,449	14,590
TOTAL	146,155	92,520

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 99TH CONGRESS*
By District—Continued

Eighth Congressional District

County	Paul Willems (Dem.)	Cornelius D. Van Handel (L&F)[1]	Gary L. Barnes (Liber.)[1]	Toby Roth (Rep.)
Brown	31,111	427	1,099	47,449
Door	2,813	33	67	9,078
Florence	661	2	3	1,308
Forest	1,787	0	14	2,377
Kewaunee	3,070	5	30	5,553
Langlade	2,220	11	32	6,714
Marinette	4,531	35	76	12,720
Menominee	501	3	4	393
Oconto	3,949	25	59	9,689
Outagamie	14,499	409	456	40,884
Shawano	3,320	22	84	11,892
Vilas	2,032	20	30	6,862
Oneida (part)	2,610	15	52	6,117
TOTAL	73,104	1,007	2,006	161,036

Ninth Congressional District

County	Stephen K. Hauser (Const.)[1]	John Krause (Dem.)	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.)
Ozaukee	166	7,258	26,156
Dodge (part)	67	3,208	10,317
Fond du Lac (part)	20	750	2,368
Jefferson (part)	99	6,635	20,010
Milwaukee (part)	80	3,913	12,780
Sheboygan (part)	233	12,237	18,131
Washington (part)	271	10,432	26,967
Waukesha (part)	370	19,712	63,531
TOTAL	1,306	64,145	180,260

*The election totals reflect the supplemental statement of the Board of Canvassers for absentee ballots counted pursuant to court order for the election of Representatives in Congress at the November 6, 1984 General Election.

[1] Const. — Constitution Party; L&F — Labor and Farm Party; Liber. — Libertarian Party.

[2] Socialist Workers Party.

Source: Official records of the Elections Baord. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, BY DISTRICT[1]

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party[2]	Candidates	Vote
		November 2, 1982 General Election		
1st	73rd, 74th, 75th	Cons.	Eugene T. Welch	221
		Dem.	Nancy M. Skadden	20,440
		Rep.	Alan J. Lasee	29,460
3rd	13th, 14th, 15th	Dem.	John O. Norquist	25,921
5th	7th, 8th, 9th	Dem.	Mordecai Lee	37,348
7th	1st. 2nd, 3rd	Dem.	Gerald D. Kleczka	40,096
9th	76th, 77th, 78th	Dem.	Carl Otte	26,833
		Rep.	Dennis L. Mayer	22,390
11th	64th, 65th, 66th	Dem.	Douglas A. Ramstack	15,476
		Rep.	J.M. Davis	25,530
13th	31st, 32nd, 33rd	Dem.	Joseph A. Durm	17,277
		Rep.	Barbara Lorman	24,000
15th	25th, 26th, 27th	Dem.	Timothy F. Cullen	25,463
		Rep.	Michael Clumpner	15,954
17th	37th, 38th, 39th	Dem.	Eldred Mielke	15,156
		Rep.	Richard Kreul	27,706
19th	79th, 80th, 81st	Dem.	Gary R. Goyke	23,701
		Rep.	Michael G. Ellis	26,080
21st	19th, 20th, 21st	Dem.	Joseph Strohl	27,497
		Rep.	Edward J. Huck	16,465
23rd	55th, 56th, 57th	Dem.	Marvin J. Roshell	28,238
		Rep.	Norman Gillette	14,664
25th	49th, 50th, 51st	Dem.	David R. Kedrowski	21,300
		Rep.	Daniel O. Theno	31,144
27th	91st, 92nd, 93rd	Dem.	Russell D. Feingold	23,346*
		Rep.	Everett V. Bidwell	23,316*
29th	47th, 62nd, 63rd	Dem.	Robert L. Rybarczyk	20,894
		Rep.	Walter John Chilsen	29,113
31st	43rd, 44th, 45th	Dem.	Rodney C. Moen	23,480*
		Rep.	Terry M. Musser	23,311*
33rd	67th, 68th, 69th	Lib.	Dennis Hansen	1,282
		Rep.	Susan Shannon Engeleiter	32,917
		Special Election, April 5, 1983		
8th	16th, 17th, 18th	Dem.	Joseph J. Czarnezki	11,268
		Rep.	Kevin M. Soczka	2,462
12th	46th, 48th, 61st	Dem.	Lloyd H. Kincaid	25,683
		Rep.	Sheehan Donoghue	17,925
		Special Election, August 2, 1983		
24th	58th, 59th, 60th	Dem.	David W. Helbach	8,971
		Rep.	Roger D. Cross	4,478
		Special Election, April 3, 1984		
32nd	94th, 95th, 96th	Dem.	John D. Medinger	19,339
		Lib.	Suzanne T. Kuring	352
		Rep.	Brian D. Rude	20,037
		November 6, 1984 General Election		
2nd	4th, 5th, 6th	Dem.	Kenneth J. Wood	17,792
		Rep.	Donald J. Hanaway	39,737
4th	10th, 11th, 12th	Dem.	Barbara L. Ulichny	40,980
		Rep.	Rod Johnston	32,882
6th	16th, 17th, 18th	Dem.	Gary R. George	47,719
7th[3]	19th, 20th, 21st	Dem.	John R. Plewa	51,450
		Rep.	Roger Sullivan	13,379
8th	22nd, 23rd, 24th	Dem.	Joseph J. Czarnezki	51,237
10th	28th, 29th, 30th	Dem.	Theodore Miner	27,456
		Rep.	James E. Harsdorf	39,320
12th	34th, 35th, 36th	Dem.	Lloyd H. Kincaid	34,444
		Rep.	Loren R. Anderson	33,192
14th	40th, 41st, 42nd	Dem.	Raymond Huber	18,482
		Rep.	Joseph Leean	41,654
16th	46th, 47th, 48th	Dem.	Charles J. Chvala	35,213
		Rep.	Thomas L. Storm	28,301
18th	52nd, 53rd, 54th	Dem.	Peggy A. Lautenschlager	29,177
		Rep.	Scott McCallum	34,296

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, BY DISTRICT[1]—Cont.

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party[2]	Candidates	Vote
20th	58th, 59th, 60th	Dem.	Sara Lee Johann	21,588
		Rep.	Donald K. Stitt	44,446
22nd	64th, 65th, 66th	Con.	Charles A. Olson	869
		Dem.	Joseph F. Andrea	43,281
		Rep.	John N. Allen	15,321
24th	70th, 71st, 72nd	Dem.	David W. Helbach	43,381
26th	76th, 77th, 78th	Dem.	Fred A. Risser	45,663
		L.&F.	Kathryn A. Christensen	8,077
		Rep.	Cliff G. Russell	22,518
28th	82nd, 83rd, 84th	Dem.	Lynn Adelman	41,690
		Rep.	Raymond J. Gray	22,596
30th	88th, 89th, 90th	Dem.	Jerome Van Sistine	34,906
		Rep.	Diane Nichols	25,175
32nd	94th, 95th, 96th	Dem.	Virgil Roberts	29,866
		Rep.	Brian D. Rude	35,331

*Recount vote totals.

[1] 1982 Senate and Assembly districts were promulgated by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin in June of 1982; 1984 Senate and Assembly districts were enacted by 1983 Wisconsin Act 29. The November 1982 election, the April 5, 1983 special elections in the 8th and 12th Senate Districts and the August 2, 1983 special election in 24th Senate District were held under the court plan. All subsequent elections were governed by legislative district boundaries enacted by 1983 Wisconsin Act 29.

[2] Con. — Constitution Party; L. & F. — Labor and Farm Party; Lib. — Libertarian Party.

[3] The 7th Senate District election was a special election coinciding with the regular November general election.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS**

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		November 2, 1982 General Election			
Ashland	25th	Kedrowski	2,377	Theno	4,256
Barron (part)	23rd	Roshell	155	Gillette	168
(part)	25th	Kedrowski	4,285	Theno	6,775
(part)	29th	Rybarczyk	421	Chilsen	555
Bayfield	25th	Kedrowski	2,430	Theno	3,823
Brown (part)[1]	1st	Skadden	8,113	Lasee	11,563
Buffalo	31st	Moen	2,477*	Musser	2,338*
Calumet (part)[1]	1st	Skadden	341	Lasee	738
(part)	9th	Otte	990	Mayer	842
Chippewa	23rd	Roshell	11,778	Gillette	3,155
Clark	23rd	Roshell	4,952	Gillette	5,081
Columbia	27th	Feingold	6,193*	Bidwell	7,988*
Dane (part)	27th	Feingold	10,484*	Bidwell	5,729*
Dodge (part)	13th	Durm	6,036*	Lorman	8,376
(part)	27th	Feingold	267*	Bidwell	483*
Door[1]	1st	Skadden	4,027	Lasee	5,880
Douglas	25th	Kedrowski	6,918	Theno	8,196
Dunn (part)	23rd	Roshell	2,459	Gillette	1,262
(part)	27th	Feingold	267*	Bidwell	483*
Eau Claire (part)	23rd	Roshell	6,800	Gillette	3,315
Eau Claire (part)	31st	Moen	8,367*	Musser	7,129*
Fond du Lac (part)	9th	Otte	1,287	Mayer	1,496
Fond du Lac (part)	13th	Durm	321	Lorman	510
Grant (part)	17th	Mielke	3,638	Kreul	8,808
Green (part)	17th	Mielke	2,386	Kreul	5,422
Iowa	17th	Mielke	1,733	Kreul	4,034
Iron	25th	Kedrowski	1,268	Theno	1,975
Jackson	31st	Moen	3,140*	Musser	4,004*
Jefferson (part)	11th	Ramstack	448	Davis	680
Jefferson (part)	13th	Durm	7,426	Lorman	10,286
Kewaunee[1]	1st	Skadden	2,733	Lasee	4,639
Lafayette	17th	Mielke	2,065	Kreul	4,540
Manitowoc (part)[1] ...	1st	Skadden	5,226	Lasee	6,640
Manitowoc (part)	9th	Otte	8,518	Mayer	6,576
Marathon (part)	23rd	Roshell	1,035	Gillette	1,102
Marathon (part)	29th	Rybarczyk	13,613	Chilsen	19,822

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS**—Cont.

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Milwaukee (part)	3rd	Norquist	25,921	No candidate	
Milwaukee (part)	5th	Lee	37,348	No candidate	
Milwaukee (part)	7th	Kleczka	40,096	No candidate	
Milwaukee (part)[1] ...	33rd	No candidate		Engeleiter	14,171
Monroe (part)	31st	Moen	3,393*	Musser	5,184*
Outagamie	19th	Goyke	7,550	Ellis	8,958
Pepin	31st	Moen	1,134*	Musser	943*
Price	29th	Rybarczyk	2,314	Chilsen	3,399
Racine (part)	21st	Strohl	27,497	Huck	16,465
Richland (part)	17th	Mielke	135	Kreul	255
Richland (part)	27th	Feingold	2,275*	Bidwell	2,974*
Rock (part)	13th	Durm	2,642	Lorman	3,224
Rock (part)	15th	Cullen	18,236	Clumpner	8,940
Rock (part)	17th	Mielke	3,803	Kreul	2,918
Rusk	29th	Rybarczyk	2,778	Chilsen	2,476
Sauk (part)	17th	Mielke	1,396	Kreul	1,729
Sauk (part)	27th	Feingold	4,127*	Bidwell	6,142*
Sawyer	25th	Kedrowski	1,840	Theno	2,836
Sheboygan (part)	9th	Otte	16,038	Mayer	13,476
Taylor (part)	23rd	Roshell	1,059	Gillette	581
Taylor (part)	29th	Rybarczyk	1,768	Chilsen	2,861
Trempealeau	31st	Moen	4,969*	Musser	3,713*
Walworth (part)	11th	Ramstack	347	Davis	608
Walworth (part)	13th	Durm	852	Lorman	1,604
Walworth (part)	15th	Cullen	7,227	Clumpner	7,014
Washburn	25th	Kedrowski	2,182	Theno	3,283
Washington (part) ...	5th	Lee	0	No candidate	
Washington (part) ...	11th	Ramstack	232	Davis	491
Washington (part)[1]	33rd	No candidate		Engeleiter	969
Waukesha (part)	11th	Ramstack	14,449	Davis	23,751
Waukesha (part)[1] ...	33rd	No candidate		Engeleiter	17,777
Winnebago (part)	19th	Goyke	16,151	Ellis	17,122
Special Election, April 5, 1983					
Florence	12th	Kincaid	988	Donoghue	287
Forest	12th	Kincaid	2,981	Donoghue	834
Langlade	12th	Kincaid	3,575	Donoghue	1,965
Lincoln	12th	Kincaid	3,427	Donoghue	4,638
Marathon (part)	12th	Kincaid	727	Donoghue	871
Marinette (part)	12th	Kincaid	1,657	Donoghue	475
Menominee	12th	Kincaid	373	Donoghue	160
Milwaukeee (part) ...	8th	Czarnezki	11,268	Soczka	2,462
Oconto (part)	12th	Kincaid	1,027	Donoghue	560
Oneida	12th	Kincaid	5,876	Donoghue	3,906
Shawano (part)	12th	Kincaid	1,529	Donoghue	1,895
Vilas	12th	Kincaid	3,523	Donoghue	2,334
Special Election, August 2, 1983					
Marathon (part)	24th	Helbach	6	Cross	3
Portage	24th	Helbach	5,633	Cross	1,239
Waupaca (part)	24th	Helbach	654	Cross	481
Wood	24th	Helbach	2,678	Cross	2,755
Special Election, April 3, 1984					
Crawford[2]	32nd	Medinger	1,979	Rude	3,476
Grant (part)[2]	32nd	Medinger	424	Rude	907
La Crosse[2]	32nd	Medinger	14,053	Rude	10,075
Monroe (part)[2]	32nd	Medinger	370	Rude	495
Vernon (part)[2]	32nd	Medinger	2,513	Rude	5,084
November 6, 1984 General Election					
Adams (part)	14th	Huber	884	Leean	1,169
(part)	24th	Helbach	2,475	No candidate	
Brown (part)	2nd	Wood	9,115	Hanaway	19,613
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	24,982	Nichols	15,628
Burnett	10th	Miner	3,180	Harsdorf	3,312
Columbia (part)	14th	Huber	341	Leean	659
Crawford	32nd	Roberts	2,186	Rude	5,354
Dane (part)	16th	Chvala	27,028	Storm	17,084
(part)	26th	Risser	45,663	Russell	22,518
Dodge (part)	20th	Johann	2,961	Stitt	5,575
Dunn (part)	10th	Miner	4,097	Harsdorf	5,314
Florence	12th	Kincaid	1,123	Anderson	842
Fond du Lac (part)	14th	Huber	1,374	Leean	3,781
(part)	18th	Lautenschlager	12,868	McCallum	12,511
(part)	20th	Johann	483	Stitt	814
Forest	12th	Kincaid	3,074	Anderson	1,379
Grant (part)	32nd	Roberts	521	Rude	1,474
Green (part)	16th	Chvala	3,882	Storm	6,345
Green Lake	14th	Huber	1,949	Leean	6,230
Jefferson (part)	16th	Chvala	204	Storm	246
Juneau (part)	14th	Huber	2,200	Leean	5,164

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS**—Cont.

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Kenosha[3]	22nd	Andrea	39,274	Allen	11,674
La Crosse	32nd	Roberts	22,721	Rude	20,174
Langlade	12th	Kincaid	4,747	Anderson	4,276
Lincoln	12th	Kincaid	4,930	Anderson	7,060
Marathon (part)	12th	Kincaid	1,397	Anderson	1,314
(part)	24th	Helbach	81	No candidate	
Marinette (part)	12th	Kincaid	2,769	Anderson	1,906
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	6,255	Nichols	5,869
Marquette	14th	Huber	1,552	Leean	3,437
Menominee	12th	Kincaid	616	Anderson	201
Milwaukee (part)	4th	Ulichny	40,959	Johnston	32,827
(part)	6th	George	47,719	No candidate	
(part)[4]	7th	Plewa	51,450	Sullivan	13,379
(part)	8th	Czarnezki	51,237	No candidate	
(part)	28th	Adelman	15,313	Gray	7,614
Monroe (part)	14th	Huber	609	Leean	1,083
(part)	32nd	Roberts	641	Rude	600
Oconto (part)	2nd	Wood	1,123	Hanaway	3,118
(part)	12th	Kincaid	1,203	Anderson	1,133
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	3,189	Nichols	3,271
Oneida	12th	Kincaid	8,210	Anderson	7,858
Outagamie (part)	2nd	Wood	5,703	Hanaway	10,952
(part)	14th	Huber	1,077	Leean	2,238
Ozaukee (part)	4th	Ulichny	21	Johnston	55
(part)	18th	Lautenschlager	418	McCallum	1,083
(part)	20th	Johann	8,989	Stitt	22,073
Pierce	10th	Miner	5,010	Harsdorf	9,357
Polk	10th	Miner	7,163	Harsdorf	8,673
Portage	24th	Helbach	19,464	No candidate	
Racine (part)[3]	22nd	Andrea	3,315	Allen	2,597
(part)	28th	Adelman	4,596	Gray	2,412
Rock (part)	16th	Chvala	4,099	Storm	4,626
St. Croix	10th	Miner	8,006	Harsdorf	12,664
Sauk (part)	14th	Huber	13	Leean	29
Shawano (part)	2nd	Wood	1,851	Hanaway	6,054
(part)	12th	Kincaid	1,893	Anderson	2,469
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	480	Nichols	407
Sheboygan (part)	18th	Lautenschlager	258	McCallum	377
(part)	20th	Johann	1,235	Stitt	3,268
Vernon (part)	32nd	Roberts	3,797	Rude	7,729
Vilas	12th	Kincaid	4,482	Anderson	4,754
Walworth (part)[3]	22nd	Andrea	692	Allen	1,050
(part)	28th	Adelman	1,932	Gray	1,356
Washington (part)	18th	Lautenschlager	4,876	McCallum	7,900
(part)	20th	Johann	7,920	Stitt	12,716
Waukesha (part)	28th	Adelman	19,849	Gray	11,214
Waupaca (part)	14th	Huber	5,292	Leean	11,108
(part)	24th	Helbach	725	No candidate	
Waushara	14th	Huber	2,643	Leean	5,581
Winnebago (part)	14th	Huber	548	Leean	1,175
(part)	18th	Lautenschlager	10,757	McCallum	12,425
Wood	24th	Helbach	20,636	No candidate	

*Recount vote totals.

**The 1982 Senate and Assembly districts were promulgated by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin in June of 1982; the 1984 Senate and Assembly districts were enacted by 1983 Wisconsin Act 29. The November 1982 election, the April 5, 1983 special elections in the 8th and 12th Senate Districts and the August 2, 1983 special election in the 24th Senate District were held under the court plan. All subsequent elections were governed by legislative district boundaries enacted by 1983 Wisconsin Act 29.

[1] In the 1982 election, Constitution Party candidate Eugene T. Welch received the following county vote in the 1st S.D.: Brown — 54, Calumet — 28, Door — 5, Kewaunee — 13, Manitowoc — 121. Libertarian candidate Dennis Hansen received the following county vote in the 33rd S.D.: Milwaukee — 639, Washington — 102, Waukesha — 541.

[2] In the April 3, 1984 Special Election held in the 32nd S.D., Libertarian Party candidate Suzanne Kuring received the following county vote: Crawford — 91, Grant — 15, La Crosse — 177, Monroe — 7, Vernon — 62.

[3] In the 1984 election, Constitution Party candidate Charles A. Olson received the following county vote in the 22nd S.D.: Kenosha — 830, Racine — 20, Walworth — 19. Labor and Farm Party candidate Kathryn A. Christensen received the following county vote in the 26th S.D.: Dane — 8,077.

[4] The 7th Senate District election was a special election coinciding with the regular November general election.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY, BY DISTRICT[1]

Assembly District	Political Party[2]	Candidate	Vote
Special Election, June 28, 1983			
17th	Dem.	Margaret Ann Krusick	3,159
	Rep.	Robert G. Donovan	1,567
48th	Dem.	John A. Volk	2,855
	Rep.	Donald D. Bartels	2,623
Special Election, November 1, 1983			
71st	Dem.	William J. Horvath	3,422
	Rep.	Ralph Scott McQueen	2,404
Special Election, April 3, 1984			
14th	Dem.	Thomas M. Barrett	9,048
November 6, 1984 General Election			
1st	Dem.	Lary J. Swoboda	15,651
	Rep.	Frank J. Schnabl	7,149
2nd	Con.	Eugene T. Welch	151
	Dem.	Dale J. Bolle	12,065
	Rep.	Roger R. Olm	7,845
3rd	Dem.	Gervase A. Hephner	11,913
	Rep.	Alberta P. Churchill	8,757
4th	Dem.	Edward Johnson	4,650
	Rep.	Cathy Zeuske	14,823
5th	Dem.	William J. Rogers	9,801
	Rep.	Gary J. Schmidt	11,067
6th	Dem.	Gregory J. Kirschling	7,495
	Rep.	Robert L. Cowles III	13,876
7th	Dem.	Dismas Becker	13,084
8th	Dem.	Thomas James Crawford	13,252
	Rep.	Edward Frank Leone	5,355
9th	Dem.	Walter J. Kunicki	12,298
10th	Dem.	Charles H. Barr	7,265
	Rep.	Betty Jo Nelsen	19,158
11th	Dem.	Gus G. Menos	13,851
	Lib.	James Rustad	184
	Rep.	Martin M. Suchocki	7,468
	Ind.	Ronald A. Donigain	310
12th	Dem.	Barbara Notestein	15,606
	Rep.	C. William Jordahl	8,137
13th	Dem.	Thomas Seery	13,186
	Rep.	David C. Tole	7,767
14th	Dem.	Thomas M. Barrett	18,495
15th	Dem.	Shirley Krug	16,816
	Rep.	Myra L. Shelton	5,076
16th	Dem.	G. Spencer Coggs	16,053
17th	Dem.	Annette Polly Williams	16,735
18th	Dem.	Marcia P. Coggs	14,345
19th	Dem.	Louise M. Tesmer	16,147
	Rep.	Douglas D. Haag	5,316
20th	Dem.	Timothy W. Carpenter	18,107
21st	Dem.	Richard A. Grobschmidt	16,706
	Rep.	John A. Zodrow	4,724
22nd	Dem.	Jeannette Bell	16,849
23rd	Dem.	Thomas A. Hauke	14,543
	Rep.	James M. Besson	7,834
24th	Dem.	Margaret Ann Krusick	19,018
25th	Dem.	Vernon W. Holschbach	12,087
	Rep.	Michael P. Dewane	9,027
26th	Dem.	Calvin J. Potter	14,892
	Rep.	Wayne R. Bender	6,822
27th	Dem.	William P. Te Winkle	10,980*
	Rep.	Wilfrid J. Turba	11,438*
28th	Dem.	Harvey Stower	11,676*
	Rep.	David E. Paulson	11,885*
29th	Dem.	Richard A. Shoemaker	12,061
	Rep.	Dwight Jordan	8,454
30th	Dem.	Earl Gilson	10,949
	Rep.	William F. Berndt	11,512
31st	Dem.	Kathleen E. Sampson	7,689
	Rep.	Joanne B. Huelsman	14,724
32nd	Dem.	Karlyne M. Carr	6,083
	Rep.	Joseph E. Wimmer	14,980
33rd	Dem.	Robert C. Zimmermann	6,436
	Rep.	Steven M. Foti	15,838
34th	Dem.	James C. Holperin	15,372
	Rep.	G. Curtis Cooksey	9,247
35th	Dem.	David. R. Haskins	8,409
	Rep.	Thomas D. Ourada	12,449
36th	Dem.	John A. Volk	11,028

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY, BY DISTRICT[1] Cont.

Assembly District	Political Party[2]	Candidate	Vote
	Rep.	Donald D. Bartels	9,171
37th	Dem.	Helen Forster	6,182
	Rep.	Randall J. Radtke	14,182
38th	Dem.	Mary Schmidt	8,340
	Rep.	Margaret S. Lewis	11,980
39th	Dem.	Christopher J. Blythe	6,439
	Rep.	Robert G. Goetsch	12,741
40th	Dem.	Kathleen M. Kolonick	5,192
	Rep.	Francis R. Byers	14,268
41st	Dem.	David Vignali	5,077
	Rep.	Robert T. Welch	15,965
42nd	Rep.	Tommy G. Thompson	15,441
43rd	Dem.	Joseph-Louis Golden	4,914
	Rep.	Charles W. Coleman	14,944
44th	Dem.	Wayne W. Wood	13,651
45th	Dem.	Daniel E. Efner	8,155
	Rep.	Timothy L. Weeden	10,434
46th	Dem.	Thomas A. Loftus	13,160
	Rep.	Danny Edward Trotter	7,857
47th	Dem.	John L. Counter	5,738
	Rep.	John T. Manske	13,786
48th	Dem.	Sue R. Magnuson	16,666
	Rep.	Dennis Schmirler	5,750
49th	Dem.	Phillip J. Kolodziej	4,007
	Rep.	Robert S. Travis, Jr.	15,175
50th	Dem.	James C. Dohner	7,993
	Rep.	Dale W. Schultz	11,803
51st	Dem.	Peter G. Lewis	7,389
	Rep.	Joseph E. Tregoning	11,799
52nd	Dem.	Thomas Michael Kitchen	9,928
	Rep.	Earl F. McEssy	11,080
53rd	Dem.	Judith Selle	4,997
	Rep.	Mary E. Panzer	14,854
54th	Dem.	Raymond Frederick Gose	6,527
	Rep.	Carol A. Buettner	15,074
55th	Dem.	Stanley P. Sevenich	7,870
	Rep.	Esther K. Walling	11,950
56th	Dem.	William E. Benjamin	5,656
	Rep.	Gordon R. Bradley	15,009
57th	Rep.	David T. Prosser, Jr.	16,728
58th	Dem.	David Alan Trembley	5,740
	Rep.	John L. Merkt	18,173
59th	Dem.	Patricia Gruber Jerominski	8,465
	Rep.	Dwight York	11,864
60th	Dem.	Dorothy C. Dyken	7,461
	Rep.	Susan B. Vergeront	15,046
61st	Dem.	Scott Fergus	10,880
	Rep.	Donald Walsh	8,827
62nd	Dem.	Jeffrey A. Neubauer	14,653
63rd	Dem.	Ronald A. Sell	10,359
	Rep.	E. James Ladwig	11,943
64th	Con.	Tony Michetti	315
	Dem.	Peter William Barca	14,745
	Rep.	Gary T. Adelsen	3,741
65th	Dem.	John M. Antaramian	15,688
66th	Dem.	Peter O. Selander	4,995
	Rep.	Cloyd A. Porter	14,448
67th	Dem.	Steven C. Brist	12,076
	Rep.	Robert E. Gregory	7,331
68th	Dem.	Joseph L. Looby	12,878
	Rep.	Allan G. Brown	7,518
69th	Dem.	John J. Nikolay	6,039
	Rep.	Heron A. Van Gorden	12,983
70th	Dem.	Donald W. Hasenohrl	13,136
	Rep.	Kenneth N. Machtan	7,161
71st	Dem.	Stan Gruszynski	14,629
72nd	Dem.	Marlin D. Schneider	13,078
	Rep.	Michael P. Kopchik, Jr.	8,952
73rd	Dem.	Robert Jauch	15,313
	Rep.	Wesley C. Keller	6,881
74th	Dem.	Alan Ralph	11,545
	Rep.	William G. Plizka	12,299
75th	Dem.	Mary Hubler	13,812
	Rep.	James D. Bailey	8,176
76th	Dem.	Rebecca Young	15,323
	Rep.	Joyce D. Waldrop	8,842
77th	Dem.	Spencer Black	14,005
	Rep.	Maureen O'Malley	11,769

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY, BY DISTRICT[1] Cont.

Assembly District	Political Party[2]	Candidate	Vote
78th	Dem.	David E. Clarenbach	19,108
	Rep.	James Leroy Minnich	5,904
79th	Dem.	Joseph S. Wineke	15,823
	Rep.	Rex Reed	6,346
80th	Dem.	Robert M. Thompson	11,541
	Rep.	Raymond J. Bankers	9,481
81st	Dem.	David M. Travis	14,865
	Rep.	James M. Graper	7,175
82nd	Dem.	James A. Rutkowski	14,122
	Rep.	Robert A. Knackert	8,507
83rd	Dem.	Raymond J. Moyer	9,651
	Rep.	David J. Lepak	11,016
84th	Dem.	Richard J. Hernandez	7,675
	Rep.	John C. Schober	12,152
85th	Dem.	John Robinson	13,452
	Rep.	Patrick D. Braatz	8,678
86th	Dem.	Kevin Keeffe	7,672
	Rep.	William Kasten	12,067
87th	Dem.	Allen D. Beadles	8,976
	Rep.	Robert J. Larson	12,985
88th	Dem.	Douglas T. Oitzinger	8,475
	Rep.	Richard P. Matty	11,791
89th	Dem.	Cletus Vanderperren	13,318
	Rep.	James D. Shatswell	7,079
90th	Dem.	Sharon K. Metz	11,134
	Rep.	Kent A. Larson	9,652
91st	Dem.	Barbara Gronemus	10,742
	Rep.	William F. Anderson	9,073
92nd	Dem.	Desiree Rae Gearing	7,926
	Rep.	Terry M. Musser	11,359
93rd	Dem.	Mark D. Lewis	11,691
	Rep.	John W. Torgerson	11,112
94th	Dem.	Steven P. Doyle	10,190
	Rep.	Sylvester G. Clements	10,959
95th	Dem.	John Medinger	14,294
	Rep.	Ilone Underheim	7,723
96th	Dem.	Paul Hazen	9,485
	Rep.	Duwayne Johnsrud	11,454
97th	Dem.	William G. Moore	7,570
	Rep.	Lolita Schneiders	14,444
98th	Dem.	Judith Mount	7,156
	Rep.	Peggy Rosenzweig	18,030
99th	Dem.	Charles Lange	5,589
	Rep.	John M. Young	18,680

*Recount vote total.

[1] The June 28, 1983 special election was conducted using the reapportionment plan promulgated by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin in June of 1982. All subsequent Assembly elections were governed by the legislative district boundaries enacted by 1983 Wisconsin Act 29.

[2] Con. — Constitution Party; Lib. — Libertarian Party; Ind. — Independent.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY

Democratic and Republican Parties

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Special Election, June 28, 1983[1]			
Florence	48th	Volk	217	Bartels	161
Forest	48th	Volk	1,439	Bartels	445
Langlade (part)	48th	Volk	277	Bartels	316
Marathon (part)	48th	Volk	3	Bartels	27
Marinette (part)	48th	Volk	354	Bartels	298
Menominee	48th	Volk	71	Bartels	25
Milwaukee (part)	17th	Krusick	3,159	Donovan	1,567
Oconto (part)	48th	Volk	289	Bartels	811
Shawano (part)	48th	Volk	205	Bartels	540
		Special Election, November 1, 1983			
Portage (part)	71st	Horvath	3,318	McQueen	2,337
Waupaca (part)	71st	Horvath	104	McQueen	67

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY

Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Special Election, April 3, 1984			
Milwaukee (part)	14th	Barrett	9,048	No candidate	
		November 6, 1984 General Election			
Adams (part)	42nd	No candidate		Thompson, T.	1,521
(part)	72nd	Schneider	2,015	Kopchik	1,988
Ashland	74th	Ralph	4,013	Plizka	3,973
Barron (part)	67th	Brist	0	Gregory	6
(part)	75th	Hubler	9,610	Bailey	5,464
(part)	87th	Beadles	764	Larson, R.	1,064
Bayfield (part)	73rd	Jauch	1,080	Keller	577
(part)	74th	Ralph	3,194	Plizka	2,468
Brown (part)	1st	Swoboda	1,097	Schnabl	355
(part)[2]	2nd	Bolle	2,299	Olm	2,394
(part)	3rd	Hephner	337	Churchill	167
(part)	5th	Rogers	3,332	Schmidt	4,111
(part)	6th	Kirschling	7,495	Cowles	13,876
(part)	89th	Vanderperren	13,318	Shatswell	7,079
(part)	90th	Metz	11,134	Larson, K.	9,652
Buffalo	91st	Gronemus	2,944	Anderson	2,923
Burnett	28th	Stower	3,974*	Paulson	2,618*
Calumet (part)	3rd	Hephner	7,417	Churchill	3,785
(part)	25th	Holschbach	102	Dewane	58
(part)	27th	Te Winkle	848	Turba	1,403*
Chippewa (part)	67th	Brist	8,673	Gregory	4,866
(part)	68th	Looby	3,843	Brown	2,736
(part)	87th	Beadles	310	Larson, R.	240
Clark (part)	68th	Looby	161	Brown	109
(part)	69th	Nikolay	3,473	Van Gorden	9,056
(part)	92nd	Gearing	326	Musser	422
Columbia (part)	39th	Blythe	53	Goetsch	181
(part)	42nd	No candidate		Thompson, T.	748
(part)	80th	Thompson, R.	9,790	Bankers	7,856
(part)	81st	Travis, D.	307	Graper	240
Crawford	96th	Hazen	4,011	Johnsrud	3,692
Dane (part)	46th	Loftus	13,141	Trotter	7,857
(part)	48th	Magnuson	16,666	Schmirler	5,750
(part)	76th	Young, R.	15,323	Waldrop	8,842
(part)	77th	Black	14,005	O'Malley	11,769
(part)	78th	Clarenbach	19,108	Minnich	5,904
(part)	79th	Wineke	13,172	Reed	5,226
(part)	80th	Thompson, R.	183	Bankers	116
(part)	81st	Travis, D.	14,558	Grapers	6,935
Dodge (part)	37th	Forster	877	Radtke	1,562
(part)	39th	Blythe	6,079	Goetsch	11,698
(part)	59th	Jerominski	3,620	York	5,496
(part)	80th	Thompson, R.	618	Bankers	588
Door	1st	Swoboda	7,925	Schnabl	4,429
Douglas	73rd	Jauch	14,233	Keller	6,304
Dunn (part)	29th	Shoemaker	5,699	Jordan	4,022
(part)	67th	Brist	3,045	Gregory	2,237
Eau Claire (part)	68th	Looby	8,797	Brown	4,606
(part)	92nd	Gearing	229	Musser	249
(part)	93rd	Lewis, M.D.	11,691	Torgerson	11,112
Florence	36th	Volk	1,004	Bartels	816
Fond du Lac (part)	3rd	Hephner	490	Churchill	195
(part)	39th	Blythe	307	Goetsch	862
(part)	41st	Vignali	1,133	Welch	3,948
(part)	52nd	Kitchen	9,616	McEssy	10,373
(part)	53rd	Selle	1,156	Panzer	3,834
(part)	56th	Benjamin	1,138	Bradley	3,533
(part)	59th	Jerominski	601	York	826
Forest	36th	Volk	3,357	Bartels	820
Grant (part)	49th	Kolodziej	2,953	Travis, R.	11,413
(part)	51st	Lewis, P.	1,431	Tregoning	2,399
(part)	96th	Hazen	845	Johnsrud	1,186
Green (part)	47th	Counter	2,568	Manske	7,660
(part)	79th	Wineke	1,321	Reed	472
Green Lake	41st	Vignali	1,542	Welch	6,464
Iowa (part)	49th	Kolodziej	4	Travis, R.	2
(part)	51st	Lewis, P.	3,318	Tregoning	4,873
Iron	74th	Ralph	1,702	Plizka	1,783
Jackson	92nd	Gearing	4,078	Musser	3,530
Jefferson (part)	32nd	Carr	857	Wimmer	2,077
(part)	37th	Forster	5,305	Radtke	12,620
(part)	38th	Schmidt	2,129	Lewis, M.S.	4,397

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY

Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)	46th	Loftus	19	Trotter	17
(part)	47th	Counter	150	Manske	261
Juneau (part)	42nd	No candidate		Thompson, T.	6,206
(part)	50th	Dohner	508	Schultz	526
Kenosha (part)[2]	64th	Barca	14,745	Adelsen	3,741
(part)	65th	Antaramian	15,688	No candidate	
(part)	66th	Selander	3,393	Porter	7,991
Kewaunee	1st	Swoboda	6,629	Schnabl	2,365
La Crosse	94th	Doyle	9,686	Clements	10,323
(part)	95th	Medinger	14,294	Underheim	7,723
Lafayette	51st	Lewis, P.	2,640	Tregoning	4,527
Langlade (part)	35th	Haskins	2,037	Ourada	5,963
(part)	36th	Volk	495	Bartels	416
Lincoln	35th	Haskins	5,894	Ourada	5,988
Manitowoc (part)[2]	2nd	Bolle	9,766	Olm	5,451
(part)	25th	Holschbach	11,985	Dewane	8,969
Marathon (part)	35th	Haskins	478	Ourada	498
(part)	36th	Volk	950	Bartels	733
(part)	69th	Nikolay	1,461	Van Gorden	2,516
(part)	70th	Hasenohrl	75	Machtan	38
(part)	85th	Robinson	13,452	Braatz	8,678
(part)	86th	Keeffe	7,473	Kasten	11,763
Marinette (part)	36th	Volk	2,204	Bartels	2,193
(part)	88th	Oitzinger	5,389	Matty	7,507
Marquette	42nd	No candidate		Thompson, T.	4,137
Menominee	36th	Volk	510	Bartels	233
Milwaukee (part)	7th	Becker	13,084	No candidate	
(part)	8th	Crawford	13,252	Leone	5,355
(part)	9th	Kunicki	12,298	No candidate	
(part)	10th	Barr	7,247	Nelsen	19,100
(part)[3, 4]	11th	Menos	13,851	Suchocki	7,468
(part)	12th	Notestein	15,606	Jordahl	8,137
(part)	13th	Seery	13,186	Tole	7,765
(part)	14th	Barrett	18,495	No candidate	
(part)	15th	Krug	16,816	Shelton	5,076
(part)	16th	Coggs, G.	16,053	No candidate	
(part)	17th	Williams	16,735	No candidate	
(part)	18th	Coggs, M.	14,345	No candidate	
(part)	19th	Tesmer	16,147	Haag	5,316
(part)	20th	Carpenter	18,107	No candidate	
(part)	21st	Grobschmidt	16,706	Zodrow	4,724
(part)	22nd	Bell	16,849	No candidate	
(part)	23rd	Hauke	14,543	Besson	7,834
(part)	24th	Krusick	19,018	No candidate	
(part)	82nd	Rutkowski	14,122	Knackert	8,507
(part)	97th	Moore	2,032	Schneiders	1,908
(part)	98th	Mount	7,156	Rosenzweig	18,030
(part)	99th	Lange	776	Young, J	1,295
Monroe (part)	42nd	No candidate		Thompson, T.	1,259
(part)	92nd	Gearing	3,293	Musser	7,158
(part)	94th	Doyle	504	Clements	636
Oconto (part)	4th	Johnson	929	Zeuske	3,385
(part)	36th	Volk	909	Bartels	1,488
(part)	88th	Oitzinger	2,713	Matty	3,818
Oneida	34th	Holperin	9,969	Cooksey	5,513
Outagamie (part)	3rd	Hephner	3,665	Churchill	4,606
(part)	4th	Johnson	1,262	Zeuske	4,483
(part)	5th	Rogers	6,469	Schmidt	6,956
(part)	40th	Kolonick	869	Byers	2,421
(part)	56th	Benjamin	387	Bradley	1,436
(part)	57th	No candidate		Prosser	16,728
Ozaukee (part)	10th	Barr	18	Nelsen	58
(part)	53rd	Selle	362	Panzer	1,160
(part)	58th	Trembley	2,454	Merkt	10,581
(part)	60th	Dyken	5,999	Vergeront	11,777
Pepin	91st	Gronemus	1,697	Anderson	1,296
Pierce	30th	Gilson	7,213	Berndt	6,888
Polk	28th	Stower	7,182*	Paulson	8,685*
Portage (part)	70th	Hasenohrl	3,338	Machtan	1,108
(part)	71st	Gruszynski	14,013	No candidate	
(part)	72nd	Schneider	598	Kopchik	526
Price	87th	Beadles	3,208	Larson, R.	4,223
Racine (part)	61st	Fergus	10,880	Walsh	8,827
(part)	62nd	Neubauer	14,653	No candidate	
(part)	63rd	Sell	10,359	Ladwig	11,943
(part)	66th	Selander	1,168	Porter	5,076
(part)	83rd	Moyer	3,637	Lepak	3,255

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Richland (part)	49th	Kolodziej	1,027	Travis, R.	3,705
(part)	50th	Dohner	838	Schultz	1,629
Rock (part)	38th	Schmidt	4,065	Lewis, M.S.	4,461
(part)	44th	Wood	13,651	No candidate	
(part)	45th	Efner	8,155	Weeden	10,434
(part)	47th	Counter	3,020	Manske	5,865
(part)	79th	Wineke	1,330	Reed	648
Rusk (part)	67th	Brist	358	Gregory	222
(part)	74th	Ralph	41	Plizka	13
(part)	87th	Beadles	3,036	Larson, R.	3,820
St. Croix (part)	28th	Stower	520*	Paulson	582*
(part)	29th	Shoemaker	6,362	Jordan	4,432
(part)	30th	Gilson	3,736	Berndt	4,624
Sauk (part)	42nd	No candidate		Thompson, T.	35
(part)	50th	Dohner	6,647	Schultz	9,648
(part)	80th	Thompson, R.	950	Bankers	921
Sawyer	74th	Ralph	2,595	Plizka	4,062
Shawano (part)	4th	Johnson	2,459	Zeuske	6,955
(part)	36th	Volk	1,599	Bartels	2,472
(part)	86th	Keeffe	45	Kasten	95
(part)	88th	Oitzinger	373	Matty	466
Sheboygan (part)	26th	Potter	14,892	Bender	6,822
(part)	27th	Te Winkle	10,132*	Turba	10,035*
(part)	53rd	Selle	222	Panzer	414
(part)	60th	Dyken	1,346	Vergeront	3,087
Taylor (part)	68th	Looby	77	Brown	67
(part)	69th	Nikolay	1,105	Van Gorden	1,411
(part)	87th	Beadles	1,658	Larson, R.	3,638
Trempealeau	91st	Gronemus	6,101	Anderson	4,854
Vernon (part)	49th	Kolodziej	23	Travis, R.	55
(part)	96th	Hazen	4,629	Johnsrud	6,576
Vilas	34th	Holperin	5,403	Cooksey	3,734
Walworth (part)	38th	Schmidt	2,146	Lewis, M.S.	3,122
(part)	43rd	Golden	4,914	Coleman	14,944
(part)	66th	Selander	434	Porter	1,381
(part)	83rd	Moyer	1,478	Lepak	1,793
Washburn	75th	Hubler	4,202	Bailey	2,712
Washington (part)	13th	Seery	0	Tole	2
(part)	33rd	Zimmermann	1,404	Foti	2,346
(part)	53rd	Selle	3,257	Panzer	9,446
(part)	58th	Trembley	3,286	Merkt	7,592
(part)	59th	Jerominski	4,244	York	5,542
(part)	60th	Dyken	116	Vergeront	182
Waukesha (part)	31st	Sampson	7,689	Huelsman	14,724
(part)	32nd	Carr	5,226	Wimmer	12,903
(part)	33rd	Zimmermann	5,032	Foti	13,492
(part)	83rd	Moyer	4,536	Lepak	5,968
(part)	84th	Hernandez	7,675	Schober	12,152
(part)	97th	Moore	5,538	Schneiders	12,536
(part)	99th	Lange	4,813	Young, J.	17,385
Waupaca (part)	40th	Kolonick	4,323	Byers	11,847
(part)	71st	Gruszynski	616	No candidate	
(part)	86th	Keeffe	154	Kasten	209
Waushara (part)	41st	Vignali	1,955	Welch	4,284
(part)	42nd	No candidate		Thompson, T.	1,535
Winnebago (part)	3rd	Hephner	4	Churchill	4
(part)	41st	Vignali	447	Welch	1,269
(part)	52nd	Kitchen	312	McEssy	707
(part)	54th	Gose	6,527	Buettner	15,074
(part)	55th	Sevenich	7,870	Walling	11,950
(part)	56th	Benjamin	4,131	Bradley	10,040
Wood (part)	70th	Hasenohrl	9,723	Machtan	6,015
(part)	72nd	Schneider	10,465	Kopchik	6,438

*Recount vote total.

[1] The June 28, 1983 special election was conducted using the reapportionment plan promulgated by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin in June 1982. All subsequent Assembly elections were governed by the legislative boundaries enacted by 1983 Wisconsin Act 29.

[2] Constitution Party candidates received the following vote: Eugene T. Welch (2nd A.D.) in Brown — 35 and in Manitowoc — 116; Tony Michetti (64th A.D.) in Kenosha — 315.

[3] Libertarian Party candidate James Rustad received the following vote in the 11th A.D.: Milwaukee — 184.

[4] Independent candidate Ronald A. Donigain received the following vote in the 11th A.D.: Milwaukee — 310.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
ADAMS COUNTY				
Adams	1	180	0	257
Big Flats	1	172	1	139
Colburn	0	32	0	40
Dell Prairie	0	157	0	246
Easton	0	127	0	209
Jackson	0	100	0	172
Leola	0	21	1	70
Lincoln	1	36	1	78
Monroe	0	53	0	101
New Chester	0	144	0	136
New Haven	0	101	0	125
Preston	3	224	0	273
Quincy	0	221	0	215
Richfield	1	48	0	62
Rome	0	300	1	468
Springville	0	116	0	177
Strongs Prairie	2	238	0	279
Friendship, vil.	1	124	2	197
Adams, city:				
Ward 1	0	97	0	128
Ward 2	0	129	0	155
Ward 3	1	93	0	117
TOTAL	11	2,713	6	3,644
ASHLAND COUNTY				
Agenda	0	91	3	176
Ashland	2	212	0	82
Chippewa	0	89	1	117
Gingles	0	148	1	107
Gordon	0	101	0	84
Jacobs	2	203	0	244
LaPointe	1	57	0	55
Marengo	0	114	1	43
Morse	0	125	0	110
Peeksville	0	41	0	65
Sanborn	0	315	0	50
Shanagolden	0	51	0	56
White River	0	226	0	147
Butternut, vil.	0	96	0	101
Ashland, city:				
Ward 1	1	146	2	212
Ward 2	2	351	3	261
Ward 3	0	193	1	178
Ward 4	1	236	1	195
Ward 5	1	214	1	212
Ward 6	2	225	3	134
Ward 7	0	189	1	171
Ward 8	0	291	1	143
Ward 9	0	200	1	103
Ward 10	1	240	1	114
Ward 11	0	197	2	151
Mellen, city	0	329	2	206
TOTAL	13	4,680	25	3,517
BARRON COUNTY				
Almena	3	206	0	146
Arland	0	128	1	100
Barron	0	147	0	272
Bear Lake	0	114	0	93
Cedar Lake	0	131	2	234
Chetek	1	275	1	348
Clinton	2	149	1	161
Crystal Lake	0	191	0	149
Cumberland	0	205	3	215
Dallas	1	118	0	102
Dovre	1	123	0	82
Doyle	0	116	0	105
Lakeland	1	169	2	178
Maple Grove	2	166	1	231
Maple Plain	0	124	0	127
Oak Grove	4	216	0	144
Prairie Farm	0	142	0	99
Prairie Lake	3	215	0	263
Rice Lake	6	409	0	634
Sioux Creek	1	114	1	121
Stanfold	1	178	0	132
Stanley	5	301	1	454
Sumner	0	110	1	120
Turtle Lake	2	127	1	81
Vance Creek	1	167	0	133
Almena, vil.	0	113	1	146
Cameron, vil.	0	215	0	277
Dallas, vil.	0	74	0	109
Haugen, vil.	0	71	1	66
New Auburn, vil.	0	0	0	6
Prairie Farm, vil.	0	97	0	112
Turtle Lake, vil.	0	205	1	164
Barron, city	3	481	1	799
Chetek, city	0	388	2	513
Cumberland, city	0	541	2	567
Rice Lake, city:				
Ward 1	1	185	0	220
Ward 2	0	199	0	252
Ward 3	1	184	1	264
Ward 4	1	231	1	303
Ward 5	2	186	1	326
Ward 6	0	192	1	228
Ward 7	1	171	0	255
Ward 8	1	186	0	256
TOTAL	44	8,060	27	9,587
BAYFIELD COUNTY				
Barksdale	1	182	3	215
Barnes	1	172	2	153
Bayfield	0	148	2	165
Bayview	0	105	0	113
Bell	0	83	0	72
Cable	0	198	0	287
Clover	0	103	0	40
Delta	0	66	0	73
Drummond	0	137	0	155
Eileen	0	214	0	147
Grand View	0	134	1	135
Hughes	2	105	0	81
Iron River	1	326	0	272
Kelly	2	94	0	77
Keystone	0	122	0	40
Lincoln	0	77	0	77
Mason	1	97	1	60
Namakagon	0	80	0	137
Orienta	0	25	1	29
Oulu	0	165	0	74
Pilsen	0	87	0	37
Port Wing	0	137	0	139
Russell	1	249	0	72
Tripp	1	48	0	26
Washburn	0	140	0	85
Mason, vil.	0	21	0	23
Bayfield, city:				
Ward 1	0	55	0	38
Ward 2	2	41	0	56
Ward 3	1	56	0	54
Ward 4	0	46	1	54
Washburn, city:				
Ward 1	0	125	0	97
Ward 2	0	86	0	72
Ward 3	0	61	1	105
Ward 4	0	83	0	51
Ward 5	0	90	2	101
Ward 6	0	76	0	62
TOTAL	13	4,034	14	3,474

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*The vote totals in this table do not reflect the supplemental canvass made incorporating the overseas absentee ballots. For a listing of county vote totals incorporating these additions and for independent candidates' vote totals, see the table, "Vote for President and Vice President, by County".

[1] Con. — Constitution Party; Lib. — Libertarian Party.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
BROWN COUNTY				
Allouez:				
Wards 1-2	1	674	3	1,185
Wards 3-4	1	607	2	1,328
Wards 5-6	1	477	0	1,262
Wards 7-8	0	497	4	1,436
Bellevue	2	728	4	1,254
De Pere	0	212	6	486
Eaton	0	215	1	222
Glenmore	0	155	3	242
Green Bay	1	162	2	320
Hobart	4	502	4	1,038
Holland	4	200	1	369
Humboldt	1	187	0	283
Lawrence	3	189	0	417
Morrison	2	147	0	501
New Denmark	5	200	2	369
Pittsfield	2	332	2	584
Rockland	0	157	2	283
Scott	2	391	3	579
Suamico	0	644	5	1,179
Wrightstown	4	249	2	445
Ashwaubenon, vil.:				
Wards 1-4	7	702	3	1,398
Wards 5-8	2	776	20	1,436
Wards 9-12	0	658	2	1,555
Denmark, vil.	3	232	3	451
Howard, vil.:				
Wards 1-8	0	595	3	1,167
Wards 9-16	2	557	2	1,106
Pulaski, vil.	6	370	4	461
Wrightstown, vil.	2	184	0	338
De Pere, city:				
Wards 1, 2	1	701	4	1,424
Wards 3, 4	0	782	2	1,090
Wards 5, 6, 7	3	629	1	1,240
Ward 8	1	329	1	622
Ward 9	3	403	2	510
Green Bay, city:				
Wards 1, 2	3	801	1	758
Wards 3, 4	1	798	4	979
Wards 5, 6	3	685	2	774
Wards 7, 8	3	659	2	575
Wards 9, 10	1	801	3	881
Wards 11, 12	4	733	7	997
Wards 13, 14	2	626	1	1,293
Wards 15, 16	3	907	1	1,078
Wards 17, 18	2	711	4	954
Wards 19, 20	2	710	3	1,406
Ward 21	0	266	0	383
Ward 22	3	356	3	886
Wards 23, 24	1	696	3	855
Wards 25, 26	4	739	3	1,093
Wards 27, 28	2	656	6	774
Wards 29, 30	3	722	50	978
Wards 31, 32	6	694	5	997
Wards 33, 34	2	839	1	1,335
Ward 35	2	355	1	480
Ward 36	2	355	2	761
Wards 37, 38	2	670	3	1,292
Wards 39, 40	1	662	2	992
Wards 41, 42	3	683	6	1,051
Ward 43	0	249	1	557
Ward 44	1	323	3	776
Wards 45, 46	3	669	1	1,701
TOTAL	122	30,208	211	51,186
BUFFALO COUNTY				
Alma	0	78	0	106
Belvidere	0	90	4	111
Buffalo	5	122	0	205
Canton	0	105	0	42
Cross	2	85	0	80
Dover	0	86	0	87
Gilmanton	0	99	0	99
Glencoe	0	117	1	126
Lincoln	0	62	0	63
Maxville	0	89	0	51
Milton	0	105	2	99
Modena	1	107	0	87
Mondovi	0	101	1	96
Montana	2	66	0	72
Naples	1	124	0	94
Nelson	0	141	0	143
Waumandee	1	117	0	145
Cochrane, vil.	1	77	0	168
Nelson, vil.	0	98	0	82
Alma, city	3	197	1	290
Buffalo City, city	1	200	0	256
Fountain City, city:				
Ward 1	0	114	2	137
Ward 2	0	68	2	105
Mondovi, city	0	473	0	581
TOTAL	17	2,921	13	3,325
BURNETT COUNTY				
Anderson	2	49	1	87
Blaine	0	59	0	49
Daniels	0	162	3	184
Dewey	0	133	1	119
Grantsburg	0	163	0	218
Jackson	1	128	0	156
LaFollette	0	122	0	86
Lincoln	0	41	0	71
Meenon	0	252	1	189
Oakland	0	132	2	133
Roosevelt	0	63	0	42
Rusk	1	86	0	88
Sand Lake	0	124	0	100
Scott	0	133	1	151
Siren	0	236	2	206
Swiss	3	201	0	143
Trade Lake	4	212	6	229
Union	0	67	0	63
Webb Lake	0	65	0	103
West Marshland	0	72	0	59
Wood River	3	205	0	281
Grantsburg, vil.	2	214	0	393
Siren, vil.	0	208	1	230
Webster, vil.	0	201	0	148
TOTAL	16	3,328	18	3,528
CALUMET COUNTY				
Brillion	6	143	1	406
Brothertown	19	225	0	356
Charlestown	2	149	1	278
Chilton	6	132	0	292
Harrison	4	503	2	816
New Holstein	2	280	1	368
Rantoul	3	91	0	250
Stockbridge	9	180	0	336
Woodville	3	134	2	330
Hilbert, vil.	4	145	0	403
Potter, vil.	0	30	0	113
Sherwood, vil.	1	111	0	221
Stockbridge, vil.	2	65	0	159
Appleton, city:				
Wards 9, 22	1	445	1	969
Wards 13, 23	3	376	0	781
Brillion, city	5	382	2	930
Chilton, city:				
Wards 1, 2	5	311	0	496
Wards 3, 4	4	259	2	444
Kiel, city	0	80	0	81
Menasha, city:				
Dist. 1	0	4	0	3
New Holstein, city	4	690	3	937
TOTAL	83	4,735	15	8,969
CHIPPEWA COUNTY				
Anson	4	260	1	387
Arthur	1	134	1	157
Auburn	0	113	0	82
Birch Creek	1	125	0	112
Bloomer	0	169	0	203
Cleveland	0	112	4	138
Colburn	0	164	0	133

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Cooks Valley	1	124	1	112
Delmar	0	221	0	178
Eagle Point	3	426	2	576
Edson	1	209	1	119
Estella	0	84	2	75
Goetz	0	126	2	127
Hallie	2	836	3	899
Howard	0	148	0	102
LaFayette	5	872	5	1,070
Lake Holcombe	2	194	0	238
Ruby	3	122	0	77
Sampson	1	157	1	183
Sigel	2	161	1	167
Tilden	0	243	1	210
Wheaton	2	454	4	502
Woodmohr	1	189	3	212
Boyd, vil.	1	168	1	115
Cadott, vil.	1	219	0	326
New Auburn, vil.	1	96	0	92
Bloomer, city:				
Ward 1	1	121	0	215
Ward 2	0	111	0	188
Ward 3	0	123	0	185
Ward 4	0	132	0	129
Chippewa Falls, city:				
Ward 1	2	388	0	349
Ward 2	0	370	1	418
Ward 3	0	338	3	498
Ward 4	1	371	1	389
Ward 5	0	264	1	221
Ward 6	2	389	6	336
Ward 7	0	382	0	316
Cornell, city:				
Ward 1	0	119	0	107
Ward 2	0	101	0	73
Ward 3	0	65	0	86
Ward 4	0	57	0	79
Eau Claire, city:				
Ward 16	0	333	1	299
Stanley, city:				
Ward 1	0	106	0	193
Ward 2	0	74	0	100
Ward 3	0	125	0	104
Ward 4	1	105	0	86
TOTAL	39	10,200	46	10,983
CLARK COUNTY				
Beaver	0	117	2	129
Butler	0	23	1	25
Colby	0	124	1	143
Dewhurst	0	34	1	60
Eaton	0	118	0	152
Foster	0	22	0	34
Fremont	6	118	0	225
Grant	3	124	2	263
Green Grove	0	123	0	120
Hendren	5	120	0	123
Hewett	3	58	0	103
Hixon	0	184	2	114
Hoard	0	133	1	119
Levis	0	63	0	126
Longwood	0	132	1	175
Loyal	2	74	0	208
Lynn	0	86	0	161
Mayville	0	169	0	184
Mead	0	62	0	65
Mentor	0	97	0	125
Pine Valley	0	149	2	344
Reseburg	3	162	0	94
Seif	0	44	1	60
Sherman	1	109	0	111
Sherwood	0	47	0	51
Thorp	1	180	0	101
Unity	0	116	0	157
Warner	0	96	0	130
Washburn	0	49	0	91
Weston	0	121	0	202
Withee	0	208	0	127
Worden	0	104	1	123
York	1	166	0	196
Curtiss, vil.	0	40	0	37
Dorchester, vil.	0	89	1	173
Granton, vil.	1	56	3	137
Unity, vil.	0	22	1	47
Withee, vil.	0	137	3	140
Abbotsford, city:				
Ward 2	2	67	1	178
Ward 3	1	58	0	110
Ward 4	0	95	2	196
Colby, city:				
Ward 2	0	61	0	110
Ward 3	0	54	0	123
Ward 4	0	50	1	105
Greenwood, city:				
Ward 1	0	84	0	179
Ward 2	0	71	0	187
Loyal, city:				
Ward 1	0	90	0	219
Ward 2	0	74	0	185
Neillsville, city:				
Ward 1	1	102	0	151
Ward 2	2	76	0	167
Ward 3	0	93	0	198
Ward 4	0	63	0	158
Ward 5	4	78	1	163
Owen, city:	0	235	0	257
Thorp, city:				
Ward 1	0	87	0	86
Ward 2	0	94	0	93
Ward 3	0	80	1	85
Ward 4	0	87	0	75
Ward 5	0	72	1	98
TOTAL	36	5,647	30	8,098
COLUMBIA COUNTY				
Arlington	1	159	0	183
Caledonia	2	184	4	261
Columbus	2	107	1	184
Courtland	0	77	0	171
Dekorra	0	393	0	487
Ft. Winn	2	144	1	250
Ft. Prairie	2	148	1	166
Hampden	0	123	0	120
Leeds	3	201	0	220
Lewiston	1	157	1	292
Lodi	1	359	4	396
Lowville	3	212	1	231
Marcellon	1	114	0	255
Newport	1	124	0	141
Otsego	1	135	0	145
Pacific	0	257	1	457
Randolph	2	49	0	289
Scott	8	63	0	210
Springvale	2	96	0	107
West Point	2	293	3	369
Wyocena	1	247	0	264
Arlington, vil.	0	106	0	122
Cambria, vil.	0	100	0	239
Doylestown, vil.	0	62	0	65
Fall River, vil.	0	128	0	195
Friesland, vil.	3	26	0	145
Pardeeville, vil.	0	331	3	416
Poynette, vil.	1	330	1	324
Randolph, vil.	1	44	1	193
Rio, vil.	0	182	1	199
Wyocena, vil.	3	123	1	133
Columbus, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	3	228	1	406
Ald. Dist. 2	0	254	0	351
Ald. Dist. 3	1	199	2	337
Lodi, city:				
Ward 1	1	184	1	182
Ward 2	0	105	0	108
Ward 3	0	168	1	198
Portage, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	120	1	146

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 2	0	133	0	209
Ald. Dist. 3	2	176	2	309
Ald. Dist. 4	0	190	0	234
Ald. Dist. 5	0	185	0	249
Ald. Dist. 6	1	169	0	237
Ald. Dist. 7	0	170	0	240
Ald. Dist. 8	0	213	0	288
Ald. Dist. 9	0	164	0	256
Wisconsin Dells, city:				
Ward 1	0	110	1	218
Ward 2	0	164	0	217
Ward 3	1	118	1	244
TOTAL	52	8,124	34	11,658
CRAWFORD COUNTY				
Bridgeport	0	114	0	198
Clayton	0	218	1	216
Eastman	0	147	2	207
Freeman	0	143	1	183
Haney	0	116	2	70
Marietta	0	111	1	158
Prairie du Chien	0	149	4	211
Scott	0	111	0	97
Seneca	0	190	0	227
Utica	1	228	0	177
Wauzeka	0	80	0	91
Bell Center, vil.	0	34	0	31
De Soto, vil.	0	15	0	16
Eastman, vil.	0	80	1	121
Ferryville, vil.	0	49	1	60
Gays Mills, vil.	1	129	1	201
Lynxville, vil.	1	50	1	40
Mt. Sterling, vil.	0	48	0	69
Soldiers Grove, vil.	0	101	0	157
Steuben, vil.	0	42	0	25
Wauzeka, vil.	0	145	0	147
Prairie du Chien, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	180	0	275
Ald. Dist. 2	0	217	1	266
Ald. Dist. 3	0	184	2	318
Ald. Dist. 4	1	219	2	244
Ald. Dist. 5	0	200	0	331
Ald. Dist. 6	0	135	0	275
TOTAL	4	3,435	20	4,411
DANE COUNTY				
Albion	3	393	3	375
Berry	0	291	3	238
Black Earth	0	120	1	69
Blooming Grove	1	460	6	461
Blue Mounds	0	170	0	120
Bristol	0	389	2	383
Burke	1	507	1	595
Christiana	0	321	1	240
Cottage Grove	2	718	0	642
Cross Plains	0	360	3	206
Dane	0	191	2	182
Deerfield	1	262	2	179
Dunkirk	1	554	3	424
Dunn	0	1,212	10	1,107
Madison:				
Wards 1-13	0	1,584	16	810
Ward 14	0	197	1	93
Mazomanie	1	219	0	157
Medina	0	196	1	254
Middleton	0	595	8	889
Montrose	0	295	1	195
Oregon	0	442	4	485
Perry	1	188	2	105
Pleasant Springs	2	600	1	578
Primrose	1	197	1	78
Roxbury	0	309	3	294
Rutland	0	402	1	296
Springdale	0	306	1	249
Springfield	0	533	3	532
Sun Prairie	0	361	4	426
Vermont	2	221	1	137
Verona	0	465	0	528

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Vienna	2	326	1	290
Westport	1	663	6	779
Windsor	5	849	3	1,098
York	0	118	2	189
Belleville, vil.	1	341	1	284
Black Earth, vil.	0	301	0	260
Blue Mounds, vil.	0	83	0	63
Brooklyn, vil.	0	88	0	60
Cambridge, vil.	0	170	0	207
Cottage Grove, vil.	2	255	2	206
Cross Plains, vil.	0	501	1	579
Dane, vil.	0	126	0	130
Deerfield, vil.	2	330	2	268
DeForest, vil.	4	813	2	946
McFarland, vil.	0	989	1	998
Maple Bluff, vil.	0	260	0	709
Marshall, vil.	1	439	4	520
Mazomanie, vil.	1	401	1	253
Mount Horeb, vil.	1	902	11	909
Oregon, vil.	0	880	5	939
Rockdale, vil.	0	64	0	48
Shorewood Hills, vil.	0	649	3	486
Waunakee, vil.	0	946	2	1,111
Fitchburg, city	5	2,897	21	3,068
Madison, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 64	1	924	3	990
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 65	0	496	3	420
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 66	0	764	6	812
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 25	1	1,460	3	524
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 26	0	1,602	9	354
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 27	1	721	5	207
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 7	1	854	4	760
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 8	0	521	3	699
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 9	0	579	2	523
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 28	0	1,813	6	750
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 29	2	1,566	18	664
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 43	2	659	9	481
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 44	0	350	5	187
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 45	0	741	3	222
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 22	1	1,391	6	376
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 23	1	2,107	13	325
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 24	1	534	3	150
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 58	2	782	4	754
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 59	0	842	3	1,009
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 60	0	690	3	634
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 30	0	1,169	9	790
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 31	0	467	6	398
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 32	0	722	6	1,019
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 33	1	1,019	9	1,049
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 34	1	486	2	186
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 35	1	977	12	468
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 46	1	1,650	14	790
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 47	1	1,018	8	401
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 48	0	954	4	392
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 49	1	783	3	622
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 50	1	1,732	3	873
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 51	0	664	3	554
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 13	0	893	4	490
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 14	1	505	1	438
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 15	0	443	2	391
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 36	0	1,527	11	600
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 37	1	1,189	8	488
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 38	2	499	2	116
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 39	2	639	4	448
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 40	1	538	5	371
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 41	0	420	6	156
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 42	0	556	1	659
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 4	0	501	1	385
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 5	2	711	5	430
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 6	0	1,242	3	776
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 19	2	912	4	402
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 20	1	1,017	8	281
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 21	0	944	4	355
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 10	0	754	5	691
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 11	6	922	3	538
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 12	0	568	3	295
Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 16	0	873	5	593
Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 17	0	914	0	602

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 18	1	228	2	486
Ald. Dist. 19, Ward 55	1	1,077	8	689
Ald. Dist. 19, Ward 56	0	844	9	497
Ald. Dist. 19, Ward 57	1	906	6	964
Ald. Dist. 20, Ward 52	0	748	0	672
Ald. Dist. 20, Ward 53	2	1,193	5	1,051
Ald. Dist. 20, Ward 54	1	675	5	351
Ald. Dist. 21, Ward 61	1	1,102	3	1,227
Ald. Dist. 21, Ward 62	1	694	5	1,003
Ald. Dist. 21, Ward 63	0	323	6	361
Ald. Dist. 22, Ward 1	2	654	1	495
Ald. Dist. 22, Ward 2	1	718	2	653
Ald. Dist. 22, Ward 3	1	754	3	688
Middleton, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards 1, 2	0	417	5	356
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 3, 4	0	414	2	485
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 5	0	223	3	285
Ald. Dist. 3, 4, Wards 6-8	0	651	4	557
Ald. Dist. 5, 6, Wards 9-12	1	758	3	744
Ald. Dist. 7, 8, Wards 13-15	1	713	4	804
Monona, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	1	638	3	624
Ald. Dist. 2	2	614	2	557
Ald. Dist. 3	0	606	4	577
Ald. Dist. 4	1	569	5	505
Stoughton, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	505	0	484
Ald. Dist. 2	0	443	3	242
Ald. Dist. 3	0	435	3	333
Ald. Dist. 4	0	509	1	493
Sun Prairie, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	2	709	2	945
Ald. Dist. 2	0	559	4	796
Ald. Dist. 3	0	676	1	778
Ald. Dist. 4	0	475	2	777
Verona, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	1	201	0	228
Ald. Dist. 2	0	219	0	263
Ald. Dist. 3	1	201	1	204
Ald. Dist. 4	0	134	2	220
TOTAL	101	94,638	537	74,009.
DODGE COUNTY				
Ashippun	5	242	0	586
Beaver Dam	2	397	2	828
Burnett	2	158	0	269
Calamus	3	175	0	253
Chester	5	100	3	260
Clyman	3	101	0	185
Elba	1	168	3	245
Emmet	2	147	0	340
Fox Lake	0	169	2	364
Herman	5	114	1	352
Hubbard	2	245	2	391
Hustisford	3	171	0	308
Lebanon	1	199	0	466
Leroy	1	167	1	288
Lomira	5	158	0	399
Lowell	1	149	1	336
Oak Grove	0	174	4	351
Portland	1	150	2	194
Rubicon	11	254	2	471
Shields	0	80	0	161
Theresa	0	130	2	321
Trenton	6	121	1	387
Westford	2	182	0	338
Williamstown	1	77	0	208
Brownsville, vil.	0	41	0	187
Clyman, vil.	0	65	1	112
Hustisford	0	130	1	324
Iron Ridge, vil.	0	122	1	209
Kekoskee, vil.	0	59	0	72
Lomira, vil.	0	197	1	454
Lowell, vil.	0	58	0	75
Neosho, vil.	2	101	0	155
Randolph, vil.	0	150	1	487
Reeseville, vil.	0	100	0	173
Theresa, vil.	0	99	0	257
Beaver Dam, city	14	2,488	15	3,581
Fox Lake, city	0	236	0	363
Horicon, city	0	736	3	897
Juneau, city	0	343	0	532
Mayville, city	1	638	3	1,207
Watertown, city	4	951	4	1,601
Waupun, city	1	510	0	1,478
TOTAL	84	11,052	56	20,455
DOOR COUNTY				
Baileys Harbor Wards 1, 2	1	126	2	282
Brussels	0	124	1	345
Clay Banks	0	54	2	132
Egg Harbor	0	168	1	266
Forestville	3	135	1	292
Gardner	0	185	6	284
Gibralter	0	186	3	282
Jacksonport Wards 1, 2	1	130	2	249
Liberty Grove Wards 1, 2	0	279	3	606
Nasewaupee Wards 1-3	2	288	5	597
Sevastopol Wards 1-4	0	342	0	863
Sturgeon Bay	0	111	1	265
Union	1	125	0	242
Washington	0	74	0	304
Egg Harbor, vil.	0	38	0	102
Ephraim, vil.	0	48	2	160
Forestville, vil.	0	61	0	159
Sister Bay, vil.	0	90	0	250
Sturgeon Bay, city:				
Wards 1, 2	1	136	1	226
Wards 3, 4	1	146	2	205
Wards 5, 6	0	146	0	257
Wards 7, 8	0	120	2	243
Wards 9, 10	0	160	0	243
Wards 11, 12	0	152	2	300
Wards 13, 14	0	144	0	265
Wards 15, 16	0	135	0	283
Wards 17, 18	0	97	2	284
Wards 19, 20	0	115	0	278
TOTAL	10	3,915	38	8,264
DOUGLAS COUNTY				
Amnicon	0	289	0	154
Bennett	0	150	0	116
Brule	0	234	2	85
Cloverland	1	102	0	40
Dairyland	0	74	0	28
Gordon	1	143	0	161
Hawthorne	3	287	2	179
Highland	0	58	0	61
Lakeside	0	197	0	100
Maple	1	283	0	83
Oakland	1	361	2	140
Parkland:				
Ward 1	0	239	1	139
Ward 2	0	177	0	65
Solon Springs	0	170	1	157
Summit	0	387	0	156
Superior:				
Ward 1	0	275	0	153
Ward 2	0	200	0	117
Ward 3	0	167	0	129
Wascott	0	136	0	152
Lake Nebagamon, vil.	0	261	0	228
Oliver, vil.	0	120	0	24
Poplar, vil.	0	100	1	161
Solon Springs, vil.	0	173	0	156
Superior, vil.	1	194	0	88
Superior, city:				
Dist. 1	3	918	0	414
Dist. 2, Itasca	0	227	0	71

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Dist. 2, Allouez	0	456	0	104
Dist. 2, East End	3	339	2	124
Dist. 3	1	1,032	2	536
Dist. 4	1	1,086	0	554
Dist. 5	4	833	3	636
Dist. 6, East	1	588	1	195
Dist. 6, West	1	422	1	125
Dist. 7	0	894	2	456
Dist. 8, East	1	485	1	197
Dist. 8, West	0	515	0	188
Dist. 9	2	953	2	430
Dist. 10	3	765	3	164
TOTAL	28	14,290	26	7,066
DUNN COUNTY				
Colfax	1	145	0	140
Dunn	0	312	2	300
Eau Galle	0	184	0	189
Elk Mound	1	135	2	143
Grant	0	97	1	77
Hay River	0	131	0	86
Lucas	0	121	0	139
Menomonie	2	518	0	609
New Haven	0	180	0	110
Otter Creek	0	105	1	54
Peru	0	58	0	46
Red Cedar	0	281	1	415
Rock Creek	0	190	6	145
Sand Creek	3	123	2	160
Sheridan	1	130	0	52
Sherman	0	138	0	197
Spring Brook	4	294	0	320
Stanton	1	114	0	123
Tainter	2	418	0	451
Tiffany	0	119	1	121
Weston	0	131	0	141
Wilson	0	134	0	88
Boyceville, vil.	1	181	0	206
Colfax, vil.	1	283	1	261
Downing, vil.	0	55	0	50
Elk Mound, vil.	0	156	0	176
Knapp, vil.	2	55	0	119
Ridgeland, vil.	0	75	0	64
Wheeler, vil.	0	65	0	43
Menomonie, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	1	544	6	571
Ald. Dist. 2	28	394	28	520
Ald. Dist. 3	1	474	3	617
Ald. Dist. 4	0	323	3	423
Ald. Dist. 5	0	520	3	667
Ald. Dist. 6	0	276	2	327
Ald. Dist. 7	0	250	1	322
TOTAL	49	7,709	63	8,472
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY				
Bridge Creek:				
Ward 1	0	90	0	107
Ward 2	1	102	0	149
Brunswick	1	369	1	353
Clear Creek	2	203	0	123
Drammen	0	164	2	164
Fairchild	2	59	0	51
Lincoln	0	203	1	189
Ludington	1	191	0	169
Otter Creek	0	122	1	97
Pleasant Valley	0	462	2	520
Seymour	1	693	3	633
Union:				
Ward 1	1	226	0	253
Ward 2	0	202	0	208
Ward 3	0	198	0	229
Washington:				
Ward 1	0	133	2	179
Ward 2	0	97	0	186
Ward 3	0	152	0	201
Ward 4	0	75	0	259
Ward 5	0	99	0	262
Ward 6	0	123	0	166
Ward 7	1	153	2	146
Ward 8	0	108	1	145
Ward 9	0	153	1	164
Ward 10	0	84	0	70
Ward 11	0	97	1	94
Wilson	2	81	0	84
Fairchild, vil.	0	159	0	102
Fall Creek, vil.	1	261	1	252
Altoona, city:				
Ward 1	0	194	2	146
Ward 2	0	192	0	281
Ward 3	0	143	0	127
Ward 4	1	201	0	183
Ward 5	0	234	0	197
Ward 6	0	151	0	193
Augusta, city:				
Ward 1	0	61	0	85
Ward 2	0	58	0	82
Ward 3	0	59	0	68
Ward 4	0	61	0	72
Ward 5	0	74	0	71
Eau Claire, city:				
Ward 1	1	612	1	379
Ward 2	2	748	2	648
Ward 3	1	782	6	844
Ward 4	2	598	2	555
Ward 5	0	779	4	818
Ward 6	3	721	1	653
Ward 7	0	655	2	609
Ward 8	0	664	1	689
Ward 9	2	802	1	624
Ward 10	0	694	4	494
Ward 11	1	658	0	721
Ward 12	0	670	2	612
Ward 13	0	889	2	697
Ward 14	1	795	1	600
Ward 15	0	670	2	986
Ward 17	1	636	4	970
Ward 18	2	720	5	1,234
Ward 19	0	287	1	262
Ward 20	0	477	4	939
TOTAL	30	19,344	65	20,394
FLORENCE COUNTY				
Aurora	0	230	0	231
Commonwealth	1	83	0	101
Fence	1	34	0	86
Fern	0	21	1	42
Florence	2	342	1	560
Homestead	0	64	0	84
Lone Lake	0	54	0	60
Tipler	0	42	0	63
TOTAL	4	870	2	1,227
FOND DU LAC COUNTY				
Alto	0	44	0	496
Ashford:				
Wards 1, 2	4	243	2	414
Auburn:				
Wards 1, 2	5	202	4	486
Byron	2	200	1	552
Calumet:				
Wards 1, 2	1	222	2	479
Eden	0	159	2	325
Eldorado	1	182	1	357
Empire	8	316	1	863
Fond du Lac:				
Wards 1-4	3	369	4	875
Forest	3	126	2	355
Friendship:				
Wards 1-4	0	360	1	597
Lamartine	0	210	2	495
Marshfield	1	174	1	338
Metomen:				
Wards 1, 2	3	90	0	242
Oakfield	1	105	0	199
Osceola:				
Wards 1, 2	3	219	0	417

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ripon:				
Wards 1, 2	0	162	0	422
Rosendale	3	89	1	234
Springvale	1	92	0	236
Taycheedah:				
Wards 1-5	1	478	4	1,014
Waupun:				
Wards 1, 2	1	155	0	468
Brandon, vil.	0	99	0	321
Campbellsport, vil.:				
Wards 1-3	0	284	0	485
Eden, vil.	1	69	0	175
Fairwater, vil.	1	45	0	100
Mt. Calvary, vil.	0	99	0	219
N. Fond du Lac, vil.:				
Wards 1, 5	2	390	1	397
Wards 2-4	0	472	2	591
Oakfield, vil.	1	106	1	326
Rosendale, vil.	2	94	0	256
St. Cloud, vil.	0	92	0	187
Fond du Lac, city:				
Ward 1	1	446	1	481
Ward 2	1	415	4	570
Ward 3	4	442	2	786
Ward 4	1	452	0	753
Ward 5	3	405	4	481
Ward 6	0	399	2	536
Ward 7	0	476	1	676
Ward 8	1	477	2	843
Ward 9	1	453	1	713
Ward 10	3	433	3	540
Ward 11	1	437	1	543
Ward 12	2	453	1	814
Ward 13	1	378	1	626
Ward 14	1	495	4	787
Ward 15	3	360	0	894
Ripon, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards 1-3	0	289	1	506
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 4, 5	0	366	5	602
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 6-8	3	265	3	515
Ald. Dist. 4, Wards 9, 10	1	297	5	565
Waupun, city:				
Ald. Dist. 5, Wards 9, 10	1	152	1	516
Ald. Dist. 6, Wards 11, 12	1	145	0	399
TOTAL	77	13,982	74	26,067
FOREST COUNTY				
Alvin	0	33	0	58
Argonne	1	120	0	125
Armstrong Creek	0	157	0	106
Blackwell	0	145	0	42
Caswell	0	19	0	34
Crandon	1	133	0	132
Freedom	0	83	0	111
Hiles	1	107	2	117
Laona	2	348	2	351
Lincoln	0	173	0	145
Nashville:				
Ward 1	0	123	0	123
Ward 2	0	69	1	122
Popple River	0	19	0	16
Ross	0	41	1	57
Wabeno	0	245	0	264
Crandon, city:				
Ward 1	1	124	1	128
Ward 2	0	106	1	100
Ward 3	0	76	0	107
Ward 4	0	92	1	158
TOTAL	6	2,213	9	2,296
GRANT COUNTY				
Beetown	0	83	0	217
Bloomington	0	80	0	125
Boscobel	0	65	0	131
Cassville	0	45	0	133
Castle Rock	0	66	0	62
Clifton	1	55	0	78
Ellenboro	0	50	0	127
Fennimore	2	84	0	143
Glen Haven	0	83	0	143
Harrison	0	99	0	152
Hazel Green	4	288	3	242
Hickory Grove	0	53	0	107
Jamestown	1	388	1	493
Liberty	0	56	0	172
Lima	4	91	2	205
Little Grant	0	41	1	77
Marion	0	69	0	75
Millville	0	32	1	22
Mt. Hope	1	50	1	62
Mt. Ida	0	73	1	134
Muscoda	0	72	1	111
North Lancaster	0	60	0	149
Paris	1	115	0	143
Patch Grove	0	61	2	62
Platteville	1	43	1	504
Potosi	0	164	0	169
Smelser	0	143	1	216
South Lancaster	1	99	1	183
Waterloo	0	67	0	139
Watterstown	0	55	2	66
Wingville	0	55	1	93
Woodman	0	20	0	56
Wyalusing	4	57	0	84
Bagley, vil.	0	62	2	84
Bloomington, vil.	0	99	1	227
Blue River, vil.	0	58	3	113
Cassville, vil.	0	153	1	325
Dickeyville, vil.	0	189	0	255
Hazel Green, vil.	0	273	1	278
Livingston, vil.	0	140	0	174
Montfort, vil.	0	122	1	162
Mt. Hope, vil.	0	28	0	57
Muscoda, vil.	1	239	3	332
Patch Grove, vil.	0	48	0	55
Potosi, vil.	0	156	1	181
Tennyson, vil.	0	94	0	100
Woodman, vil.	0	29	0	31
Boscobel, city:				
Ward 1	0	110	0	180
Ward 2	0	74	0	163
Ward 3	0	75	0	106
Ward 4	0	142	2	211
Cuba City, city:				
Ward 1	0	89	0	115
Ward 2	0	112	1	109
Ward 3	0	59	1	87
Ward 4	0	87	0	124
Fenimore, city:				
Ward 1	0	92	1	181
Ward 2	1	64	0	115
Ward 3	0	73	0	177
Ward 4	0	102	1	221
Lancaster, city:				
Ward 1	0	116	0	204
Ward 2	0	119	0	256
Ward 3	0	110	0	262
Ward 4	0	92	1	259
Ward 5	3	111	0	199
Platteville:				
Wards 1-3	2	440	2	788
Wards 4-6	0	441	0	767
Wards 7-9	0	392	0	900
Wards 10-12	0	438	0	754
TOTAL	27	7,890	41	13,427
GREEN COUNTY				
Adams	1	47	0	114
Albany	0	95	1	141
Brooklyn	2	159	1	126
Cadiz	1	121	0	187
Clarno	1	127	1	319
Decatur	0	116	1	247
Exeter	0	157	0	107
Jefferson	2	125	0	315

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Jordan	0	64	0	142
Monroe	2	109	2	286
Mt. Pleasant	0	92	0	114
New Glarus	3	114	0	112
Spring Grove	0	79	0	205
Sylvester	0	101	2	238
Washington	0	87	0	118
York	0	115	0	88
Albany, vil.	0	188	4	229
Belleville, vil.	0	33	0	20
Brooklyn, vil.	0	101	0	77
Browntown, vil.	3	26	0	93
Monticello, vil.	1	160	1	287
New Glarus, vil.:				
Ward 1	3	190	2	201
Ward 2	0	185	1	231
Brodhead, city:				
Ward 1	0	80	0	168
Ward 2	0	96	1	138
Ward 3	0	81	0	176
Ward 4	0	87	0	144
Ward 5	0	72	0	110
Ward 6	0	70	2	88
Monroe, city:				
Ward 1	2	127	0	292
Ward 2	0	130	1	344
Ward 3	1	133	0	391
Ward 4	2	129	2	317
Ward 5	1	130	0	297
Ward 6	0	135	2	270
Ward 7	1	132	1	285
Ward 8	1	106	1	298
Ward 9	0	148	0	258
Ward 10	0	120	2	253
TOTAL	27	4,367	28	7,826
GREEN LAKE COUNTY				
Berlin:				
Ward 1	2	97	1	298
Ward 2	0	23	0	39
Brooklyn:				
Ward 1	0	117	0	391
Ward 2	0	100	0	282
Green Lake:				
Ward 1	0	56	1	238
Ward 2	1	71	1	277
Kingston	0	66	0	203
Mackford	0	42	1	170
Manchester	0	68	0	241
Marquette	2	58	0	128
Princeton:				
Ward 1	3	103	3	362
Ward 2	0	104	0	116
St. Maria	0	65	0	84
Seneca	0	60	0	108
Kingston, vil.	0	39	0	119
Marquette, vil.	0	24	1	51
Berlin, city:				
Ward 1	1	136	0	309
Ward 2	1	108	1	285
Ward 3	0	133	1	233
Ward 4	2	117	5	231
Ward 5	0	117	2	244
Ward 6	1	165	0	295
Green Lake, city:				
Ward 1	0	48	0	125
Ward 2	0	40	0	87
Ward 3	0	32	0	149
Ward 4	0	38	0	151
Markesan, city:				
Ward 1	0	41	2	165
Ward 2	0	48	1	191
Ward 3	0	47	1	175
Princeton, city:				
Ward 1	0	81	0	157
Ward 2	1	76	1	185
Ward 3	1	121	0	109
TOTAL	15	2,441	22	6,198
IOWA COUNTY				
Arena	0	279	2	224
Brigham	0	200	2	122
Clyde	1	167	1	81
Dodgeville	0	211	8	343
Eden	0	49	0	135
Highland	0	150	0	165
Linden	0	109	0	225
Mifflin	0	104	0	148
Mineral Point	2	112	2	221
Moscow	0	165	0	89
Pulaski	0	73	1	74
Ridgeway	0	110	1	90
Waldwick	0	83	1	134
Wyoming	2	76	0	64
Arena, vil.	0	95	0	101
Avoca, vil.	0	93	0	138
Barneveld, vil.	1	127	0	93
Blanchardville, vil.	0	54	0	30
Cobb, vil.	0	79	0	174
Highland, vil.	1	149	0	155
Hollandale, vil.	0	115	2	37
Linden, vil.	0	73	1	149
Livingston, vil.	0	4	0	4
Montfort, vil.	0	23	0	25
Muscoda, vil.	0	0	0	0
Rewey, vil.	0	36	0	52
Ridgeway, vil.	0	124	0	100
Dodgeville, city:				
Ward 1	0	147	2	336
Ward 2	0	136	2	308
Ward 3	0	146	0	289
Ward 4	0	155	0	251
Mineral Point, city:				
Ward 1	0	108	0	133
Ward 2	0	122	1	193
Ward 3	1	115	3	185
Ward 4	1	113	1	114
TOTAL	9	3,842	30	4,982
IRON COUNTY				
Anderson	0	35	0	15
Carey	0	68	1	34
Gurney	1	42	0	32
Kimball	0	182	1	83
Knight	0	117	0	55
Mercer	3	277	3	578
Oma	0	96	0	81
Pence	0	82	0	36
Saxon	0	113	0	58
Sherman	0	55	0	143
Hurley, city:				
District 2	0	68	0	19
District 3	0	86	1	63
District 4	0	122	0	61
District 5	0	115	1	83
District 6	1	118	0	74
District 7	0	85	0	70
District 13	0	11	0	17
Montreal, city:				
Ward 1	0	82	0	30
Ward 2	0	73	0	38
Ward 3	0	86	0	68
Ward 4	0	57	0	29
TOTAL	5	1,967	7	1,667
JACKSON COUNTY				
Adams	0	205	0	390
Albion	2	214	0	243
Alma	1	135	1	227
Bear Bluff	0	4	0	44
Brockway	1	254	0	250
City Point	0	46	0	62
Cleveland	0	80	1	98
Curran	0	100	1	72
Franklin	0	90	0	98
Garden Valley	0	95	0	121
Garfield	0	108	0	70

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Hixton	0	113	0	161
Irving	1	134	0	160
Knapp	0	41	1	60
Komensky	0	69	1	29
Manchester	0	85	0	120
Melrose	2	63	0	115
Millston	0	51	0	44
North Bend	0	71	0	102
Northfield	0	170	0	116
Springfield	2	102	0	101
Alma Center, vil.	3	119	0	133
Hixton, vil.	0	93	0	113
Melrose, vil.	0	86	0	204
Merrillan, vil.	0	127	0	145
Taylor, vil.	0	82	0	111
Black River Falls, city:				
Ward 1	0	189	0	257
Ward 2	1	177	0	279
Ward 3	0	155	1	194
Ward 4	0	169	1	264
TOTAL	13	3,427	7	4,383
JEFFERSON COUNTY				
Aztalan	0	255	1	345
Cold Spring	0	118	1	196
Concord	2	291	2	531
Farmington	0	217	0	373
Hebron	1	156	1	290
Ixonia	2	385	3	923
Jefferson	2	377	2	643
Koshkonong	4	527	1	793
Lake Mills	0	262	3	431
Milford	0	128	0	299
Oakland	0	422	5	570
Palmyra	3	184	1	342
Sullivan	7	268	3	464
Sumner	1	183	2	240
Waterloo	0	112	1	164
Watertown	7	241	5	510
Cambridge, vil.	0	18	0	22
Johnson Creek, vil.	1	218	1	272
Palmyra, vil.	1	335	1	414
Sullivan, vil.	0	86	0	130
Fort Atkinson, city:				
Ward 1	0	27	0	65
Ward 2	0	145	1	257
Ward 3	3	144	1	252
Ward 4	0	118	0	252
Ward 5	0	134	4	223
Ward 6	1	137	1	173
Ward 7	1	158	0	190
Ward 8	1	178	1	284
Ward 9	0	126	0	196
Ward 10	0	138	1	198
Ward 11	0	132	0	155
Ward 12	0	127	3	184
Ward 13	0	107	1	189
Ward 14	0	148	1	231
Jefferson, city:				
District A	0	275	4	321
District B	1	246	3	312
District C	0	232	1	348
District D	2	297	3	418
Lake Mills, city:				
Ward 1	0	152	0	193
Ward 2	0	128	0	168
Ward 3	0	145	1	200
Ward 4	1	151	1	274
Ward 5	0	116	0	178
Ward 6	0	28	0	26
Ward 7	0	18	0	30
Waterloo, city:				
Ward 1	0	117	0	173
Ward 2	0	101	0	203
Ward 3	0	124	0	129
Ward 4	0	27	2	57
Ward 5	0	40	1	68
Watertown, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	209	2	334
Ald. Dist. 3	2	146	3	408
Ald. Dist. 4	1	265	6	403
Ald. Dist. 7	1	278	2	457
Ald. Dist. 8	1	186	0	252
Ald. Dist. 9	3	219	1	501
Ald. Dist. 10	0	153	4	411
Ald. Dist. 11	0	151	1	361
Ald. Dist. 12	0	84	1	185
Whitewater, city:				
Dist. 5	0	298	2	568
TOTAL	49	10,788	85	17,779
JUNEAU COUNTY				
Armenia	2	78	1	132
Clearfield	0	67	1	136
Cutler	0	45	1	93
Finley	0	19	0	19
Fountain	0	87	0	142
Germantown	0	137	0	158
Kildare	0	92	1	99
Kingston	0	1	0	33
Lemonweir	0	194	0	315
Lindina	0	144	0	206
Lisbon	3	98	0	244
Lyndon	1	153	0	168
Marion	0	77	0	106
Necedah:				
Ward 1, 2	6	148	0	567
Orange	0	90	0	152
Plymouth	0	117	0	143
Seven Mile Creek	0	69	0	80
Summit	0	81	0	114
Wonewoc	0	128	0	172
Camp Douglas, vil.	0	87	0	161
Hustler, vil.	0	28	0	53
Lyndon Station, vil.	0	108	0	100
Necedah, vil.:				
Ward 1	2	89	1	180
Ward 2	0	27	0	37
Union Center, vil.	0	58	2	47
Wonewoc, vil.	0	73	0	301
Elroy, city	0	253	3	388
Mauston, city:				
Ward 1	0	55	0	121
Ward 2	0	70	0	100
Ward 3a	0	30	0	39
Ward 3b	0	25	0	52
Ward 4	1	76	0	130
Ward 5a	0	27	0	53
Ward 5b	0	30	1	102
Ward 6	1	76	1	166
Ward 7	0	63	0	122
New Lisbon, city	2	151	3	396
TOTAL	18	3,151	15	5,627
KENOSHA COUNTY				
Brighton	2	150	1	332
Bristol:				
Wards 1-4	1	289	0	628
Wards 5-7	3	180	1	468
Paris:				
Wards 1, 2	2	305	1	421
Pleasant Prairie:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	3	890	6	1,028
Wards 4, 6	2	601	1	701
Ward 5	0	300	3	378
Ward 7	0	180	4	297
Wards 8, 9	2	484	0	505
Randall:				
Wards 1-3	2	261	3	678
Salem:				
Wards 1, 5, 6, 8-10	0	230	2	468
Wards 7, 11, 12	0	277	4	582
Wards 2, 3, 4	3	285	1	537
Somers:				
Wards 1-4	3	618	2	741
Wards 5-8	0	733	7	696

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Wards 9-11	3	308	0	250
Wheatland:				
Wards 1-5	4	337	4	784
Paddock Lake, vil.:				
Wards 1-3	0	369	2	538
Silver Lake, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2	4	264	2	455
Twin Lakes, vil.:				
Wards 1-5	3	476	3	1,034
Kenosha, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	0	459	0	335
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	1	782	3	477
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3	2	591	1	308
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 4	1	534	7	447
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 5	1	449	4	581
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 6	0	708	2	660
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 7	2	563	2	349
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 8	1	832	1	480
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 9	0	591	2	449
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 10	0	982	2	478
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 11	0	657	1	422
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 12	0	833	1	347
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 13	2	478	5	161
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 14	2	493	2	213
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 15	1	619	0	190
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 16	5	524	6	333
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 17	0	489	1	389
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 18	0	672	4	460
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 19	0	480	0	123
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 20	5	930	1	276
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 21	0	577	2	254
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 22	1	842	4	464
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 23	0	717	3	413
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 24	0	672	1	376
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 25	1	743	3	763
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 26	2	569	0	473
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 27	1	703	3	615
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 28	0	494	1	661
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 29	1	801	2	727
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 30	2	460	3	427
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 31	2	861	2	490
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 32	1	485	1	331
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 33	0	637	0	682
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 34	3	469	1	437
TOTAL	74	29,233	118	26,112
KEWAUNEE COUNTY				
Ahnapee	0	130	1	279
Carlton	5	210	1	330
Casco	0	153	0	257
Franklin	2	206	0	255
Lincoln	2	171	0	220
Luxemburg	1	195	0	448
Montpelier	4	243	0	425
Pierce	1	154	0	218
Red River	0	237	0	368
West Kewaunee	2	235	0	319
Casco, vil.	1	79	0	169
Luxemburg, vil.	0	149	0	397
Algoma, city	1	637	6	1,186
Kewaunee, city	2	645	3	834
TOTAL	21	3,444	11	5,705
LA CROSSE COUNTY				
Bangor	3	115	2	141
Barre	0	154	0	295
Burns	1	128	1	314
Campbell	2	756	6	1,034
Farmington	2	253	2	447
Greenfield	1	332	0	431
Hamilton	1	229	1	558
Holland	3	326	3	541
Medary	1	245	1	516
Onalaska	3	762	1	1,311
Shelby	2	766	2	1,567
Washington	0	156	1	179
Bangor, vil.	1	207	1	328
Holmen, vil.	5	433	5	752
Rockland, vil.	2	58	0	124
West Salem, vil.	0	555	5	1,074
La Crosse, city:				
Ward 1	1	640	2	746
Ward 2	0	558	2	565
Ward 3	1	504	5	425
Ward 4 North	2	326	3	294
Ward 4 South	1	239	2	409
Ward 5	2	507	2	646
Ward 6	1	615	2	768
Ward 7	1	610	4	597
Ward 8	0	579	1	923
Ward 9	3	612	6	838
Ward 10	1	589	6	916
Ward 11	1	650	3	459
Ward 12	0	684	5	624
Ward 13	2	651	6	616
Ward 14	1	697	2	818
Ward 15	1	515	4	944
Ward 16	1	521	2	929
Ward 17	1	559	3	815
Ward 18	1	539	1	820
Onalaska, city:				
Ward 1	2	623	3	1,099
Ward 2	0	628	6	1,038
Ward 3	1	466	3	816
TOTAL	51	17,787	104	25,717
LAFAYETTE COUNTY				
Argyle	0	69	0	120
Belmont	0	102	0	198
Benton	0	81	0	117
Blanchard	0	69	0	47
Darlington	0	136	0	256
Elk Grove	0	68	0	153
Fayette	0	79	3	108
Gratiot	0	110	1	167
Kendall	0	84	0	75
Lamont	0	52	0	82
Monticello	0	15	0	58
New Diggings	0	78	2	137
Seymour	0	57	0	121
Shullsburg	0	61	0	110
Wayne	0	60	1	101
White Oak Springs	3	16	0	42
Willow Springs	1	118	1	209
Wiota	0	165	1	286
Argyle, vil.	0	118	0	269
Belmont, vil.	0	127	0	306
Benton, vil.	0	240	3	192
Blanchardville, vil.	0	181	0	179
Gratiot, vil.	0	55	0	73
Hazel Green, vil.	0	1	0	8
South Wayne, vil.	0	69	0	133
Cuba City, city:				
Ward 3	0	24	0	42
Ward 4	0	18	0	28
Darlington, city:				
Ward 1	0	117	0	181
Ward 2	1	169	1	209
Ward 3	0	150	1	265
Shullsburg, city:				
Ward 1	1	121	1	116
Ward 2	0	149	0	194
TOTAL	6	2,959	15	4,582
LANGLADE COUNTY				
Ackley	0	112	2	162
Ainsworth	0	96	0	144
Antigo:				
Ward 1	0	169	2	369
Ward 2	0	101	1	159
Elcho:				
Ward 1	1	120	0	241
Ward 2	3	121	1	172
Evergreen	3	117	0	156
Langlade	0	88	0	133
Neva	0	184	2	276

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Norwood	1	126	2	251
Parrish	0	21	0	31
Peck	0	102	0	74
Polar	0	119	2	267
Price	0	63	1	74
Rolling:				
Ward 1	0	182	1	259
Ward 2	0	32	0	68
Summit	0	31	1	49
Upham	0	108	0	224
Vilas	1	45	0	49
Wolf River	1	145	0	236
White Lake, vil.	2	81	0	94
Antigo, city:				
Ward 1	1	161	2	232
Ward 2	0	144	1	293
Ward 3	2	183	0	282
Ward 4	0	163	0	219
Ward 5	0	167	2	267
Ward 6	0	165	0	273
Ward 7	0	166	2	280
Ward 8	1	204	2	212
Ward 9	0	159	2	282
TOTAL	16	3,675	26	5,828
LINCOLN COUNTY				
Birch	1	80	3	81
Bradley:				
Ward 1	0	159	3	219
Ward 2	5	151	2	270
Ward 3	1	143	0	187
Corning	0	146	0	193
Harding	0	56	0	70
Harrison	2	170	1	181
King	0	135	0	222
Merrill	1	502	3	632
Pine River	0	302	3	359
Rock Falls	0	120	1	127
Russell	1	125	0	161
Schley	0	190	0	166
Scott	3	185	0	353
Skanawan	0	65	1	65
Somo	0	40	0	34
Tomahawk	0	44	0	94
Wilson	0	61	1	73
Merrill, city:				
Ward 1	0	230	0	337
Ward 2	1	284	4	287
Ward 3	1	249	1	266
Ward 4	0	230	1	276
Ward 5	3	278	0	289
Ward 6	0	282	3	255
Ward 7	0	257	3	298
Ward 8	3	271	0	241
Tomahawk, city:				
Ward 1	0	214	0	281
Ward 2	0	205	0	303
Ward 3	0	178	0	361
TOTAL	22	5,352	30	6,681
MANITOWOC COUNTY				
Cato	9	282	2	375
Centerville	3	154	0	192
Cooperstown	8	190	1	320
Eaton	1	126	0	209
Franklin	2	258	0	326
Gibson	4	272	7	309
Kossuth	6	391	3	445
Liberty	1	144	3	366
Manitowoc	4	224	3	254
Manitowoc Rapids	11	546	3	840
Maple Grove	3	115	0	268
Meeme	6	251	6	412
Mishicot	6	229	0	242
Newton	9	408	8	683
Rockland	0	111	0	251
Schleswig	3	291	1	393
Two Creeks	1	84	0	147
Two Rivers	15	502	4	523
Cleveland, vil.	0	280	0	361
Francis Creek, vil.	4	146	1	140
Kellnersville, vil.	2	74	0	88
Maribel, vil.	0	62	0	99
Mishicot, vil.	5	307	0	335
Reedsville, vil.	2	258	0	315
St. Nazianz, vil.	0	257	1	211
Valders, vil.	0	164	1	297
Whitelaw, vil.	1	143	2	189
Kiel, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	4	536	2	769
Manitowoc, city:				
District 1, Wards 24, 25	3	706	4	601
District 2, Wards 1, 2, 3	3	607	3	532
District 3, Wards 13, 14	6	515	3	367
District 4, Wards 20, 21	7	640	1	427
District 5, Wards 15, 16	5	695	4	734
District 6, Wards 11, 12	4	540	3	753
District 7, Wards 22, 23	7	655	1	445
District 8, Wards 4 , 5	11	634	3	881
District 9, Wards 17, 18, 19	3	538	1	409
District 10, Wards 6, 7, 8	14	543	5	1,034
District 11, Wards 26, 27, 28	14	686	0	591
District 12, Wards 9, 10	5	692	4	802
Two Rivers, city:				
District 13, Wards 1, 2	10	641	1	458
District 14, Wards 3, 4	5	593	2	703
District 15, Wards 5, 6	4	611	1	806
District 16, Wards 7, 8	2	595	2	375
District 17, Wards 9, 10	8	653	6	358
TOTAL	221	17,249	92	19,635
MARATHON COUNTY				
Bergen	0	146	0	120
Berlin	0	93	1	187
Bern	0	71	0	101
Bevent	0	242	0	80
Brighton	0	105	2	85
Cassel	0	184	0	113
Cleveland	2	164	1	210
Day	1	105	0	233
Easton	0	190	1	259
Eau Pleine	0	77	0	145
Elderon	0	98	0	84
Emmet	4	219	1	131
Frankfort	2	105	2	174
Franzen	0	99	0	82
Green Valley	0	65	0	86
Guenther	0	87	0	30
Halsey	0	81	0	78
Hamburg	1	103	0	169
Harrison	2	62	0	97
Hewitt	0	102	1	140
Holton	0	157	0	204
Hull	2	131	0	214
Johnson	1	148	0	197
Knowlton:				
Ward 1	1	193	1	135
Ward 2	0	56	0	53
Kronenwetter:				
Ward 1	6	446	2	489
Ward 2	2	476	3	863
Maine:				
Ward 1	0	211	0	372
Ward 2	0	134	2	245
Marathon	0	162	1	299
McMillan	1	186	1	428
Mosinee	1	222	2	260
Norrie	0	170	0	142
Plover	0	104	0	140
Reid	5	248	4	138
Rib Falls	2	102	1	196
Rib Mountain:				
Ward 1	0	356	0	533
Ward 2	1	341	0	591

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Rietbrock	2	183	0	141
Ringle	2	169	1	212
Spencer	2	116	1	245
Stettin:				
Ward 1	1	203	1	334
Ward 2	2	174	0	362
Ward 3	0	293	0	264
Texas	2	295	2	296
Wausau	0	330	3	451
Weston:				
Ward 1	1	328	2	498
Ward 2	2	341	3	521
Ward 3	0	531	0	931
Ward 4	0	390	4	638
Ward 5	1	319	5	449
Wien	0	109	0	174
Athens, vil.	1	132	1	214
Birnamwood, vil.	0	1	0	2
Brokaw, vil.	0	62	1	62
Edgar, vil.	0	160	1	250
Elderon, vil.	0	24	0	37
Fenwood, vil.	0	23	1	59
Hatley, vil.	0	68	2	83
Marathon, vil.	0	318	4	370
Rothschild, vil.:				
Ward 1	1	67	0	106
Ward 2	0	156	0	212
Ward 3	0	180	0	275
Ward 4	0	162	0	260
Spencer, vil.	1	205	0	396
Stratford, vil.:				
Ward 1	1	104	2	240
Ward 2	1	70	1	145
Unity, vil.	0	38	1	84
Abbotsford, city	0	89	0	137
Colby, city	0	64	0	78
Marshfield, city:				
Ward 1	0	7	0	9
Ward 2	0	32	3	67
Mosinee, city:				
Ward 1	0	243	0	278
Ward 2	0	309	2	375
Schofield, city:				
Ward 1	0	85	1	100
Ward 2	0	85	1	95
Ward 3	0	84	1	157
Ward 4	1	124	1	139
Wausau, city:				
District 1	2	596	0	940
District 2	3	754	1	940
District 3	0	618	8	644
District 4	0	586	3	858
District 5	1	665	5	815
District 6	4	600	7	1,173
District 7	2	700	4	793
District 8	0	663	6	673
District 9	0	599	2	1,014
District 10	2	553	3	650
District 11	1	878	5	728
TOTAL	74	20,126	115	27,077
MARINETTE COUNTY				
Amberg	2	159	0	277
Athelstane	0	82	0	107
Beaver	1	123	0	338
Beecher	0	105	0	168
Dunbar	0	73	1	264
Goodman	1	227	2	176
Grover	1	202	3	459
Lake	2	136	0	262
Middle Inlet	0	155	0	195
Niagara	0	153	1	201
Pembine	2	158	0	252
Peshtigo:				
Wards 1, 2	1	296	2	484
Wards 3, 4	0	274	0	567
Porterfield	1	286	2	504
Pound	2	165	1	414
Silver Cliff	1	52	0	95
Stephenson	3	451	1	648
Wagner	0	92	1	178
Wausaukee	1	123	1	241
Coleman, vil.	1	97	2	279
Crivitz, vil.	3	199	0	354
Niagara, vil.:				
Ward 1	0	324	1	299
Ward 2	0	210	0	156
Pound, vil.	1	42	2	127
Wausaukee, vil.	0	105	0	169
Marinette, city:				
Ward 1	1	270	1	245
Ward 2	0	227	0	339
Ward 3	0	170	4	461
Ward 4	0	236	0	383
Ward 5	0	232	2	318
Ward 6	0	219	0	293
Ward 7	0	278	2	368
Ward 8	0	261	2	365
Ward 9	0	251	0	467
Peshtigo, city:				
Ward 1	2	118	0	344
Ward 2	1	111	0	317
Ward 3	2	136	1	325
TOTAL	29	6,798	32	11,439
MARQUETTE COUNTY				
Buffalo	4	101	2	186
Crystal Lake	3	75	0	135
Douglas	1	103	2	220
Harris	0	115	1	175
Mecan	6	120	3	146
Montello	0	152	0	234
Moundville	5	64	0	133
Neshkoro	2	96	1	105
Newton	6	57	2	91
Oxford	4	93	0	189
Packwaukee	1	197	0	273
Shields	0	75	0	116
Springfield	1	71	1	149
Westfield	2	89	0	167
Endeavor, vil.	0	46	0	86
Neshkoro, vil.	0	86	2	127
Oxford, vil.	1	85	0	150
Westfield, vil.	1	163	2	330
Montello, city	0	243	0	392
TOTAL	39	2,031	16	3,404
MENOMINEE COUNTY				
Menominee	0	832	0	392
TOTAL	0	832	0	392
MILWAUKEE COUNTY				
Bayside, vil.:				
Wards 1, 4	0	215	0	274
Wards 2, 5	0	450	3	643
Wards 3, 7	1	313	1	641
Brown Deer, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2	4	613	1	1,017
Ward 3	1	270	2	372
Wards 4, 7	1	703	5	874
Wards 5, 8	2	593	2	991
Wards 6, 9	2	601	2	863
Fox Point, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	1	679	5	1,375
Wards 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	0	1,070	5	1,558
Greendale, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2	2	339	1	1,189
Wards 3, 4	5	988	5	1,122
Wards 5, 6	1	700	4	1,036
Ward 7	2	298	1	539
Ward 8	3	370	1	570
Ward 9	2	373	1	535
Ward 10	2	176	0	241
Hales Corners, vil.:				
Ward 1	0	199	4	396
Ward 2	0	219	0	343
Ward 3	0	108	1	259

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ward 4	1	219	2	369
Ward 5	0	148	0	376
Ward 6	0	247	1	342
Ward 7	0	95	0	209
Ward 8	0	132	2	158
River Hills, vil.:				
Ward 1	0	48	1	158
Wards 2, 3	0	191	2	637
Shorewood, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2	2	904	5	761
Wards 3, 4	0	788	2	769
Wards 5, 6	3	553	4	741
Wards 7, 8	2	752	4	633
Wards 9, 10	1	633	2	650
Wards 11, 12	2	602	3	666
West Milwaukee, vil.:				
Ward 1	0	323	1	227
Ward 2	0	265	1	210
Ward 3	1	191	0	226
Ward 4	4	204	0	192
Whitefish Bay, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2	1	426	3	1,079
Wards 3, 4	2	433	2	862
Wards 5, 6	1	465	3	1,040
Wards 7, 8	0	619	3	934
Ward 9	0	292	3	508
Ward 10	1	390	3	586
Wards 11, 12	1	567	2	1,060
Cudahy, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards 1, 2	3	1,177	5	942
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 3, 4	3	853	0	520
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 5	1	265	0	135
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 6, 7	3	996	2	424
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 8	1	341	0	204
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 9	5	444	6	286
Ald. Dist. 4, Wards 10, 11	0	671	3	410
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 12	1	672	3	511
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 13	3	426	1	348
Franklin, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards 1, 9	3	779	2	1,134
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 10, 11	1	504	3	766
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 2, 3	0	758	4	635
Ald. Dist. 4, Wards 5, 6	2	347	0	533
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 8	1	186	3	220
Ald. Dist. 5, Wards 4, 7	4	585	3	658
Ald. Dist. 6, Wards 12, 13	4	613	4	958
Glendale, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards 1, 7	3	593	4	686
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2	0	377	0	477
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 8	0	127	1	111
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 3, 9	2	446	5	807
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 4	2	293	0	488
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 10	0	324	0	314
Ald. Dist. 5, Wards 5, 11	3	637	3	843
Ald. Dist. 6, Wards 6, 12	1	666	1	671
Greenfield, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	1	508	1	449
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	1	255	0	337
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	2	458	5	387
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 4	2	193	0	167
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 5	1	233	1	316
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 6	1	222	2	236
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 7	1	403	4	429
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 8	0	411	4	456
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 9	0	460	3	456
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 10	2	395	2	530
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 11	4	361	1	538
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 12	1	188	1	353
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 13	1	397	1	485
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 14	0	287	1	379
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 15	2	346	0	373
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 16	2	421	1	439
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 17	1	560	4	455
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 18	0	418	1	439
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 19	1	411	1	347
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 20	1	226	1	240
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 21	1	374	3	598
Milwaukee, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	2	729	1	378
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	0	780	0	96
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	0	812	1	111
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 4	0	853	0	93
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 5	1	603	0	28
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 6	0	1,141	1	65
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 7	1	680	0	36
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 8	0	711	0	44
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 9	0	1,030	0	27
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 10	0	912	0	34
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 11	0	779	0	16
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 12	0	875	0	33
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 13	0	776	0	19
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 14	0	780	0	18
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 15	0	1,032	0	20
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 16	0	765	0	29
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 17	0	708	0	17
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 18	0	646	0	9
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 19	0	455	2	323
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 20	1	625	0	264
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 21	1	534	0	263
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 22	0	665	0	195
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 23	1	429	0	222
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 24	1	514	1	149
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 25	1	539	5	340
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 26	2	475	3	253
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 27	3	584	2	365
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 28	1	554	1	417
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 29	0	758	0	59
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 30	2	617	1	210
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 31	1	677	3	267
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 32	1	610	1	397
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 33	3	395	1	300
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 34	3	507	2	477
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 35	0	511	0	523
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 36	1	847	0	269
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 37	0	579	0	103
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 38	1	629	0	359
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 39	0	599	3	455
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 40	0	562	3	397
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 41	0	605	2	701
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 42	0	563	5	379
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 43	0	540	2	450
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 44	2	593	3	326
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 45	1	546	8	275
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 46	1	665	3	360
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 47	2	622	1	611
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 48	0	631	1	323
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 49	2	617	7	388
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 50	0	570	3	281
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 51	0	586	2	326
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 52	0	649	3	420
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 53	1	641	5	325
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 54	1	546	7	481
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 55	0	660	5	391
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 56	0	710	4	301
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 57	4	762	3	320
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 58	0	640	5	330
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 59	2	642	1	247
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 60	2	650	0	185
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 61	1	611	2	231
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 62	1	550	4	543
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 63	1	665	2	469
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 65	0	640	7	604
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 66	0	352	5	247
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 67	0	722	1	22
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 68	0	766	1	47
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 69	2	316	4	735
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 70	0	553	0	331
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 71	0	808	1	66
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 72	1	780	1	118
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 73	2	604	3	341
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 74	2	395	0	228
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 75	0	590	1	237
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 76	0	678	1	182
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 77	1	421	3	355
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 78	5	736	2	237

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 79	0	440	2	167
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 80	2	420	2	399
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 81	0	465	2	491
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 82	1	447	4	442
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 83	2	469	3	409
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 84	0	430	2	360
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 85	1	359	2	407
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 86	1	459	1	438
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 87	1	370	1	440
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 88	0	401	2	597
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 89	0	376	0	424
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 90	2	362	0	435
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 91	2	473	1	576
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 92	1	443	0	518
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 93	1	408	3	498
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 94	4	405	1	595
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 95	0	426	2	484
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 96	1	364	0	376
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 97	3	387	0	504
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 98	0	448	0	591
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 99	0	325	0	239
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 100	4	425	1	550
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 101	0	429	1	562
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 102	4	400	0	534
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 103	3	357	0	618
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 104	0	341	1	682
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 105	2	518	2	310
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 106	0	896	0	40
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 107	0	1,101	0	55
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 108	0	576	0	130
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 109	0	769	0	19
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 110	0	784	1	15
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 111	0	819	0	38
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 112	2	857	0	16
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 113	0	702	3	142
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 114	0	950	0	26
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 115	1	784	1	87
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 116	0	844	1	17
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 117	1	873	0	13
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 118	0	681	1	149
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 119	0	867	1	43
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 120	0	759	0	43
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 121	0	854	0	18
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 122	3	709	0	164
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 123	4	668	0	322
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 124	2	536	2	440
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 125	1	507	1	400
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 126	0	499	1	581
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 127	0	319	1	342
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 128	0	706	0	147
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 129	2	620	2	393
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 130	1	548	1	470
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 131	0	801	2	135
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 132	3	604	3	213
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 133	2	595	3	333
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 134	0	456	2	372
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 135	2	480	1	411
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 136	1	661	2	155
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 137	1	616	0	110
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 138	2	593	6	222
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 139	1	568	3	401
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 140	0	460	2	260
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 141	1	522	3	490
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 142	7	511	1	529
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 143	2	433	7	204
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 144	4	448	0	275
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 145	2	185	3	92
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 146	2	393	2	181
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 147	1	478	1	184
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 148	2	451	2	233
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 149	0	568	2	324
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 150	0	471	0	274
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 151	1	521	5	226
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 152	2	451	1	264
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 153	0	630	2	304
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 154	1	588	4	335
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 155	0	571	3	338
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 156	1	557	2	302
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 157	1	501	3	339
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 158	2	563	1	367
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 159	0	532	3	345
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 160	4	531	2	427
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 161	0	487	2	514
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 162	1	500	1	494
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 163	0	509	2	474
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 164	0	484	1	514
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 165	3	386	1	416
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 166	1	579	3	363
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 167	0	478	2	458
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 168	2	526	0	475
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 169	0	244	1	317
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 170	1	416	1	414
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 171	1	681	0	299
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 172	0	524	0	210
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 173	2	480	2	124
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 174	0	438	2	297
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 175	2	564	1	310
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 176	1	464	0	325
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 177	1	334	1	341
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 178	2	570	1	480
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 179	4	495	0	433
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 180	0	647	1	305
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 181	1	586	4	402
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 182	2	595	0	308
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 183	0	836	1	25
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 184	1	1,086	0	48
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 185	0	864	1	12
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 186	0	786	0	14
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 187	0	799	0	28
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 188	0	749	0	22
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 189	0	879	0	47
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 190	1	915	0	13
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 191	0	841	0	26
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 192	0	616	1	15
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 193	0	497	0	43
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 194	0	757	0	40
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 195	0	682	0	16
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 196	0	621	0	33
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 197	0	483	0	60
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 198	0	580	1	51
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 199	0	445	0	46
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 200	3	412	3	495
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 201	0	481	1	359
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 202	0	503	1	383
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 203	0	554	2	513
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 204	0	454	0	366
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 205	6	664	0	524
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 206	1	634	2	597
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 207	2	614	2	463
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 208	0	608	0	487
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 209	4	534	0	406
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 210	0	596	2	548
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 211	1	525	2	404
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 212	1	463	2	515
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 213	0	610	4	672
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 214	1	505	3	528
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 215	1	555	3	572
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 216	1	450	4	606
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 217	2	455	4	550
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 218	0	478	1	492
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 219	1	363	0	342
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 220	1	372	1	329
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 221	0	645	2	412
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 222	1	357	4	106
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 223	0	245	2	73
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 224	0	397	0	139
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 225	1	415	0	168
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 226	0	262	1	107
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 227	2	431	1	152
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 228	0	411	1	189
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 229	3	370	2	134
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 230	0	400	2	157
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 231	0	498	1	240
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 232	1	641	0	218
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 233	1	648	4	305
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 234	0	495	2	300

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 235	3	665	3	400
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 236	0	363	0	157
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 237	1	474	1	213
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 238	3	441	2	180
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 239	0	530	1	214
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 240	0	453	2	431
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 241	0	544	1	442
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 242	0	630	2	369
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 243	0	624	1	352
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 244	1	512	0	330
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 245	0	487	1	450
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 246	3	629	3	333
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 247	1	549	0	343
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 248	1	609	2	387
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 249	2	519	1	400
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 250	0	613	0	446
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 251	2	484	3	297
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 252	1	424	0	433
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 253	1	493	0	565
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 254	1	582	4	509
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 255	3	548	4	483
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 256	0	483	1	581
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 257	1	564	0	442
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 258	2	512	2	437
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 259	4	661	0	572
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 64	4	492	2	390
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 260	2	510	3	480
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 261	1	519	6	386
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 262	2	203	1	141
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 263	0	530	1	225
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 264	0	441	0	193
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 265	0	528	1	207
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 266	1	473	2	271
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 267	0	599	3	232
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 268	9	452	7	304
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 269	1	549	0	448
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 270	1	546	1	333
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 271	0	580	3	394
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 272	2	563	1	414
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 273	2	492	2	467
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 274	2	591	2	399
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 275	0	561	1	362
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 276	1	500	0	287
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 277	1	493	1	329
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 278	0	478	0	332
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 279	4	580	0	340
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 280	1	492	0	283
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 281	1	488	1	281
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 282	0	545	0	561
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 283	2	329	2	401
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 284	0	296	0	225
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 285	0	467	8	673
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 286	1	576	2	762
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 287	2	424	1	580
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 288	1	315	1	417
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 289	0	513	0	359
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 290	3	444	1	536
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 291	0	273	0	334
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 292	5	508	3	568
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 293	0	521	2	531
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 294	2	329	3	452
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 295	0	466	0	366
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 296	1	358	1	393
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 297	1	488	1	503
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 298	1	444	3	593
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 299	1	356	0	382
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 300	1	404	2	458
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 301	0	300	3	403
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 302	0	355	0	396
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 303	0	523	0	81
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 304	0	433	1	216
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 305	1	802	2	195
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 306	1	526	6	332
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 307	0	673	0	159
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 308	1	399	2	386
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 309	1	410	0	418
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 310	1	480	3	396
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 311	0	632	2	145
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 312	3	461	2	177
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 313	1	457	2	328
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 314	1	467	4	417
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 315	0	331	2	341
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 316	0	323	0	157
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 317	2	364	1	379
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 318	1	473	4	383
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 319	1	446	2	401
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 320	1	436	4	429
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 321	1	370	2	366
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 322	0	392	2	557
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 323	1	561	1	431
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 324	2	504	3	361
Oak Creek, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	2	295	0	333
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	1	372	0	387
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3	0	334	0	346
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 4, 5.	3	327	1	368
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 6, 7.	4	436	2	463
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 8	1	230	0	361
Ald. Dist. 4, Wards 9, 11.	2	438	0	254
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 10	0	323	1	241
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 12	0	191	0	192
Ald. Dist. 5, Wards 13, 14	1	543	3	531
Ald. Dist. 6, Wards 15, 16	2	350	3	424
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 17	2	187	0	195
St. Francis, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards 1, 2	4	855	2	496
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 3, 4	2	984	6	725
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 5, 6	2	1,004	5	729
South Milwaukee, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards 9, 10	4	583	3	748
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards 11, 12	5	647	6	441
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 13, 14	2	773	2	531
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 15, 16	1	724	3	513
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 5, 6	2	839	3	530
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 7, 8	8	652	0	464
Ald. Dist. 4, Wards 1, 2	1	847	0	729
Ald. Dist. 4, Wards 3, 4	2	771	2	396
Wauwatosa, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	1	512	3	773
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	0	498	3	716
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	3	451	6	788
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 4	7	532	8	1,089
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 5	3	359	5	1,066
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 6	0	234	0	411
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 7	2	373	3	754
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 8	1	425	5	555
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 9	3	435	3	666
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 10	1	445	2	713
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 11	3	523	5	692
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 12	0	371	0	834
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 13	3	493	5	699
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 14	1	490	4	805
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 15	2	420	1	741
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 16	2	343	5	960
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 17	3	327	5	1,058
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 18	1	292	5	860
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 19	3	442	2	786
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 20	5	409	2	787
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 21	0	341	4	876
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 22	0	393	3	859
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 23	0	392	3	850
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 24	1	409	1	861
West Allis, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	0	597	4	429
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	1	556	3	300
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	0	496	3	364
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 4	2	495	1	338
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 5	1	524	1	403
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 6	0	503	1	368
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 7	3	406	3	397
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 8	2	546	0	536
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 9	4	490	0	434
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 10	3	534	0	430
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 11	1	635	0	482
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 12	1	593	4	427
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 13	1	592	3	590

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 14 ...	3	583	5	478
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 15 ...	2	559	2	437
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 16 ...	1	449	2	435
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 17 ...	1	541	2	394
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 18 ...	0	596	0	534
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 19 ...	1	382	1	322
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 20 ...	0	425	0	347
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 21 ...	3	527	3	460
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 22 ...	1	434	1	369
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 23 ...	2	606	2	483
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 24 ...	0	433	4	414
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 25 ...	1	464	2	551
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 26 ...	5	493	5	660
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 27 ...	0	626	0	517
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 28 ...	1	471	2	383
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 29 ...	3	471	3	485
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 30 ...	0	465	4	664
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 31 ...	1	435	3	379
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 32 ...	2	369	3	768
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 33 ...	1	488	2	510
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 34 ...	2	530	2	478
TOTAL	590	259,134	875	196,259
MONROE COUNTY				
Adrian	0	85	0	92
Angelo	2	151	1	234
Byron	0	130	0	271
Clifton	0	117	1	78
Glendale	3	106	1	110
Grant	0	38	0	80
Greenfield	0	70	0	161
Jefferson	0	151	0	50
Lafayette	0	38	0	55
La Grange	1	227	1	386
Leon	0	106	2	220
Lincoln	1	109	1	205
Little Falls	2	204	1	237
New Lyme	0	17	0	48
Oakdale	0	149	0	165
Portland	0	161	1	163
Ridgeville	0	96	1	109
Scott	0	7	0	36
Sheldon	2	71	0	102
Sparta	1	323	0	581
Tomah	0	162	0	271
Wellington	0	113	1	96
Wells	0	94	0	87
Wilton	1	89	0	107
Cashton, vil.	0	179	2	219
Kendall, vil.	0	91	1	128
Melvina, vil.	0	26	0	14
Norwalk, vil.	0	91	0	149
Warrens, vil.	0	52	0	74
Wilton, vil.	0	89	0	125
Wyeville, vil.	0	30	0	34
Sparta, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	1	115	2	226
Ald. Dist. 2	0	128	0	208
Ald. Dist. 3	0	133	0	192
Ald. Dist. 4	0	123	0	160
Ald. Dist. 5	0	144	0	192
Ald. Dist. 6	0	135	1	256
Ald. Dist. 7	0	154	1	246
Ald. Dist. 8	0	125	0	272
Tomah, city:				
Ward 1	2	167	1	227
Ward 2	0	55	0	152
Ward 3	0	94	0	160
Ward 4	0	65	1	112
Ward 5	0	69	0	83
Ward 6	0	106	1	184
Ward 7	0	43	0	82
Ward 8	0	57	0	79
Ward 9	0	81	2	127
Ward 10	0	84	0	98
Ward 11	1	174	0	273
Ward 12	0	140	0	209
TOTAL	17	5,564	23	8,225
OCONTO COUNTY				
Abrams	0	186	4	344
Armstrong	0	199	0	243
Bagley	1	63	0	85
Brazeau	1	189	0	373
Breed	0	84	0	181
Chase	4	216	1	292
Doty	0	56	0	57
Gillett	1	130	0	371
How	0	58	1	217
Lakewood	1	149	0	228
Lena	1	147	1	211
Little River	0	178	0	252
Little Suamico	0	383	0	571
Maple Valley	1	103	2	242
Morgan	3	119	1	205
Oconto	2	174	0	228
Oconto Falls	0	139	0	312
Pensaukee	0	184	4	279
Riverview	3	140	0	183
Spruce	3	162	1	242
Stiles	3	230	0	290
Townsend	3	216	0	213
Underhill	1	85	0	177
Lena, vil.	0	106	0	192
Suring, vil.	0	74	0	269
Gillett, city:				
Ward 1	1	67	3	143
Ward 2	1	55	1	180
Ward 3	0	45	1	148
Oconto, city:				
Ward 1	0	92	0	98
Ward 2	0	110	0	77
Ward 3	2	119	1	106
Ward 4	0	82	1	114
Ward 5	1	67	0	132
Ward 6	0	107	0	128
Ward 7	0	113	0	125
Ward 8	0	90	0	144
Ward 9	4	101	0	89
Ward 10	2	79	1	144
Oconto Falls, city:				
Ward 1	1	132	0	226
Ward 2	0	122	3	328
Ward 3	0	137	1	274
TOTAL	41	5,288	25	8,713
ONEIDA COUNTY				
Cassian	0	128	1	237
Crescent	2	315	4	564
Enterprise	0	51	2	105
Hazelhurst	1	155	2	348
Lake Tomahawk	[illegible]	172	3	287
Little Rice	0	42	0	46
Lynne	0	67	0	43
Minocqua	5	537	7	1,292
Monico	0	53	0	81
Newbold	4	404	3	715
Nokomis	3	203	2	286
Pelican	5	663	3	867
Piehl	0	21	0	16
Pine Lake	0	586	10	732
Schoepke	0	107	0	139
Stello	0	130	1	115
Sugar Camp	4	269	1	402
Three Lakes	3	334	0	786
Woodboro	0	130	2	201
Woodruff	2	290	2	478
Rhinelander, city:				
Ward 1	0	213	2	231
Ward 2	2	202	2	267
Ward 3	2	284	4	252
Ward 4	1	208	1	219
Ward 5	4	164	0	317
Ward 6	4	237	0	257
Ward 7	0	218	4	263
Ward 8	1	233	1	236
TOTAL	44	6,416	57	9,782

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY				
Black Creek	2	117	1	285
Bovina	2	113	0	170
Buchanan	7	279	2	480
Center	0	235	2	779
Cicero	1	156	1	266
Dale	0	181	4	547
Deer Creek	4	90	1	124
Ellington	3	259	0	506
Freedom	2	571	3	924
Grand Chute:				
Ward 1	0	76	1	224
Ward 2	0	135	0	327
Ward 3	1	104	1	185
Ward 4	2	113	0	277
Ward 5	2	76	1	200
Ward 6	0	98	0	225
Ward 7	1	78	1	176
Ward 8	0	144	0	481
Ward 9	0	95	1	231
Ward 10	2	114	1	294
Ward 11	0	92	1	168
Ward 12	0	107	0	263
Ward 13	3	54	0	127
Greenville	4	281	3	933
Hortonia	2	105	1	241
Kaukauna	0	159	0	221
Liberty	0	70	0	181
Maine	2	87	1	180
Maple Creek	3	80	1	152
Oneida	1	490	3	637
Osborn	2	64	1	196
Seymour	2	115	1	318
Vandenbroek	0	270	0	382
Bear Creek, vil.	0	57	0	119
Black Creek, vil.	1	125	0	363
Combined Locks, vil.	1	410	4	592
Hortonville, vil.	2	169	1	628
Kimberly, vil.	4	1,144	3	1,458
Little Chute, vil.	5	1,339	4	2,099
Nichols, vil.	0	27	0	65
Shiocton, vil.	2	103	0	212
Appleton, city:				
Ward 1	3	496	1	685
Ward 2	5	696	15	645
Ward 3	3	408	4	647
Ward 4	3	470	4	891
Ward 5	0	449	1	968
Ward 6	2	448	3	803
Ward 7	1	436	4	1,009
Ward 8	3	445	1	792
Ward 10	0	476	3	926
Ward 11	0	511	0	830
Ward 12	4	556	3	799
Ward 13	0	88	0	249
Ward 14	1	450	1	1,021
Ward 15	2	422	2	821
Ward 16	2	466	0	1,049
Ward 17	0	377	0	1,184
Ward 18	2	472	3	1,049
Ward 19	2	381	3	1,161
Ward 20	2	380	5	847
Kaukauna, city:				
Ward 1	1	535	1	676
Ward 2	3	610	1	719
Ward 3	4	638	3	692
Ward 4	0	675	1	831
New London, city	0	202	0	333
Seymour, city	3	320	5	902
TOTAL	109	19,789	108	36,765
OZAUKEE COUNTY				
Belgium	2	240	1	431
Cedarburg:				
Wards 1, 2	0	171	4	570
Wards 3, 4	2	156	2	526
Wards 5, 6	1	159	1	499
Wards 7, 8	0	206	2	497
Fredonia	2	284	0	664
Grafton:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 6	3	278	1	728
Wards 4, 5	1	243	2	570
Port Washington	1	257	2	381
Saukville	3	239	4	580
Bayside, vil.	0	22	0	58
Belgium, vil.	1	159	2	283
Fredonia, vil.	2	257	4	430
Grafton, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2	0	192	2	322
Wards 3, 4	6	286	2	519
Wards 5, 6	0	286	0	587
Wards 7, 8	0	197	2	310
Wards 9, 10	2	214	0	487
Wards 11, 12	0	176	1	427
Newburg, vil.	2	16	0	29
Saukville, vil.:				
Wards 1, 4	0	257	0	394
Wards 2, 3	0	338	1	422
Thiensville, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2	0	145	0	594
Wards 3, 4	2	179	3	511
Wards 5, 6	2	190	0	406
Cedarburg, city:				
Wards 1, 2	0	213	4	583
Wards 3, 4	3	219	0	419
Wards 5, 6	0	310	1	487
Wards 7, 8	2	217	3	437
Wards 9, 10	1	234	2	480
Wards 11, 12	0	183	0	511
Wards 13, 14	0	173	0	475
Mequon, city:				
Wards 1, 2	5	303	7	892
Wards 3, 10	1	270	3	829
Wards 4, 5	6	253	4	858
Wards 6, 7	2	286	2	870
Wards 8, 9	3	257	0	797
Wards 11, 12	7	281	1	801
Wards 13, 14	2	340	5	962
Wards 15, 16	9	257	1	859
Port Washington, city:				
Wards 1, 4	1	269	1	374
Wards 6, 7	1	280	3	406
Wards 5, 8, 9	1	266	2	338
Wards 10, 16, 17	2	250	1	297
Wards 11, 12, 13	0	225	1	341
Wards 14, 15	0	257	0	329
Wards 2, 3	2	273	2	326
TOTAL	80	10,763	80	23,896
PEPIN COUNTY				
Albany	0	134	0	80
Durand	0	138	0	134
Frankfort	0	87	0	65
Lima	0	206	0	86
Pepin	1	168	1	154
Stockholm	0	31	1	60
Waterville	1	171	0	197
Waubeek	1	64	0	99
Pepin, vil.	0	217	0	179
Stockholm, vil.	0	39	2	21
Durand, city:				
Ward 1	0	139	2	160
Ward 2	0	124	1	175
Ward 3	0	111	1	145
TOTAL	3	1,629	8	1,555
PIERCE COUNTY				
Clifton	0	236	0	278
Diamond Bluff	1	117	1	95
Elsworth:				
Wards 1, 2	4	211	0	257
El Paso	0	169	0	143
Gilman:				
Wards 1, 2	1	136	0	208
Hartland	0	161	1	224
Isabelle	0	37	0	57

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Maiden Rock:				
Wards 1, 2	1	119	0	124
Martell	1	213	1	227
Oak Grove:				
Wards 1, 2	2	268	3	210
River Falls:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	0	500	1	538
Rock Elm	0	137	1	110
Salem:				
Wards 1, 2	0	89	0	125
Spring Lake	0	132	0	113
Trenton:				
Wards 1, 2	3	379	0	407
Trimbelle:				
Wards 1, 2	2	319	1	342
Union	5	145	0	122
Bay City, vil.	0	104	0	85
Ellsworth, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	0	534	2	714
Elmwood, vil.	0	226	0	161
Maiden Rock, vil.	0	55	0	40
Plum City, vil.	0	111	0	155
Spring Valley, vil.	0	236	0	244
Prescott, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	1	725	0	645
River Falls, city:				
Ward 3	0	289	2	232
Ward 4	1	261	0	270
Wards 5, 6	0	432	1	454
Wards 7, 8	1	453	1	529
Wards 9, 10	1	391	2	502
TOTAL	24	7,285	17	7,611
POLK COUNTY				
Alden	1	477	2	372
Apple River	1	226	0	161
Balsam Lake	2	212	1	235
Beaver	4	204	0	133
Black Brook	0	223	0	217
Bone Lake	1	137	1	115
Clam Falls	0	172	1	129
Clayton	0	215	0	118
Clear Lake	0	165	0	149
Eureka	1	221	1	262
Farmington	1	257	1	285
Garfield	3	286	2	261
Georgetown	0	248	1	139
Johnstown	0	97	1	69
Laketown	0	241	1	181
Lincoln	3	408	1	433
Lorain	0	84	0	61
Luck	2	202	0	191
McKinley	0	84	1	71
Milltown	17	225	0	221
Osceola	0	267	1	295
St. Croix Falls	0	191	0	277
Sterling	3	141	0	118
West Sweden	2	183	3	152
Balsam Lake, vil.	0	186	0	241
Centuria, vil.	0	185	1	191
Clayton, vil.	0	90	0	99
Clear Lake, vil.	1	217	0	272
Dresser, vil.	0	142	0	170
Frederic, vil.	2	267	1	326
Luck, vil.	0	232	0	288
Milltown, vil.	0	185	0	202
Osceola, vil.	0	374	1	466
Amery, city:				
Ward 1	1	218	0	251
Ward 2	0	456	3	446
St. Croix Falls, city:				
Ward 1	0	315	1	504
Ward 2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	45	8,033	25	8,101
PORTAGE COUNTY				
Alban	0	231	0	122
Almond	0	96	0	199
Amherst	3	267	0	296
Belmont	2	106	1	115
Buena Vista	6	233	1	193
Carson	0	348	0	255
Dewey	0	210	0	110
Eau Pleine	1	175	2	193
Grant	0	268	2	407
Hull	5	1,111	6	1,093
Lanark	2	176	1	222
Linwood	0	236	4	250
New Hope	0	206	0	144
Pine Grove	1	174	0	171
Plover	1	429	2	544
Sharon	0	539	0	199
Stockton	0	598	1	357
Almond, vil.	0	68	0	169
Amherst, vil.	1	154	1	227
Amherst Junction, vil.	0	67	0	47
Junction City, vil.	1	103	0	135
Milladore, vil.	0	3	0	1
Nelsonville, vil.	0	41	1	55
Park Ridge, vil.	0	146	1	243
Plover, vil.	2	1,223	4	1,481
Rosholt, vil.	0	151	0	124
Whiting, vil.	0	486	1	421
Stevens Point, city:				
Ward 1	1	549	5	426
Ward 2	0	388	4	521
Ward 3	1	499	4	562
Ward 4	0	525	3	322
Ward 5	0	544	1	359
Ward 6	2	451	0	513
Ward 7	0	515	2	532
Ward 8	0	549	3	415
Ward 9	0	566	3	320
Ward 10	1	489	2	347
Ward 11	2	465	1	551
Ward 12	2	453	0	561
Ward 13	0	561	2	401
TOTAL	34	14,399	58	13,603
PRICE COUNTY				
Catawba	0	96	0	63
Eisenstein	0	132	3	167
Elk	0	205	1	391
Emery	0	87	1	79
Fifield	0	196	0	280
Flambeau	1	116	1	133
Georgetown	6	46	0	39
Hackett	0	45	1	81
Harmony	0	76	0	54
Hill	0	71	0	104
Kennan	0	107	0	48
Knox	0	158	1	95
Lake:				
Wards 1, 2	2	281	0	367
Ogema	7	159	0	250
Prentice	0	82	2	49
Spirit	0	85	0	119
Worcester:				
Wards 1, 2	3	374	2	484
Catawba, vil.	0	46	2	48
Kennan, vil.	0	58	0	34
Prentice, vil.	0	126	2	170
Park Falls, city:				
Ward 1	0	161	2	156
Ward 2	3	151	3	174
Ward 3	1	167	0	225
Ward 4	1	165	0	206
Phillips, city:				
Ward 1	1	105	0	173
Ward 2	0	75	0	163
Ward 3	1	109	0	134
TOTAL	26	3,479	21	4,286
RACINE COUNTY				
Burlington:				
Wards 1, 6, 7, 8	7	430	4	959

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Wards 2, 3, 4, 5	0	360	0	748
Caledonia:				
Wards 1, 2	3	603	6	772
Wards 3, 4, 5, 6	4	909	6	1,578
Wards 7, 8, 9	4	1,058	5	1,267
Wards 10, 11, 14	6	713	4	1,108
Wards 12, 13	1	814	9	763
Dover:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	4	407	1	785
Mt. Pleasant:				
Wards 1, 4	1	691	2	1,135
Wards 2, 3, 12	5	575	6	1,061
Wards 5, 6	8	842	3	641
Wards 7, 8, 9	7	1,054	6	1,998
Wards 10, 11, 13	3	693	6	1,154
Norway:				
Wards 1, 8, 9	0	277	3	451
Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	2	665	5	735
Raymond:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	6	645	2	1,010
Rochester:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	6	246	3	485
Waterford:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	0	747	2	1,046
Yorkville:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	4	457	6	928
Elmwood Park, vil.	0	91	0	241
North Bay, vil.	0	14	0	153
Rochester, vil.	2	115	1	247
Sturtevant, vil.	5	880	3	850
Union Grove, vil.	3	605	3	984
Waterford, vil.	1	316	3	691
Wind Point, vil.	3	234	3	878
Burlington, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	0	305	2	615
Wards 5, 6, 7, 8	3	350	2	657
Wards 9, 10, 11, 12	0	297	1	732
Wards 13, 14, 15, 16	0	302	3	651
Racine, city:				
Ward 1	1	788	5	253
Ward 2	1	722	3	247
Ward 3	1	783	7	443
Ward 4	0	854	1	63
Ward 5	0	764	1	204
Ward 6	1	670	7	431
Ward 7	2	633	4	312
Ward 8	2	579	1	96
Ward 9	2	624	7	662
Ward 10	5	752	4	690
Ward 11	3	555	7	929
Ward 12	1	583	6	505
Ward 13	1	725	3	703
Ward 14	1	677	8	565
Ward 15	1	584	1	88
Ward 16	1	717	1	108
Ward 17	4	559	3	589
Ward 18	4	714	6	673
Ward 19	0	817	4	673
Ward 20	32	724	22	555
Ward 21	1	756	3	586
Ward 22	6	543	0	598
Ward 23	1	559	3	757
Ward 24	6	536	7	898
Ward 25	2	592	7	711
Ward 26	3	610	3	566
Ward 27	0	595	3	525
Ward 28	2	743	1	533
Ward 29	3	591	6	1,103
Ward 30	0	520	2	417
Ward 31	2	654	0	661
Ward 32	3	735	0	618
TOTAL	180	36,953	236	42,085
RICHLAND COUNTY				
Akan	0	84	0	105
Bloom	0	107	0	133
Buena Vista	1	201	2	360
Dayton	1	103	0	188
Eagle	0	93	0	164
Forest	0	43	0	93
Henrietta	0	86	3	141
Ithaca	0	112	1	185
Marshall	0	87	2	165
Orion	0	104	1	153
Richland	0	167	3	427
Richwood	0	136	0	125
Rockbridge	0	112	1	175
Sylvan	0	82	3	116
Westford	2	143	1	115
Willow	0	84	0	137
Boaz, vil.	0	27	0	27
Cazenovia, vil.	0	84	0	44
Lone Rock, vil.	0	124	0	142
Viola, vil.	0	70	3	141
Yuba, vil.	0	33	0	15
Richland Center, city:				
Ward 1	0	89	0	183
Ward 2	0	30	0	80
Ward 3	0	30	0	135
Ward 4	0	48	0	148
Ward 5	0	41	0	50
Ward 6	0	27	0	84
Ward 7	0	56	0	157
Ward 8	0	60	1	141
Ward 9	0	78	0	148
Ward 10	0	39	0	59
Ward 11	0	103	0	218
Ward 12	0	36	1	44
Ward 13	0	125	1	259
TOTAL	4	2,844	23	4,857
ROCK COUNTY				
Avon	0	94	0	141
Beloit:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	0	365	2	613
Wards 5, 6	2	373	0	253
Wards 7, 8, 9, 10	5	452	3	800
Wards 11, 12	0	172	2	356
Bradford	2	154	0	325
Center	1	160	2	245
Clinton	1	136	0	285
Fulton	0	779	1	504
Harmony	2	382	2	538
Janesville:				
Wards 1, 3	5	237	3	320
Wards 2, 4	2	200	3	439
Johnstown	1	125	0	234
La Prairie	2	144	2	288
Lima	0	205	1	289
Magnolia	0	128	2	162
Milton	1	445	1	497
Newwark	0	247	1	424
Plymouth	0	166	2	373
Porter	1	249	4	190
Rock	1	610	6	725
Spring Valley	1	112	0	206
Turtle	1	408	7	794
Union	3	236	3	262
Clinton, vil.	2	260	3	556
Footville, vil.	0	126	1	214
Orfordville, vil.	0	169	1	321
Beloit, city:				
Ward 1	3	299	2	397
Ward 2	0	380	0	497
Ward 3	0	200	1	307
Ward 4	5	307	4	208
Ward 5	2	329	0	397
Ward 6	0	171	0	217
Ward 7	3	297	4	369
Ward 8	2	245	1	407
Ward 9	1	172	0	315
Ward 10	1	299	1	376
Ward 11	0	205	1	254
Ward 12	0	458	4	249
Ward 13	1	292	1	254
Ward 14	0	410	0	125

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ward 15	0	356	0	147
Ward 16	3	303	2	313
Ward 17	1	332	2	415
Ward 18	2	390	1	398
Ward 19	0	333	2	376
Ward 20	0	206	1	490
Ward 21	0	229	3	482
Ward 22	0	285	1	365
Edgerton, city	1	906	2	930
Evansville, city	0	616	1	677
Janesville, city:				
Ward 1	1	484	4	712
Ward 2	0	377	3	564
Ward 3	1	288	2	212
Ward 4	0	601	3	475
Ward 5	0	467	3	383
Ward 6	2	515	4	406
Ward 7	0	459	2	413
Ward 8	2	631	1	554
Ward 9	1	571	5	443
Ward 10	3	475	1	452
Ward 11	0	553	6	720
Ward 12	1	501	2	457
Ward 13	0	661	6	736
Ward 14	2	423	2	503
Ward 15	1	525	1	691
Ward 16	0	487	2	800
Ward 17	1	456	5	737
Ward 18	2	431	1	722
Ward 19	1	506	3	787
Ward 20	0	335	1	767
Ward 21	0	590	2	561
Milton, city	2	940	6	1,069
TOTAL	78	26,430	150	32,483
RUSK COUNTY				
Atlanta	3	136	0	173
Big Bend	0	94	2	109
Big Falls	0	35	1	42
Cedar Rapids	0	7	0	8
Dewey	0	140	0	132
Flambeau	0	228	2	300
Grant	1	191	2	232
Grow	2	103	1	109
Hawkins	1	54	0	53
Hubbard	0	68	0	38
Lawrence	1	57	0	43
Marshall	2	159	0	109
Murry	1	70	0	78
Richland	0	60	0	48
Rusk	1	130	0	102
South Fork	2	55	1	23
Strickland	0	82	1	64
Stubbs	2	169	0	166
Thornapple	1	169	0	229
True	0	87	2	87
Washington	0	84	1	98
Wilkinson	0	16	0	11
Willard	2	104	0	106
Wilson	0	18	0	13
Bruce, vil.	3	223	0	265
Conrath, vil.	0	30	0	23
Glen Flora, vil.	0	20	0	27
Hawkins, vil.	0	111	0	112
Ingram, vil.	0	37	0	19
Sheldon, vil.	1	70	0	82
Tony, vil.	0	26	0	37
Weyerhaeuser, vil.	0	86	0	76
Ladysmith, city:				
Ward 1	0	86	0	73
Ward 2	0	135	1	112
Ward 3	0	103	0	102
Ward 4	0	234	0	266
Ward 5	1	139	0	224
Ward 6	0	111	3	110
Ward 7	0	116	1	160
TOTAL	24	3,843	18	4,061
ST. CROIX COUNTY				
Baldwin	0	190	0	239
Cady	0	152	0	132
Cylon	3	161	2	138
Eau Galle	0	222	1	178
Emerald	1	148	1	110
Erin Prairie	1	156	0	115
Forest	0	138	1	118
Glenwood	0	199	0	109
Hammond	2	171	1	222
Hudson:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	2	454	1	804
Kinnickinnic:				
Wards 1, 2	0	228	0	305
Pleasant Valley	1	87	0	79
Richmond:				
Wards 1, 2	0	305	3	264
Rush River	0	124	0	97
St. Joseph:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	3	492	3	572
Somerset:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	1	412	2	438
Springfield:				
Wards 1, 2	1	180	0	131
Stanton:				
Wards 1, 2	0	220	0	238
Star Prairie:				
Wards 1, 2	0	431	1	386
Troy:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	0	509	3	729
Warren	1	221	0	218
Baldwin, vil.	0	383	2	573
Deer Park, vil.	1	56	2	61
Hammond, vil.	0	246	0	255
North Hudson, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	2	525	0	722
Roberts, vil.	0	191	0	219
Somerset, vil.	2	214	0	164
Star Prairie, vil.	0	104	0	108
Wilson, vil.	0	41	0	35
Woodville, vil.	0	146	1	199
Glenwood City, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	1	277	1	207
Hudson, city:				
Ward 1	0	182	0	267
Ward 2	0	170	0	353
Ward 3	0	188	0	306
Ward 4	0	228	2	232
Ward 5	0	203	2	256
Ward 6	0	232	3	256
New Richmond, city:				
Ward 1	0	264	0	241
Ward 2	0	124	3	104
Ward 3	0	244	4	198
Ward 4	1	99	0	117
Ward 5	0	136	0	152
Ward 6	1	291	2	265
River Falls, city:				
Ward 1	2	211	1	243
Ward 2	0	171	0	210
TOTAL	26	10,126	42	11,365
SAUK COUNTY				
Baraboo	0	227	2	460
Bear Creek	0	114	1	80
Dellona	0	156	0	144
Delton	1	204	2	354
Excelsior	1	148	1	302
Fairfield	0	141	1	239
Franklin	0	118	1	123
Freedom	1	49	0	122
Greenfield	0	137	0	234
Honeycreek	0	120	1	136
Ironton	0	83	0	156
La Valle	0	142	0	260
Merrimac	0	107	0	181
Prairie du Sac	0	179	0	236
Reedsburg	1	176	0	289

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Spring Green	0	194	0	254
Sumpter	1	123	0	174
Troy	0	155	0	157
Washington	0	112	0	206
Westfield	0	108	1	176
Winfield	0	91	0	134
Woodland	0	104	1	138
Cazenovia, vil.	0	0	0	0
Ironton, vil.	0	30	0	63
Lake Delton, vil.	1	159	1	365
La Valle, vil.	0	36	0	104
Lime Ridge, vil.	0	25	0	58
Loganville, vil.	0	39	0	74
Merrimac, vil.	0	95	0	105
North Freedom, vil.	0	86	0	149
Plain, vil.	1	105	0	215
Prairie du Sac, vil.	1	358	3	468
Rock Springs, vil.	0	87	1	88
Sauk City, vil.	1	531	1	503
Spring Green, vil.	0	273	1	297
West Baraboo, vil.	0	167	0	229
Baraboo, city:				
Ward 1	0	27	0	51
Ward 2	0	146	0	194
Ward 3	1	92	1	156
Ward 4	0	55	0	116
Ward 5	0	167	0	209
Ward 6	0	26	0	27
Ward 7	0	132	1	173
Ward 8	1	125	1	175
Ward 9	0	28	0	48
Ward 10	0	8	0	10
Ward 11	0	67	0	131
Ward 12	0	70	0	91
Ward 13	1	159	0	330
Ward 14	1	86	0	158
Ward 15	0	90	0	190
Ward 16	2	187	0	335
Reedsburg, city:				
Ward 1	0	225	2	443
Ward 2	0	263	1	492
Ward 3	1	215	4	430
Wisconsin Dells, city:				
Ward 1	1	10	1	35
TOTAL	17	7,157	29	11,067
SAWYER COUNTY				
Bass Lake:				
Ward 1	0	115	0	221
Ward 2	0	281	0	139
Couderay	0	136	0	58
Draper	0	72	2	62
Edgewater	1	96	0	159
Hayward:				
Ward 1	1	126	1	261
Ward 2	1	170	1	225
Ward 3	0	171	1	234
Hunter	2	116	0	173
Lenroot:				
Ward 1	0	176	4	248
Ward 2	0	14	0	24
Meadowbrook	0	25	0	68
Meteor	1	28	1	44
Ojibwa	0	59	1	70
Radisson	3	91	0	105
Round Lake	1	179	0	256
Sand Lake	3	180	4	268
Spider Lake	2	77	1	168
Weirgor	0	107	0	97
Winter	5	210	0	229
Couderay, vil.	0	46	0	21
Exeland, vil.	1	55	0	49
Radisson, vil.	1	55	0	70
Winter, vil.	2	87	0	80
Hayward, city:				
Ward 1	0	58	0	101
Ward 2	0	110	0	193
Ward 3	0	56	0	135
Ward 4	0	85	1	153
TOTAL	24	2,981	17	3,911
SHAWANO COUNTY				
Almon	0	100	0	130
Angelica	3	270	0	297
Aniwa	0	68	0	132
Bartelme	0	167	0	75
Belle Plaine	0	205	0	537
Birnamwood	0	97	0	117
Fairbanks	4	94	1	138
Germania	0	70	0	82
Grant	1	107	1	298
Green Valley	0	142	0	246
Hartland	2	96	0	258
Herman	8	84	1	236
Hutchins	2	61	0	155
Lessor	3	188	0	185
Maple Grove	2	179	3	267
Morris	0	88	1	116
Navarino	0	55	1	113
Pella	2	93	0	242
Red Springs	2	109	0	152
Richmond:				
Ward 1	2	79	0	320
Ward 2	0	119	1	291
Seneca	0	80	1	180
Washington	0	234	0	430
Waukechon	0	117	1	246
Wescott	5	482	3	1,084
Wittenberg	0	136	1	194
Aniwa, vil.	0	32	1	77
Birnamwood, vil.	1	147	1	197
Bonduel, vil.	0	97	0	468
Bowler, vil.	0	44	0	95
Cecil, vil.	0	74	0	156
Eland, vil.	0	73	0	48
Gresham, vil.	1	68	0	175
Mattoon, vil.	0	55	0	124
Tigerton, vil.	2	141	1	212
Wittenberg, vil.	0	200	2	343
Shawano, city:				
Dist. 1, Wards 1, 2	0	143	3	364
Dist. 2, Wards 3, 4	3	172	0	326
Dist. 3, Wards 5, 6	2	198	0	386
Dist. 4, Wards 7, 8	0	158	0	364
Dist. 5, Wards 9, 10	2	196	0	382
Dist. 6, Wards 11, 12	0	151	1	397
TOTAL	47	5,469	24	10,635
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY				
Greenbush:				
Wards 1, 2	4	243	0	328
Herman:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	0	312	2	523
Holland:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	6	296	2	926
Lima:				
Wards 1, 2	7	390	4	933
Lyndon:				
Wards 1, 2	2	233	1	376
Mitchell	3	158	3	231
Mosel:				
Wards 1, 2	2	189	1	331
Plymouth:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	4	467	4	920
Rhine:				
Wards 1, 2	3	376	1	527
Russell	0	70	1	118
Scott:				
Wards 1, 2	2	265	2	418
Sheboygan:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	5	873	4	1,101
Sheboygan Falls:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	1	478	2	592
Sherman:				
Wards 1, 2	10	266	0	404
Wilson:				

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	1	691	2	1,197
Adell, vil.	0	166	1	166
Cascade, vil.	0	104	1	171
Cedar Grove, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2	3	158	1	690
Elkhart Lake, vil.	3	189	1	356
Glenbeulah, vil.	0	100	0	109
Howards Grove, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2	0	349	1	556
Kohler, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	1	226	3	679
Oostburg, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2	4	131	0	955
Random Lake, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2	6	248	0	402
Waldo, vil.	0	80	0	137
Plymouth, city:				
Wards 1, 2	2	290	4	350
Wards 3, 4	2	307	1	476
Wards 5, 6	1	291	1	414
Wards 7, 8	3	275	3	459
Sheboygan, city:				
Ward 1	3	610	1	1,005
Ward 2	4	657	5	803
Ward 3	2	624	1	627
Ward 4	5	611	3	337
Ward 5	3	696	2	476
Ward 6	3	620	2	621
Ward 7	2	810	6	479
Ward 8	5	958	3	701
Ward 9	1	710	1	794
Ward 10	3	914	0	625
Ward 11	4	832	2	676
Ward 12	7	758	5	426
Ward 13	2	791	2	741
Ward 14	4	810	4	762
Ward 15	2	739	16	670
Ward 16	3	736	8	479
Sheboygan Falls, city:				
Wards 1, 2	2	402	2	423
Wards 3, 4	3	382	1	467
Wards 5, 6	3	312	2	386
TOTAL	136	21,111	112	26,343
TAYLOR COUNTY				
Aurora	0	108	0	90
Browning	0	111	0	212
Chelsea	0	100	0	206
Cleveland	0	54	0	62
Deer Creek	1	118	2	181
Ford	0	59	2	60
Goodrich	0	64	0	93
Greenwood	2	101	1	124
Grover	0	26	0	93
Hammel	2	112	0	153
Holway	2	86	1	76
Jump River	0	93	0	67
Little Black	0	166	1	239
Maplehurst	0	80	0	56
McKinley	1	94	0	68
Medford	2	258	0	540
Molitor	0	56	0	51
Pershing	0	69	0	58
Rib Lake	1	118	0	194
Roosevelt	0	156	0	79
Taft	0	78	1	74
Westboro	1	130	1	194
Gilman, vil.	0	92	1	145
Lublin, vil.	0	38	0	38
Rib Lake, vil.	0	161	1	239
Stetsonville, vil.	0	103	0	155
Medford, city:				
Ward 1	0	164	1	320
Ward 2	1	153	0	357
Ward 3	0	157	1	342
Ward 4	2	166	2	352
TOTAL	15	3,271	15	4,918

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY				
Albion	0	103	0	134
Arcadia	6	436	3	344
Burnside	0	176	0	90
Caledonia	0	75	3	145
Chimney Rock	1	82	0	35
Dodge	2	158	2	68
Ettrick	0	274	0	308
Gale	3	193	1	446
Hale	0	289	0	172
Lincoln	0	148	0	144
Pigeon	0	203	0	137
Preston	2	197	0	191
Sumner	0	166	0	156
Trempealeau	2	219	2	325
Unity	2	168	0	104
Eleva, vil.	0	124	0	110
Ettrick, vil.	0	96	0	155
Pigeon Falls, vil.	0	95	0	110
Strum, vil.	0	262	1	207
Trempealeau, vil.	0	221	1	255
Arcadia, city	4	411	5	564
Blair, city	1	200	0	326
Galesville, city	0	202	1	417
Independence, city	1	230	1	210
Osseo, city	0	306	0	390
Whitehall, city	1	371	2	464
TOTAL	25	5,405	22	6,007
VERNON COUNTY				
Bergen	2	211	0	365
Christiana	0	211	1	157
Clinton	0	157	0	126
Coon	0	172	0	191
Forest	1	60	1	124
Franklin	1	203	3	240
Genoa	0	138	1	149
Greenwood	0	114	0	104
Hamburg	0	146	1	216
Harmony	0	149	3	165
Hillsboro	2	100	0	160
Jefferson	0	250	0	209
Kickapoo	1	113	0	96
Liberty	0	25	0	46
Stark	0	72	0	75
Sterling	0	81	1	194
Union	0	67	1	85
Viroqua	0	322	2	375
Webster	0	155	1	102
Wheatland	1	86	2	116
Whitestown	0	82	0	65
Chaseburg, vil.	0	35	0	98
Coon Valley, vil.	0	132	1	305
De Soto, vil.	0	49	2	60
Genoa, vil.	0	61	0	87
La Farge, vil.	2	134	1	189
Ontario, vil.	0	78	0	104
Readstown, vil.	0	91	1	107
Stoddard, vil.	0	153	0	224
Viola, vil.	0	36	0	49
Hillsboro, city:				
Ward 1	0	42	1	72
Ward 2	0	52	1	97
Ward 3	0	83	0	97
Ward 4	0	55	1	83
Viroqua, city:				
Ward 1	0	128	0	216
Ward 2	0	104	0	173
Ward 3	1	114	0	162
Ward 4	1	110	1	170
Ward 5	0	111	0	191
Ward 6	0	96	0	173
Westby, city:				
Ward 1	0	196	0	198
Ward 2	0	169	0	161
Ward 3	0	108	0	92
TOTAL	12	5,051	26	6,468

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
VILAS COUNTY				
Arbor Vitae:				
Ward 1	0	132	1	178
Ward 2	0	209	1	376
Ward 3	0	83	0	95
Boulder Junction	1	162	1	462
Cloverland	2	133	0	260
Conover	1	183	1	324
Lac du Flambeau:				
Ward 1	0	200	0	304
Ward 2	1	146	1	130
Land O'Lakes	2	124	1	360
Lincoln:				
Ward 1	1	212	3	499
Ward 2	0	61	0	117
Ward 3	0	13	0	34
Ward 4	0	7	0	33
Manitowish Waters	0	100	0	374
Phelps:				
Ward 1	0	149	0	219
Ward 2	0	94	0	163
Plum Lake	2	94	1	190
Presque Isle	3	90	2	224
St. Germain:				
Ward 1	0	102	1	199
Ward 2	0	122	0	339
Washington:				
Ward 1	0	140	0	306
Ward 2	1	64	0	137
Winchester	0	75	0	185
Eagle River, city:				
Ward 1	0	65	0	142
Ward 2	0	59	1	85
Ward 3	2	46	0	118
Ward 4	0	75	0	110
TOTAL	17	2,940	13	5,963
WALWORTH COUNTY				
Bloomfield	4	417	3	873
Darien	0	161	3	503
Delavan:				
Ward 1	2	134	1	348
Ward 2	1	224	5	514
Ward 3	1	168	3	355
East Troy	3	579	6	911
Geneva	4	444	6	940
Lafayette	0	129	1	349
LaGrange	5	235	3	504
Linn:				
Ward 1	2	159	0	608
Ward 2	1	47	0	175
Lyons	1	347	1	724
Richmond	3	217	3	373
Sharon	0	80	0	294
Spring Prairie	1	218	4	468
Sugar Creek	11	320	2	816
Troy	0	278	2	466
Walworth	0	132	1	481
Whitewater	1	218	1	429
Darien, vil.	1	131	0	317
East Troy, vil.	1	449	3	583
Fontana, vil.	0	188	1	648
Genoa City, vil.	0	114	0	404
Sharon, vil.	1	147	1	287
Walworth, vil.	0	185	2	626
Williams Bay, vil.	2	221	5	643
Delavan, city:				
Ward 1	0	286	4	425
Ward 2	1	280	0	448
Ward 3	1	247	0	546
Elkhorn, city:				
Ward 1	0	226	2	426
Ward 2	0	230	5	421
Ward 3	1	251	0	547
Lake Geneva, city:				
Ward 1	0	171	3	458
Ward 2	0	201	0	496
Ward 3	3	190	2	376
Ward 4	1	170	0	391
Whitewater, city:				
Ward 1	1	378	2	416
Ward 2	0	374	4	621
Ward 3	0	473	4	728
Ward 4	1	457	0	652
TOTAL	54	9,876	83	20,590
WASHBURN COUNTY				
Barronett	0	93	0	60
Bashaw	1	166	2	216
Bass Lake	0	62	0	91
Beaver Brook	0	137	0	177
Birchwood	0	64	0	105
Brooklyn	0	56	0	69
Casey	0	115	1	132
Chicog	0	70	0	48
Crystal	0	54	1	67
Evergreen	0	188	0	261
Frog Creek	0	26	0	39
Gull Lake	0	28	0	56
Long Lake	0	145	0	181
Madge	0	106	1	92
Minong	0	198	0	220
Sarona	0	88	0	98
Spooner	0	171	0	161
Springbrook	2	82	0	97
Stinnett	0	38	0	58
Stone Lake	0	70	0	108
Trego	6	148	1	184
Birchwood, vil.	1	92	0	156
Minong, vil.	0	116	2	137
Shell Lake, city:				
Ward 1	0	54	1	63
Ward 2	0	65	0	65
Ward 3	0	61	0	94
Ward 4	1	129	0	143
Spooner, city:				
Ward 1	0	119	0	127
Ward 2	0	71	1	65
Ward 3	0	150	0	217
Ward 4	1	111	0	111
Ward 5	1	115	0	149
TOTAL	13	3,188	10	3,847
WASHINGTON COUNTY				
Addison	3	438	2	774
Barton	4	366	2	692
Erin	2	319	5	800
Farmington	11	303	3	664
Germantown	0	29	0	69
Hartford	3	456	3	968
Jackson	4	377	1	1,025
Kewaskum	0	178	1	360
Polk	5	437	5	1,138
Richfield:				
Dist. 1	1	298	1	633
Dist. 2	3	313	3	691
Dist. 3	3	295	1	573
Dist. 4	3	311	2	668
Trenton	5	468	9	996
Wayne	3	191	3	398
West Bend	4	546	1	1,348
Germantown, vil.:				
Dist. 1	4	322	2	639
Dist. 2	6	490	2	891
Dist. 3	9	484	6	1,017
Dist. 4	0	479	7	1,016
Jackson, vil.	3	335	1	467
Kewaskum, vil.	0	361	3	685
Newburg, vil.	0	92	0	218
Slinger, vil.	0	289	1	476
Hartford, city:				
Dist. 1	7	476	6	647
Dist. 2	5	391	2	721
Dist. 3	3	389	2	539
Milwaukee, city:				
Ald.Dist. 15, Ward 285	0	0	0	2

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
West Bend, city:				
Dist. 1	1	429	1	708
Dist. 2	2	417	4	596
Dist. 3	4	394	5	1,021
Dist. 4	0	365	2	875
Dist. 5	3	474	0	656
Dist. 6	2	503	4	702
Dist. 7	5	411	3	625
Dist. 8	4	540	1	980
TOTAL	112	12,966	94	25,278
WAUKESHA COUNTY				
Brookfield:				
Wards 1, 4	0	87	2	273
Wards 2, 8	1	122	3	282
Wards 3, 6	0	126	0	409
Wards 5, 7	0	141	4	378
Wards 9, 10	3	139	2	293
Delafield:				
Wards 1, 2	1	216	6	521
Wards 3, 4	0	271	1	534
Wards 5, 6	2	211	3	565
Eagle:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	1	289	1	570
Genesee:				
Ward 1	2	138	3	379
Ward 2	2	199	2	304
Ward 3	0	97	6	306
Ward 4	1	159	0	404
Ward 5	0	166	0	351
Lisbon:				
Wards 1, 12, 13	4	263	1	577
Wards 2, 3	0	202	3	270
Wards 4, 5, 6	2	486	1	782
Wards 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	1	244	2	1,014
Merton:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	4	328	1	827
Wards 4, 5, 6	3	295	3	718
Wards 7, 8	2	203	0	670
Mukwonago:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	1	471	0	769
Ward 4	4	81	0	170
Wards 5, 6	6	235	3	375
Oconomowoc:				
Wards 1, 3, 6	3	439	2	935
Wards 2, 4, 5	1	373	1	933
Wards 7, 8	0	234	0	438
Ottawa:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	7	464	3	944
Summit:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	0	294	3	604
Wards 4, 5, 6	7	344	1	688
Vernon:				
Wards 1, 2	4	222	3	371
Ward 3	0	93	1	160
Wards 4, 5	1	228	0	389
Wards 6, 9	1	223	0	422
Wards 7, 8	1	341	2	601
Waukesha:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	4	530	8	1,054
Wards 5, 7	1	250	0	545
Ward 6	0	203	2	300
Ward 8	0	181	1	266
Big Bend, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	1	255	0	345
Butler, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	5	480	3	594
Chenequa, vil.	0	52	1	309
Dousman, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2	1	164	1	369
Eagle, vil.	0	213	0	296
Elm Grove, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2	5	113	1	932
Wards 3, 4	1	188	4	953
Wards 5, 6	0	248	2	744
Wards 7, 8	4	136	2	771
Hartland, vil.:				
Ward 1	1	151	2	225
Ward 2	2	175	0	252
Ward 3	0	186	4	346
Ward 4	0	160	2	263
Ward 5	0	121	2	212
Ward 6	0	132	2	284
Ward 7	0	100	1	208
Lac La Belle, vil.	0	49	2	125
Lannon, vil.	1	193	1	294
Menomonee Falls, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2	3	136	2	305
Wards 3, 6	4	598	7	665
Wards 4, 5	3	619	3	978
Ward 7	0	424	0	603
Wards 8, 9	4	534	0	907
Wards 10, 11, 12	5	768	3	1,463
Wards 13	3	291	2	612
Wards 14, 18	1	492	0	988
Wards 15, 16, 19	1	634	1	1,189
Ward 17	0	139	0	257
Ward 20	1	330	2	505
Merton, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2	0	115	2	344
Mukwonago, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	5	692	4	1,011
Nashotah, vil.	0	80	0	209
North Prairie, vil.	0	155	2	298
Oconomowoc Lake, vil.	2	45	0	242
Pewaukee, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	5	455	2	710
Wards 4, 5, 6	5	436	3	718
Sussex, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	0	712	5	1,086
Wales, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	2	311	1	656
Brookfield, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	6	770	2	1,881
Wards 5, 6, 7	6	628	3	1,937
Wards 8, 9, 10	5	572	7	2,171
Wards 11, 12, 13	1	453	3	2,108
Wards 14, 15, 16, 17	1	508	4	2,228
Wards 18, 19, 20, 21	0	622	7	1,887
Wards 22, 23, 24	3	914	5	1,945
Delafield, city:				
Ward 1	1	145	0	357
Ward 2	3	158	2	255
Ward 3	0	160	2	292
Ward 4	0	115	1	240
Ward 5	1	124	0	316
Ward 6	0	55	1	25
Muskego, city:				
Wards 1, 2	6	437	0	725
Wards 3, 4	1	481	2	683
Wards 5, 6	5	402	4	557
Wards 7, 8	4	463	5	613
Wards 9, 10	1	400	3	617
Wards 11, 12	0	392	1	658
Wards 13, 14	1	420	3	711
New Berlin, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	5	884	10	1,400
Wards 4, 5, 6, 7	2	871	9	1,628
Wards 8, 9, 10	1	883	7	1,306
Ward 11	0	242	2	455
Wards 12, 13	1	596	3	1,054
Wards 14, 15, 16, 17	4	822	9	1,600
Wards 18, 19, 20	8	703	4	1,448
Wards 21, 22, 23	10	609	3	911
Ward 24	0	200	1	410
Oconomowoc, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	5	477	0	897
Wards 5, 6, 7	1	400	9	767
Wards 8, 9, 10	3	406	0	634
Wards 11, 12, 13	1	361	3	811
Pewaukee, city:				
Wards 1, 2	0	243	0	443
Wards 3, 4, 5	1	288	2	470
Wards 6, 7	2	190	0	301
Wards 8, 9	2	301	1	638
Wards 10, 11	4	184	2	300

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

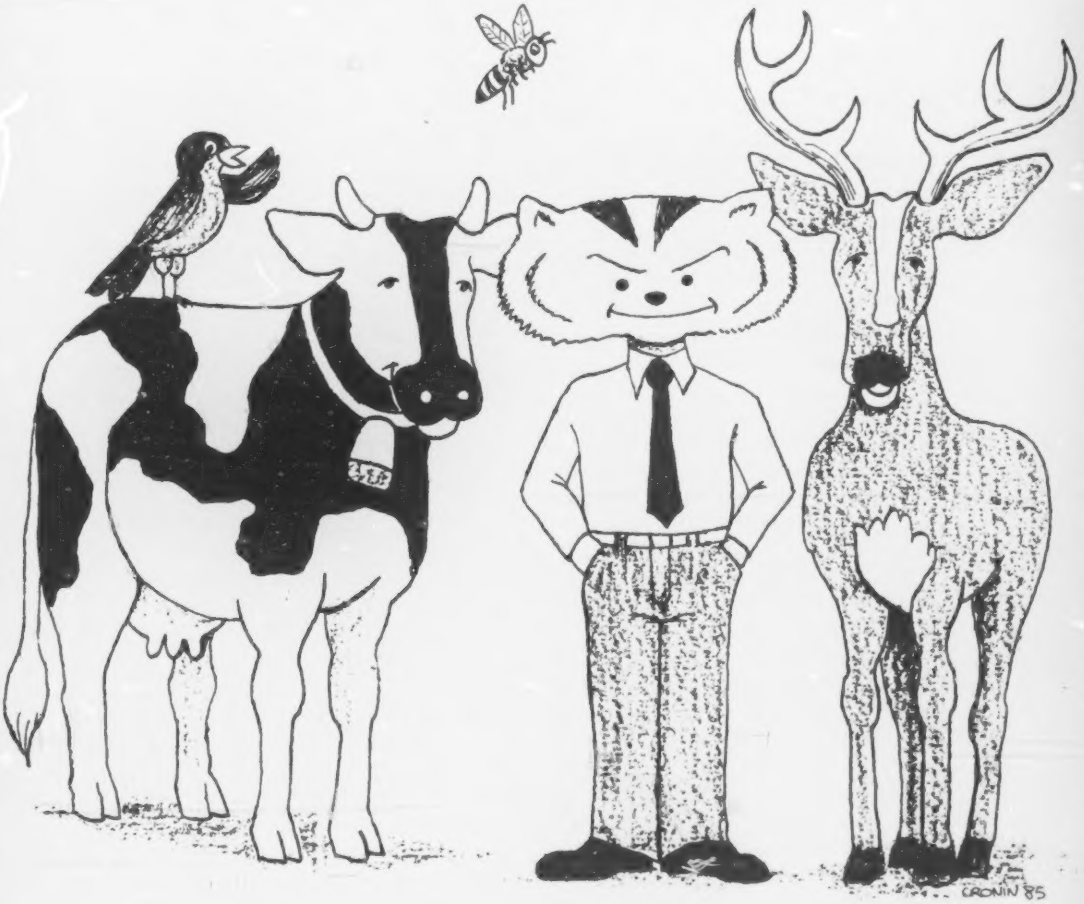
District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Wards 12, 13, 14	8	325	0	787
Waukesha, city:				
Ward 1	0	364	5	765
Ward 2	0	160	2	265
Ward 3	2	351	0	487
Ward 4	1	296	1	343
Ward 5	1	366	6	310
Ward 6	1	290	7	285
Ward 7	1	361	0	421
Ward 8	0	390	1	500
Ward 9	0	330	0	905
Ward 10	3	333	18	368
Ward 11	0	362	2	702
Ward 12	0	144	0	429
Ward 13	4	284	0	331
Ward 14	1	343	5	568
Ward 15	0	357	0	401
Ward 16	0	377	1	400
Ward 17	2	264	0	299
Ward 18	1	303	0	382
Ward 19	0	128	0	209
Ward 20	1	190	3	193
Ward 21	2	556	3	623
Ward 22	3	451	1	508
Ward 23	2	109	1	286
Ward 24	2	344	2	604
Ward 25	0	170	0	278
Ward 26	0	287	0	401
Ward 27	0	227	0	337
Ward 28	0	370	1	443
Ward 29	2	383	2	589
Ward 30	1	406	2	991
Ward 31	0	188	2	267
TOTAL	268	47,308	327	92,415
WAUPACA COUNTY				
Bear Creek	2	77	0	215
Caledonia:				
Wards 1, 2	2	108	0	343
Dayton:				
Wards 1, 2	3	225	2	578
Dupont	0	54	0	172
Farmington:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	2	176	1	440
Wards 4, 5	1	282	2	608
Fremont	5	80	0	197
Harrison	0	134	0	80
Helvetia	1	97	0	172
Iola	1	116	0	198
Larrabee:				
Wards 1, 2	2	168	0	347
Lebanon:				
Wards 1, 2	11	171	11	298
Lind:				
Wards 1, 2	1	120	2	324
Little Wolf:				
Wards 1, 2	2	117	0	387
Matteson	1	97	1	243
Mukwa:				
Wards 1, 2	6	281	1	574
Royalton:				
Wards 1, 2	2	138	1	313
Scandinavia	2	143	1	229
St. Lawrence	3	96	1	151
Union	0	111	1	199
Waupaca:				
Wards 1, 2	2	124	0	264
Weyauwega	6	52	0	156
Wyoming	0	65	0	59
Big Falls, vil.	1	19	0	26
Embarrass, vil.	1	58	0	156
Fremont, vil.	2	64	2	179
Iola, vil.	0	204	0	340
Ogdensburg, vil.	0	19	0	64
Scandinavia, vil.	0	56	0	88
Clintonville, city:				
Wards 1, 2	0	136	0	322
Ward 3	0	86	0	230
Ward 4	3	119	0	248
Wards 5, 6	2	176	2	390
Ward 7	0	106	0	286
Manawa, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	1	146	0	397
Marion, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	0	152	0	437
New London, city:				
Wards 3, 4	0	239	1	377
Wards 5, 6	2	182	0	389
Wards 7, 8	0	188	0	342
Wards 9, 10	2	186	1	268
Waupaca, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	142	1	291
Ald. Dist. 2	1	135	0	306
Ald. Dist. 3	0	76	0	232
Ald. Dist. 4	1	112	1	312
Ald. Dist. 5	0	89	0	302
Weyauwega, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	2	172	1	506
TOTAL	73	5,894	31	13,097
WAUSHARA COUNTY				
Aurora	0	94	0	249
Bloomfield	2	60	0	292
Coloma	0	71	0	141
Dakota	3	117	0	339
Deerfield	0	64	0	144
Hancock	0	49	0	136
Leon	0	149	1	254
Marion	1	263	3	463
Mt. Morris	0	162	1	254
Oasis	0	63	0	125
Plainfield	0	81	1	117
Poy Sippi	2	111	2	326
Richford	0	53	0	137
Rose	0	94	3	104
Saxeville	0	88	1	251
Springwater	5	179	3	357
Warren	0	91	1	146
Wautoma	4	160	2	345
Coloma, vil.	0	54	0	150
Hancock, vil.	3	50	0	108
Lohrville, vil.	0	76	0	52
Plainfield, vil.	0	124	1	252
Redgranite, vil.	0	188	1	217
Wild Rose, vil.	0	108	0	244
Berlin, city	0	5	0	18
Wautoma, city:				
Ward 1	4	76	2	195
Ward 2	1	74	1	185
Ward 3	0	78	1	167
TOTAL	25	2,782	24	5,768
WINNEBAGO COUNTY				
Algoma	3	523	1	1,137
Black Wolf	3	347	0	856
Clayton	0	304	3	852
Menasha:				
Dist. 6	3	515	1	749
Dist. 7	1	658	3	1,201
Dist. 8	1	207	0	550
Dist. 9	1	388	2	1,029
Neenah	0	366	0	1,011
Nekimi	0	158	1	508
Nepeuskun	0	84	0	239
Omro	4	261	0	529
Oshkosh	9	637	3	1,073
Poygan	4	136	0	231
Rushford	1	225	2	395
Utica	2	152	1	379
Vinland	2	295	0	569
Winchester	1	206	0	440
Winneconne	1	303	0	631
Wolf River	2	144	3	347
Winneconne, vil.	0	281	2	645
Appleton, city:				
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 2	0	3	0	6

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Richards and Salaman (Con.)[1]	Mondale and Ferraro (Dem.)	Bergland and Lewis (Lib.)[1]	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 2	0	3	0	9
Menasha, city:				
Ward 1	3	484	6	767
Ward 2	0	574	5	644
Ward 3	1	538	1	761
Ward 4	4	666	2	708
Ward 5	1	674	2	710
Neenah, city:				
Ward 20	1	356	3	1,145
Ward 21	1	363	1	680
Ward 22	2	521	4	981
Ward 23	2	404	2	702
Ward 24	2	456	5	737
Ward 25	3	417	0	772
Ward 26	1	473	1	727
Ward 27	0	416	1	847
Ward 28	0	7	0	16
Omro, city	0	461	0	681
Oshkosh, city:				
Ward 29	4	408	2	1,111
Ward 30	4	528	2	711
Ward 31	2	532	2	963
Ward 32	0	503	0	816
Ward 33	8	592	6	700
Ward 34	4	577	5	719
Ward 35	2	596	2	851
Ward 36	0	630	1	838
Ward 37	4	690	5	832
Ward 38	1	609	6	982
Ward 39	2	645	4	1,082
Ward 40	3	620	0	939
Ward 41	1	563	3	611
Ward 42	1	561	2	981
Ward 43	2	651	3	883
Ward 44	0	587	3	810
Ward 45	3	502	1	921
TOTAL	100	22,791	102	39,014
WOOD COUNTY				
Arpin	0	118	1	155
Auburndale	2	121	1	249
Cameron	0	66	1	189
Cary	0	59	0	121
Cranmoor	0	26	2	70
Dexter	0	72	0	88
Grand Rapids:				
Ward 1	3	196	1	287
Ward 2	0	157	0	277
Ward 3	0	110	0	222
Ward 4	0	94	2	225
Ward 5	0	35	0	69
Ward 6	0	174	0	229
Ward 7	0	164	1	262
Ward 8	3	146	0	352
Ward 9	0	140	0	268
Hansen	1	140	1	189
Hiles	0	35	0	46
Lincoln	2	172	1	371
Marshfield	1	90	0	244
Milladore	0	129	0	158
Port Edwards	0	236	0	334
Remington	0	54	0	101
Richfield	1	126	3	324
Rock	0	75	1	209
Rudolph	1	262	1	280
Saratoga:				
Ward 1	1	316	3	524
Ward 2	0	362	0	538
Seneca	0	196	2	341
Sherry	0	138	2	197
Siegel	2	281	0	332
Wood	0	123	2	179
Arpin, vil.	1	53	0	93
Auburndale, vil.	5	79	0	166
Biron, vil.	1	190	1	212
Hewitt, vil.	0	59	0	153
Milladore, vil.	0	58	1	83
Port Edwards, vil.	0	345	4	666
Rudolph, vil.	0	124	0	100
Vesper, vil.	0	76	2	180
Marshfield, city:				
Wards 1, 11	1	243	1	497
Wards 2, 12	0	269	0	570
Wards 3, 13	0	269	3	620
Wards 4, 14	0	300	3	689
Wards 5, 15	0	237	1	441
Wards 6, 16	0	240	2	525
Wards 7, 17	2	241	4	576
Wards 8, 18	0	232	1	500
Wards 9, 19	1	246	2	475
Wards 10, 20	0	256	1	555
Nekoosa, city:				
Ward 1	0	119	2	175
Ward 2	1	88	0	156
Ward 3	1	115	0	217
Ward 4	0	113	0	166
Pittsville, city:				
Ward 1	0	70	0	121
Ward 2	0	22	0	48
Ward 3	0	39	0	66
Wisconsin Rapids, city:				
Ward 1	0	207	1	195
Ward 2	0	220	1	212
Ward 3	0	196	0	244
Ward 4	2	181	0	249
Ward 5	0	231	0	289
Ward 6	1	223	0	281
Ward 7	0	187	1	356
Ward 8	4	163	1	245
Ward 9	0	186	0	248
Ward 10	0	192	0	247
Ward 11	2	226	2	257
Ward 12	0	148	1	201
Ward 13	2	177	0	246
Ward 14	1	197	3	325
Ward 15	0	145	1	190
Ward 16	3	251	1	402
Ward 17	1	144	0	271
Ward 18	0	186	0	305
Ward 19	0	162	0	282
TOTAL	46	12,118	65	20,525

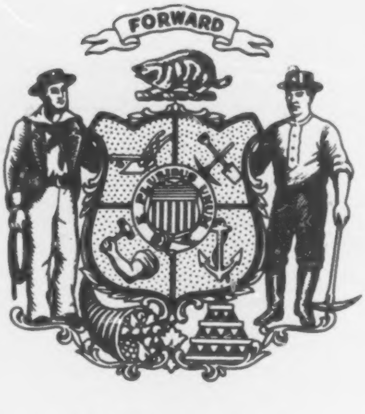
Wisconsin Symbols

Wisconsin symbols: origin and descriptions of the official state symbols as enumerated in Sections 1.07, 1.08, 1.10 and 14.45 of the Wisconsin Statutes

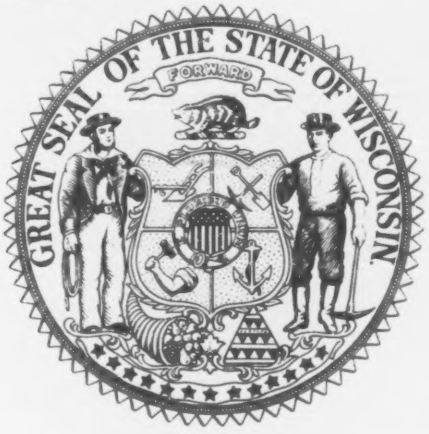


WISCONSIN STATE SYMBOLS

(See front and back endpapers)



The Coat of Arms


GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN
FORWARD

The Great Seal

Over the years a substantial group of items has gained statutory recognition as state symbols. Wisconsin now has an official flag, coat of arms, motto, seal, song, symbol of peace, tree, flower, bird, fish, animal, wildlife animal, domestic animal, insect, mineral, rock and soil. The "badger" nickname, however, remains unofficial.

A brief historical description and text of the pertinent section of the Wisconsin Statutes for each symbol follows.

Flag. An official design for Wisconsin's state flag was initially provided by the Legislature in 1863. Noting that a flag had not been adopted and that Civil War regiments in the field were requesting flags, the Legislature formed a 5-member, joint select committee to report "....a description for a proper state flag." This action resulted in the adoption of 1863 Joint Resolution 4, which provided a design for a state flag that was substantially the same as the regimental flags already in use by Wisconsin troops.

It was not until 1913, however, that language concerning flag specifications was added to the Wisconsin Statutes. Chapter 111, Laws of 1913, created a state flag provision in what is now statute Section 1.08. This description was quite similar to the 1863 version, specifying a dark blue flag with the state coat of arms centered on each side.

The 1913 design remained unchanged until the enactment of Chapter 286, Laws of 1979, which repealed and recreated statute Section 1.08. Most significant of the changes required by the 1979 act was adding the word "Wisconsin" and the date "1848" — the date of statehood — in white letters, centered above and below the coat of arms, respectively. This change was the culmination of years of legislative attempts to alter or replace Wisconsin's flag to make it more distinctive and recognizable.

The 1979 revision also provided certain technical changes in dimensions, proportions, materials and so on to make it easier for flag manufacturers to comply with the law.

"1.08 State flag. (1) The Wisconsin state flag consists of the following features:

(a) Relative dimensions of 2 to 3, hoist to fly.

(b) A background of royal blue cloth.

(c) The state coat of arms, as described under s. 1.07, in material of appropriate colors, applied on each side in the center of the field, of such size that, if placed in a circle whose diameter is equal to 50% of the hoist, those portions farthest from the center of the field would meet, but not cross, the boundary of the circle.

(d) The word "WISCONSIN" in white, capital, condensed Gothic letters, one-eighth of the hoist in height, centered above the coat of arms, midway between the uppermost part of the coat of arms and the top edge of the flag.

(e) The year "1848" in white, condensed Gothic numbers, one-eighth of the hoist in height, centered below the coat of arms, midway between the lowermost part of the coat of arms and the bottom edge of the flag.

(f) Optional trim on the edges consisting of yellow knotted fringe.

(2) The department of administration shall ensure that all official state flags that are manufactured on or after May 1, 1981 conform to the requirements of this section. State flags manufactured before May 1, 1981 may continue to be used as state flags."

Coat of arms. The coat of arms, now provided in statute Section 1.07, is an integral part of the state seal and also appears on the state flag. Its history parallels that of the seal.

On the coat of arms is a sailor with a coil of rope and a "yeoman" — usually considered a miner — with a pick, representing labor by water and land. They are supporting a quartered shield with symbols representing agriculture (plow), mining (pick and shovel), manufacturing (arm and hammer), and navigation (anchor). Centered on the shield is a small U.S. coat of arms and motto ("E Pluribus Unum" or "One out of many") symbolizing Wisconsin's loyalty to the Union. At the base, a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, stands for prosperity and abundance, while a pyramid of lead ingots represents mineral wealth. Centered over the shield at the crest is a badger, the state animal, and on a banner above, the state motto, "Forward".

"**1.07 State coat of arms.** The coat of arms of the state of Wisconsin is declared to be as follows:

ARMS. — Or, quartered, the quarters bearing respectively a plow, a crossed shovel and pick, an arm and held hammer, and an anchor, all proper; the base of shield resting upon a horn of plenty and pyramid of pig lead, all proper; over all on fesse point, the arms and motto of the United States, namely: Arms, palewise of 13 pieces argent and gules; a chief azure; motto (on garter surrounding inescutcheon), 'E pluribus unum'.

CREST. — A badger, passant, proper.

SUPPORTERS. — Dexter, a sailor holding a coil of rope, proper; sinister, a yeoman resting on a pick proper.

MOTTO. — Over crest, 'Forward'."

Motto: "Forward". The motto, "Forward", which is part of the coat of arms, is provided in statute Section 1.07 (see above). It was introduced in the 1851 revision of the state seal and coat of arms. Governor Nelson Dewey had asked the chancellor of the university, John H. Lathrop, to design a new seal. It is alleged that during a chance meeting on a trip to New York City the Governor and the subsequent Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, Edward Ryan, evolved a new seal from the Lathrop design. Ryan objected to the proposed Latin motto. As an alternative, they first thought of "Excelsior", which suggested the words "Forward", "Upward" and "Onward"; "Forward" was chosen.

Seal. Section 4, Article XIII, of the Wisconsin Constitution requires the legislature to provide a "great seal", to be kept by the Secretary of State and used to authenticate all official acts of the Governor except laws. The seal consists of the coat of arms with the words "Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin" centered above and a curved line of 13 stars below, with an ornamental border. A modified "lesser seal" is provided as the seal of the Secretary of State to be used to authenticate documents.

The history of the seal is inextricably entwined with that of the coat of arms. An official seal was created in 1836, when Wisconsin became a territory, and was revised in 1839. When Wisconsin achieved statehood in 1848, a new seal was prepared. This seal was changed in 1851 because, it is said, Governor Nelson Dewey did not like it. In 1881, Chapter 280 for the first time precisely described the great seal (and coat of arms), language that ultimately became Sections 1.07 and 14.45 of the statutes.

"**14.45 Great and lesser seals.** (1) The state shall have a great seal and a lesser seal both of which shall be kept in the office of the secretary of state.

> (2) The great seal of the state consists of a metallic disc, 2 3/8 inches in diameter, containing, within an ornamental border, the following devices and legend: The coat of arms of the state, as in s. 1.07 described; above the arms, in a line parallel with the border, the words, "Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin;" in the exergue, in a curved line, 13 stars.
>
> (3) A lesser seal, 1 3/4 inches in diameter, engraved with the device of the great seal, with the words, "Seal of the Secretary of State," in a curved line above, and the words, "State of Wisconsin," in a curved line below such device, is the seal of the secretary of state, and may be used to authenticate all papers and documents issued by him, except the official acts of the governor, and such copies of the laws and records in the office of said secretary as may be required for use as evidence in any other state, territory or country."

Song. The music for "On, Wisconsin!" was composed in 1909 by William T. Purdy with the idea of entering it in a Minnesota contest for the creation of a new football song. Instead, a friend, Carl Beck, persuaded Purdy to dedicate the song to the University of Wisconsin football team, and collaborated in the effort by writing the lyrics. The song was introduced at the University of Wisconsin in November 1909. It was later acclaimed by John Philip Sousa as the best college song he ever heard.

Lyrics more in keeping with the purposes of a state song were subsequently written in 1913 by J.S. Hubbard (then editor of the *Beloit Free Press*) and Judge (later Tax Commissioner) Charles D. Rosa. Hubbard and Rosa were among the delegates from many states convened in 1913 to commemorate the centennial of the Battle of Lake Erie, where Oliver Hazard Perry defeated the British fleet near Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

Inspired by the occasion, they provided new, more solemn words to the already well-known Wisconsin football song. Their lyrics, some of which were later incorporated in the official state song, were first performed on the *S.S. Alabama* under the leadership of Prof. Julius E. Olson, chairman of the Wisconsin delegation.

Although "On, Wisconsin!" was recognized everywhere as Wisconsin's song, the state did not adopt an official song until 1959. In that year, Assemblyman Harold W. Clemens discovered that Wisconsin was one of only 10 states without a song. As a vocalist, he had sung "On, Wisconsin!" at public gatherings for many years thinking it was the state song. Mr. Clemens introduced a bill to give "On, Wisconsin!" the status he thought it deserved. On discovering that many different lyrics existed, an official text for the first verse of what was to become the state anthem was incorporated in the bill. It was enacted as Chapter 170, Laws of 1959, amending statute Section 1.10.

> "**1.10 State song and State symbols.** The Wisconsin state song is 'On, Wisconsin', music written by W.T. Purdy, the words to which are as follows: 'On, Wisconsin!, On, Wisconsin! Grand old badger state! We, thy loyal sons and daughters, Hail thee, good and great. On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin! Champion of the right, 'Forward', our motto—God will give thee might!'...."

Symbol of peace: mourning dove. Various individuals and organizations concerned with conservation and wildlife long sought a protected status for the dove. Concluding an effort that stretched over a decade, the mourning dove was added to statute Section 1.10 as Wisconsin's official symbol of peace and removed from the statutory definition of game birds by Chapter 129, Laws of 1971.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: The mourning dove (zenaidura macoura corolinensis linnaus) is the symbol of peace...."

Tree: sugar maple. A state tree was first selected by a vote of Wisconsin school children in 1893. The maple tree won, followed by oak, pine and elm. In 1948 another vote was conducted among the school children by the Youth Centennial Committee. In that election the sugar maple again polled the most votes, followed by white pine and birch. The 1949 Legislature, in spite of efforts by white pine advocates, enacted Chapter 218, creating statute Section 1.10, which designated the sugar maple as the official state tree.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state tree is the sugar maple (acer saccharum)...."

Flower: wood violet. In 1908 school children nominated 4 candidates for state flower: the violet, wild rose, trailing arbutus and white water lily. On Arbor Day 1909, the final vote was taken, and the violet won. Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, which created statute Section 1.10, named the wood violet Wisconsin's official flower.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state flower is the wood violet (viola papilionacea)...."

Bird: robin. In 1926-27, Wisconsin school children voted to select a state bird. The robin received twice the votes given any other bird. Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, creating statute Section 1.10, officially made the robin the state bird.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state bird is the robin (turdus migratorius)...."

Fish: muskellunge. As early as 1939 an effort was made by joint resolution to adopt the muskellunge as the obvious candidate for state fish. The trout was a very distant alternative suggestion. In 1955, by Chapter 18 and without a dissenting vote, the Legislature amended statute Section 1.10 to declare the muskellunge to be Wisconsin's official fish.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state fish is the muskellunge (Esox masquinongy masquinongy Mitchell)...."

Animals: badger, white-tailed deer, dairy cow. Although the *badger* has been closely associated with Wisconsin since territorial days, it was not declared the official state animal until 1957. Over the years its likeness had been incorporated in the state coat of arms, seal, flag, and even in the Capitol architecture, as well as being immortalized in the song, "On, Wisconsin!" ("...Grand old badger state!"). "Bucky Badger" has long been the University of Wisconsin's mascot. In 1957 a bill to establish the badger as state animal was introduced at the request of 4 Jefferson County students (age 8-11) who discovered from a Historical Society publication that the badger did not have the official status most people assumed. They wanted this oversight corrected. Custom and usage virtually dictated the badger as the self-evident choice for state animal. Serious opposition developed, however, when a faction from Wisconsin's northern counties introduced a bill to make the *white-tailed deer* the official animal, citing the state's large native deer population, the animal's physical attributes, and the considerable economic benefits derived from the annual deer hunt. When the legislative debate ended, a compromise had produced 2 official animals to be added to statute Section 1.10. 1957 Chapter 209 made the badger the "state animal", while Chapter 147 named the white-tailed deer the state "wildlife animal".

Badger nickname. History, rather than nature or the law, explains Wisconsin's nickname, the "badgers", or "badger state". It evolved during the lead-mining boom which began just prior to 1830 in southwestern Wisconsin. The name was first applied when miners who were too busy digging the "gray gold" to build houses moved into abandoned mine shafts and makeshift burrows for shelter — like badgers. Although "badgers" had a somewhat derogatory connotation at first, it gradually gained acceptance as an apt description of the hardworking and energetic settlers of the Wisconsin Territory. While the nickname stuck, it has remained unofficial.

The *dairy cow* was added to statute Section 1.10 as Wisconsin's official "domestic animal" by Chapter 167, Laws of 1971, in recognition of its many contributions to the state. This action was termed a logical and long overdue step, consistent with the state promoting itself as "*America's Dairyland*", the legend placed on state automobile license plates — following consideration of a number of serious and facetious descriptive phrases — by Chapter 115, Laws of 1939 (see statute Section 341.13).

1972 Executive Order 32 designated Wisconsin's first official dairy cow and ordered the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture to establish an annual rotation among Wisconsin's remaining purebreeds. The Jersey was selected for the honor in 1984-85, followed in 1985-86 by the Ayrshire.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state animal is the badger (taxidea taxus); the Wisconsin domestic animal is the dairy cow (bos taurus); the Wisconsin wildlife animal is the white-tailed deer (odocoileus virginianus) ...."

Insect: honey bee. Selection of the honey bee as official state insect was achieved when statute Section 1.10 was amended by Chapter 326, Laws of 1977. The bill which became law was introduced at the request of the third grade class of Holy Family School of Marinette and the Wisconsin Honey Producers Association. Attempts to allow all elementary school pupils in the state to decide the selection by popular ballot were unsuccessful. Other contenders for the title were the monarch butterfly, dragon fly, ladybug and mosquito.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state insect is the honey bee (apis mellifera)...."

Mineral and rock: galena and red granite. Chapter 14, Laws of 1971, amended statute Section 1.10 to make galena the official state mineral and red granite the state rock. The proposal was introduced at the request of the Kenosha Gem and Mineral Society to promote geological awareness. Criteria for initial selection by the Wisconsin Geological Society included nativity, abundance, uniqueness, economic value and historical significance.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state mineral is the galena (lead sulphide); the Wisconsin state rock is the red granite...."

Soil: Antigo Silt Loam. An official state soil was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 33, a declaration intended as a reminder of our soil stewardship responsibilities. Its advocates argued that soil, a natural resource that took 10,000 years to produce, is not only essential to Wisconsin's economy, but is the foundation of life. It needs to be conserved, rather than abused, poisoned, eroded or covered with concrete. Selected to represent the over 500 major soil types in Wisconsin, Antigo silt loam is a productive, level, silty soil of glacial origins, subsequently enriched by organic matter from prehistoric forests. Found chiefly in Wisconsin — stretching in patches across the north central part of the state — it is named after one of our cities. It is a versatile soil which supports dairying, potatoe growing and timber. This amendment to statute Section 1.10 was the result of a successful recognition drive led by Professor Francis D. Hole, UW-Madison soil scientist.

> "**1.10 State Song and State Symbols** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state soil is the Antigo silt loam (typic glossoboralf)."

As prospective customers view through the windows, a member of the Wisconsin Bakers Association tries to keep up with the demand for the Wisconsin State Fair's famous cream puffs (photo courtesy of State Fair Park Board).

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Addenda

Additions and revisions: state governmental update through June 30, 1985

DELETIONS
ADDITIONS

ADDENDA

The additions and revisions listed here result from actions occurring after the *1985-1986 Wisconsin Blue Book* went to press and up to June 30, 1985. Information in the Addenda is presented in the same sequence as in the Blue Book proper.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 275 to 354

Biographies: Biennial Committee Assignments — 1985

Scott Fergus (Dem.), 61st Assembly District

Economic Development Subcommittee on Regulations and Permits (chp.).

Assembly Standing Committees:

Economic Development: Subcommittee on Regulations and Permits — Fergus, *chairperson;* Rosenzweig, *vice chairperson;* Berndt, Carpenter, R. Young.

Legislative Agencies:

Legislative Council: Representatives Bradley and McEssy (reappointed eff. 5/1/85).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 355 to 604

State Officers Appointed by the Governor as Required by Statute

Officers	Name	Home Address	Term Expires
Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board Sec. 15.195 (4)	Stanley M. Englander (reappointment)	Racine	May 1, 1988
Developmental Disabilities, Council on Sec. 15.197 (11n)	Florence H. Mineau	West Bend	July 1, 1987
	Leonard J. Ganser, M.D	Madison	July 1, 1988
	Dennis M. Filippelli (reappointment)	Kenosha	July 1, 1989
	Ruth Gullerud (reappointment)	Eau Claire	July 1, 1989
	Albert T. Lahmayer, O.D	Black River Falls	July 1, 1989
	Karen R. Reibetanz, Ph.D (reappointment)	Madison	July 1, 1989
*Educational Communications Board Sec. 15.57	Ernest Hendricks[1] (reappointment)	Milwaukee	May 1, 1989
	Joan Holden[1] (reappointment)	Wisconsin Rapids	May 1, 1989
*Funeral Directors Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (16)	Jo DeMars[1] (reappointment)	Waukesha	July 1, 1989
	James A. Sass[1] (succeeding David Rusch)	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989
*Health Facilities Authority Sec. 231.02 (1)	Kitty Brennan[1] (succeeding Allan Iding)	South Milwaukee	June 30, 1992
*Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6m)	Thomas W. Grossman, M.D.[1] (succeeding Lawrence Flanary)	Mequon	July 1, 1989
	Clarence J. Welsch[1] (reappointment)	Sheboygan	July 1, 1989
*Judicial Commission Sec. 757.83	Joel B. Grossman[1] (reappointment)	Madison	Aug. 1, 1988
Library and Network Development, Council on Sec. 15.377 (6)	Joyce Feustel (succeeding Audrey Roberts)	Madison	July 1, 1986
	David Bernard (succeeding Ruth Harris)	Menomonie	July 1, 1988
	James Klein (succeeding Carol Diehl)	Appleton	July 1, 1988
	James Krems (succeeding Burdette Eagon)	Rosholt	July 1, 1988

Officers	Name	Home Address	Term Expires
	Louise Pittman (succeeding Jane Vriesacker	Kenosha	July 1, 1988
*Optometry Examining Bd. Sec. 15.405 (8)	Donald O'Keefe[1] (reappointment)	Wausau	July 1, 1989
*Snowmobile Recreational Council Sec. 15.347 (7)	Ernest J. Feight[1]	Rhinelander	July 1, 1986
	Harold H. Flater[1] (reappointment)	Holcombe	July 1, 1988
	James Saari[1] (reappointment)	Hurley	July 1, 1988
	Stephen E. Sorensen[1] (succeeding Richard Peters)	Mason	July 1, 1988
	Ralph Stukel, Jr.[1] (reappointment)	Pewaukee	July 1, 1988
Women's Council Sec. 15.107 (10)	Blanca Malpartida	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986
	Susan DuBois (reappointment)	Rhinelander	July 1, 1987
	Sara Harder (reappointment)	Eau Claire	July 1, 1987
	Sandra Thomas (succeeding Tresa Malone)	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987

*Nominated by the Governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed.

[1] Has been nominated by the Governor but not yet confirmed by the Senate.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: COMMERCE

Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Department of:

Land Conservation Board: JANE LICHT (confirmation pending, succeeding Ross Pierson).

State Fair Park Board: 1985 Wisconsin Act 20 increased membership from 3 to 5 and provided 5-year terms.

Regulation and Licensing, Department of

Board of Nursing: TERESA M. ELGUEZABEL (confirmation pending, succeeding Steven Schaefer); JANICE A. KERLEY (confirmation pending, succeeding Annie McMorris).

Chiropractic Examining Board: ANNE ANFINSON (confirmation pending, succeeding Robert Froehlich); DONALD E. CHRISTENSEN (confirmation pending); MICHAEL PERDZIAK (confirmation pending, succeeding Dr. Carl Webster).

Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board: THOMAS W. GROSSMAN (M.D.) (confirmation pending, succeeding Lawrence Flanary).

Medical Examining Board: G. THOMAS PFAEHLER (M.D.) (confirmation pending, succeeding Dr. George Arndt).

Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board: VIRGINIA HEIM (confirmation pending, succeeding Clemens Baime); ELAINE LEVENTHAL (M.D.) (confirmation pending, succeeding Dr. Ruth Jansen); WANDA PREISLER (confirmation pending, succeeding Robert Gregory).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: EDUCATION

Higher Educational Aids Board: LAURENCE A. WEINSTEIN (succeeding Catherine Conroy).

Public Instruction, Department of

Council on Library and Network Development: DAVID BARNARD (succeeding Ruth Harris); JOYCE FEUSTEL (succeeding Audrey Roberts); JAMES KLEIN (succeeding Carol Diehl); JAMES KREMS (succeeding Burdette Eagon); LOUISE PITTMAN (succeeding Jan Vriesacker).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Natural Resources, Department of

Snowmobile Recreation Council: ERNEST J. FEIGHT (confirmation pending, succeeding Philipp Cohrs); STEPHEN E. SORENSEN (confirmation pending, succeeding Richard Peters).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: HUMAN RELATIONS AND RESOURCES

Health and Social Services, Department of

Council on Developmental Disabilities: LEONARD J. GANSER (M.D.), ALBERT T. LAHMAYER (O.D.), FLORENCE H. MINEAU.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: GENERAL EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

State Authorities

Health Facilities Authority: KITTY BRENNAN (confirmation pending, succeeding Allan Iding).

STATISTICS

Addenda relating to pages 641 to 828

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN:

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN:

Initiative-Referendum, Inc., Wis. Citizens for .... Walter G.E. Heiden, St. Dir.
7230 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: **County Officers In Wisconsin**

Price County Register of Deeds: JUDITH L. CHIZEK, succeeding Mary Kraiss (for a term ending 1/87).

Iowa County District Attorney: CAROLYN SMITH, succeeding Paul McLimans (for a term ending 1/87).

Winnebago County District Attorney: PEGGY LAUTENSCHLAGER, succeeding Dee Dyer (eff. 7/1/85 for a term ending 1/87).

ADDITIONAL CHANGES ENACTED BY 1985 WISCONSIN ACT 29 (the budget)

Legislative Council: Membership increased by one senator.

Office of the Governor: *Governor's Employment and Training Office* transferred primarily to Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

Department of Development: *Council on Housing* repealed; *Employe Ownership Board* created and attached to department under Sec. 15.03.

Educational Communications Board: Membership revised; *Council on Public Radio* and *Council on Public Television* created.

State Historical Society: The *Division of Museum* attached under Sec. 15.03.

Department of Public Instruction: *Council on Instructional Telecommunications, Council on Suicide Prevention, Governor's Council on Business and Education Partnerships,* and *Teaching Incentives Program Council* created.

University of Wisconsin System: *Council on Public Broadcasting* created.

Department of Natural Resources: *Great Lakes Fish and Water Resources Council* created; *Scientific Areas Preservation Council* renamed the *Natural Areas Preservation Council; Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board* transferred to the Department of Administration under Sec. 15.03.

Department of Health and Social Services: *Council on Health Care Coverage for the Uninsured* created and attached under Sec. 15.03; *Council on Medical Education Loan Repayment Grants* repealed.

Department of Justice: *Division of Criminal Investigation* and *Division of Law Enforcement Services* repealed as statutory divisions.

Department of Administration: *Emergency Number Systems Board* repealed; *Off-the-Road Vehicle Council* created.

Investment Board: Membership revised.

Secretary of State: *Uniform Commercial Code Statewide Lien System Council* created.

Temporary statutory committee: *Uniform Capital Study Committee* created, support to be provided by the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District.

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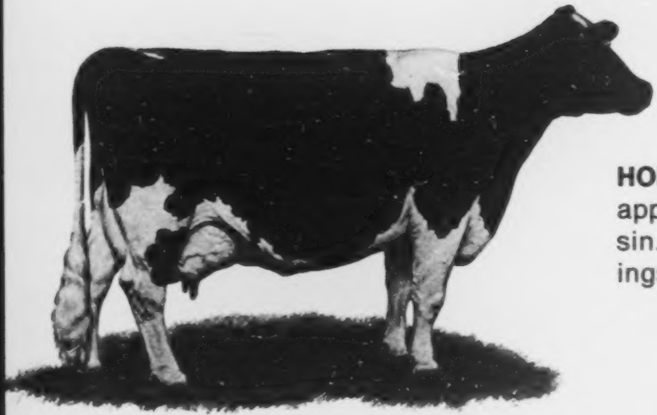
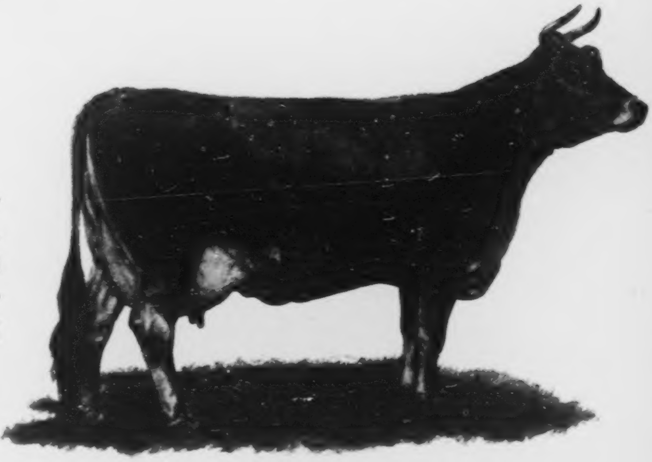
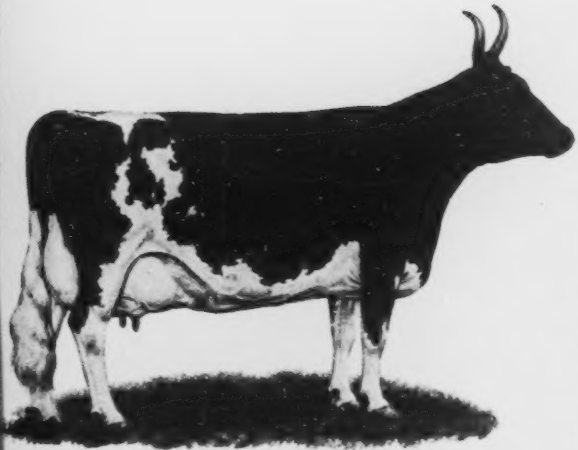
Dairy Cow



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN — There are approximately 1,718,000 in Wisconsin. Color — black with white markings; size — 1,500 lbs.



BROWN SWISS — There are approximately 24,000 in Wisconsin. Color — solid brown varying from very light to dark; horns — incurving and inclining slightly up; size — 1,400 lbs.



AYRSHIRE — There are approximately 5,000 in Wisconsin. Color — light to deep cherry red, mahogany, brown or a combination of any of these colors with white, or white alone; horns — inclining upward, refined, medium length and tapered toward tips; size — at least 1,200 lbs.

Illustrations courtesy of

Wisconsin symbols

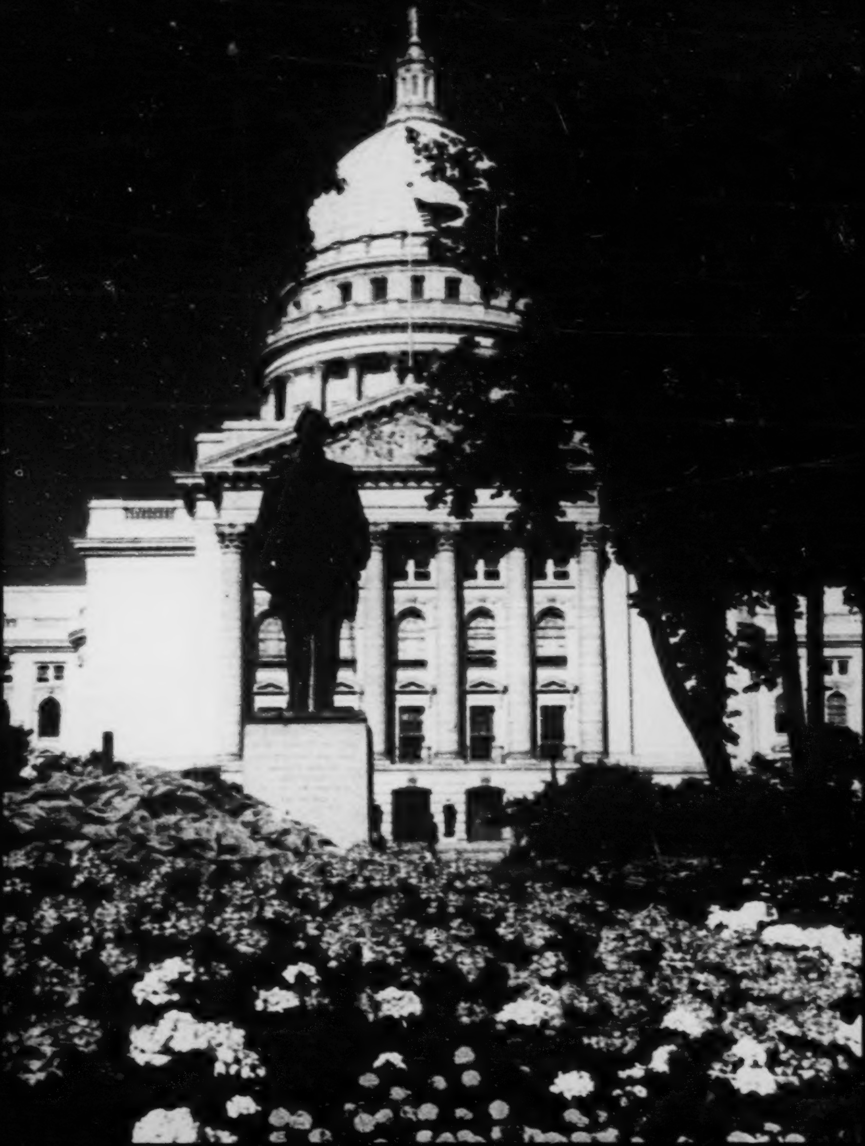
STATE DOMESTIC ANIMAL

GUERNSEY — There are approximately 94,000 in Wisconsin. Color — fawn with white markings; size — 1,100 lbs.

JERSEY — There are approximately 32,000 in Wisconsin. Color — fawn, with or without white markings; horns — incurving, refined, medium length and tapering toward tips; size 1,000 lbs.

MILKING SHORTHORN — There are approximately 5,000 in Wisconsin. Color — either solid red or roan or solid white; size — 1,150-1,200 lbs.

Ralston-Purina Company



The beautiful floral displays surrounding Wisconsin's State Capitol